

Table V-7. Chrysotile asbestos content of river water

	3/71	4/71	5/71	6/71	7/71	8/71	9/71	10/71	11/71	12/71	1/72	2/72	3/72
Dunla & River Bretewood PA	0.0	0.0	0.34	0.12	0.0	1.07	2.42	0.16	0.05	0.77	0.48	1.48	0.0
Newton-Hamil- ton	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.62	0.0	0.0	0.32	1.63	1.44	1.09	2.28
Lewistown	0.78	0.16	0.62	0.88	-	2.84	0.0	0.0	0.29	2.26	3.94	-	-
Unity Hall Connecticut R.	1.59	1.66	0.78	0.0	-	7.53	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.0	3.90	-	-
Canaan, Vt.	12.46	3.67	0.39	0.33	0.0	1.77	0.48	0.78	0.11	0.42	0.0	0.13	0.0
Littleton, NH	0.69	0.0	0.14	0.73	0.13	0.0	3.63	0.22	0.33	0.0	0.52	0.49	0.0
Chatham, NH	0.64	0.0	0.0	0.82	0.69	0.51	0.0	0.44	0.45	0.30	0.37	0.27	0.0
Greenfield, Mass.	1.68	6.18	0.90	0.0	0.18	1.07	0.18	1.17	0.44	0.27	3.18	1.21	0.51
Middletown, Conn.	1.67	3.05	1.21	2.66	1.78	3.81	0.0	0.23	0.13	-	0.79	1.13	2.28

Note: All data in micrograms per litre.

All values were determined by electron microscopic observations.

No fibres were visible in any of the samples using the optical microscope at 450 x magnification.

The only publication dealing with asbestos fibre counts in drinking water within the EEC countries was published in 1974 by Elzenga, Meyer and Stumphius. Data were reported from a preliminary investigation in the Netherlands carried out in 1969 and 1970 dealing with watersamples from 22 mains and connected domestic pipes. Asbestos fibres were detected with light microscopy at a low magnification of 50 x. In 1972 water samples were taken at the same place as in 1969 and 1970 from a 31 and a 35 year old AC watermain through which a calcium carbonate aggressive type of water had been distributed. Fibre counts were carried out by electron microscopy and light microscopy at magnifications of 10,000 x and 500 x. Identification of the particles was carried out by shape-recognition supplemented with the results of electron diffraction and microprobe analysis.

8001 0753

PRODUCED BY FORD