

APPENDIX 2

NASA  
APRIL 29, 1997 REPORT

NASA  
DIRECTOR OF LOGISTICS OPERATIONS  
MATERIALS SCIENCE DIVISION  
MATERIALS AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS BRANCH  
LO-MSD-1C  
KENNEDY SPACE CENTER, FLORIDA 32899

APRIL 29, 1997

REPORT 97-1C0063

SUBJECT: National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) Samples MB-1 and MB-2 TWA-800

REQUESTER: Dr. Merritt Birky/NTSB/(202) 314-6503

INVESTIGATOR: C. Bassett/LO-MSL-1C/(407) 867-9618

## 1.0 FOREWORD

In support of the NTSB's investigation of TWA's flight #800 tragedy, samples labeled Z-3028 CW-114 (MB-1) and CW-504 Inside Top (MB-2) were submitted for analysis. The objective was to characterize the chemical nature of the unknown material. As per the requester, writing the final report was withheld until now.

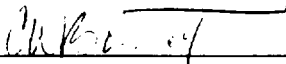
## 2.0 CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

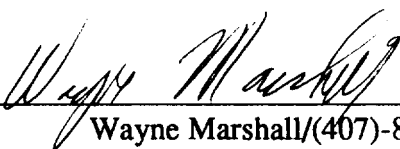
- 2.1 The analyses were accomplished using Infrared (IR) microscope spectroscopy and Ion Chromatography (IC).
- 2.2 The material in the sample bottle labeled MB-1 Z-3028 CW-114 (MB-1) was optically examined under a microscope and organic appearing materials isolated for preparation and IR analysis. The sample consisted of a dark looking material and some translucent material closer examination of which revealed a fibrous texture.
- 2.3 The material in the sample bottle labeled MB-2 CW-504 Inside Top (MB-2) was optically examined under a microscope. Samples of a dark material, a translucent looking fibrous material and a discolored fiber (which may have been red at one time) were isolated and examined with IR microscope spectroscopy.
- 2.4 Subsequent to information obtained from a separate analysis of a related accident sample, IC was conducted on both samples. Information obtained from the IC analyses indicated the presence of 7.5 micrograms nitrate, 70 micrograms sulfate and greater than 400 micrograms chloride anions for the sample Z-3028 CW-114 (MB-1) and 10 micrograms nitrate, 70 micrograms and greater than 200 micrograms chloride anions for the sample CW-504 Inside Top (MB-2). The related accident sample analysis previously mentioned, will be addressed separately and will reference this report.

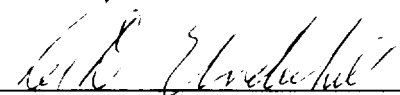
3.0 CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Polyurethane was the major component of the dark material in both samples. The translucent looking material found in both samples was a polyamide material much like the Nylon™ 6 series. The discolored fiber from MB-2 appeared to be a fibrous material much like Azlon. As defined by the Federal Trade Commission, Azlon is a generic name for a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is composed of any regenerated naturally occurring protein. For instance, proteins from corn, peanuts, and milk have been used in such manufacturing applications.

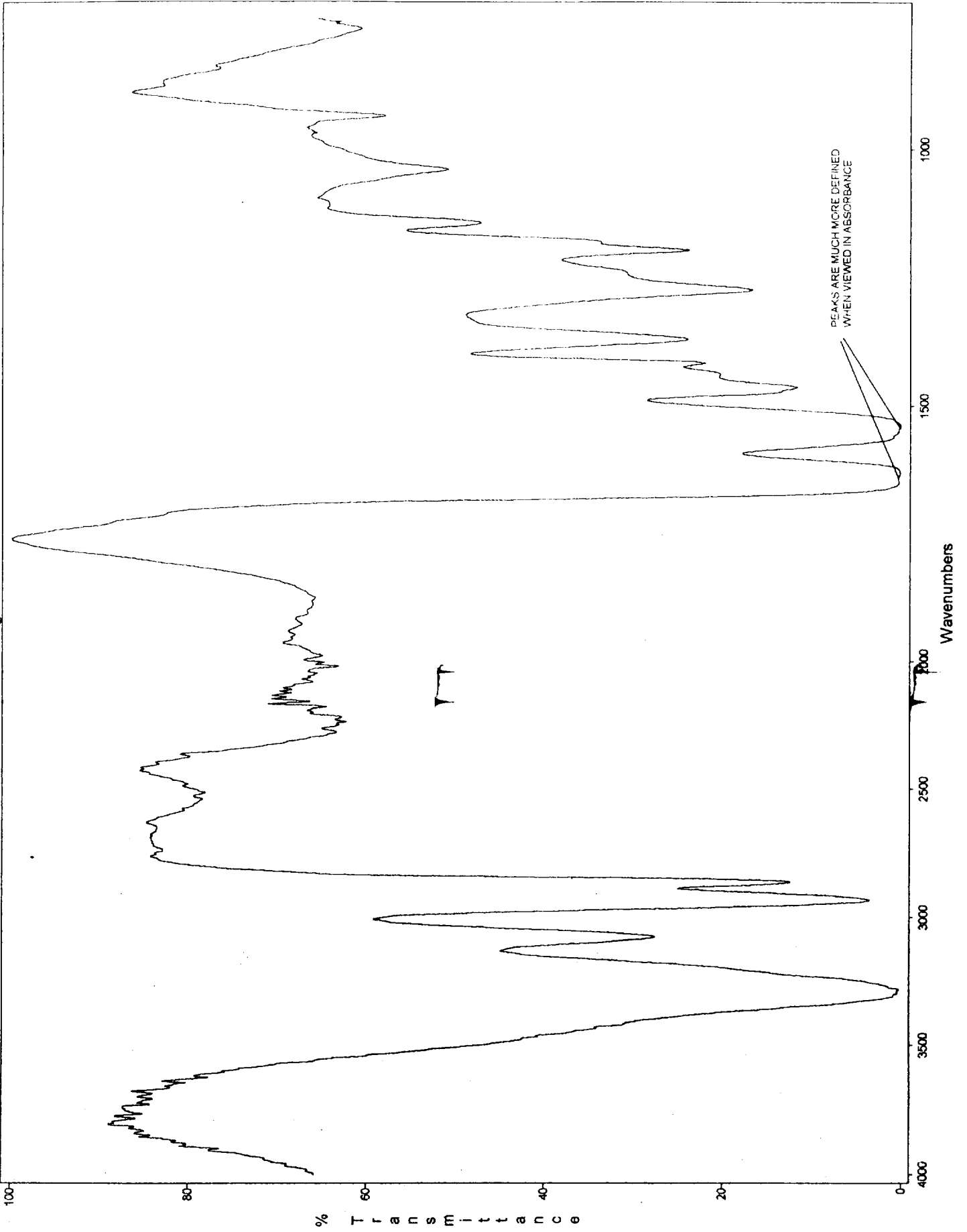
3.2 An attempt to determine the origin of the anions present in both samples was not conducted at this time but is of concern and is under further investigation.

INVESTIGATORS:   
Charles W. Bassett/(407)-867-9618

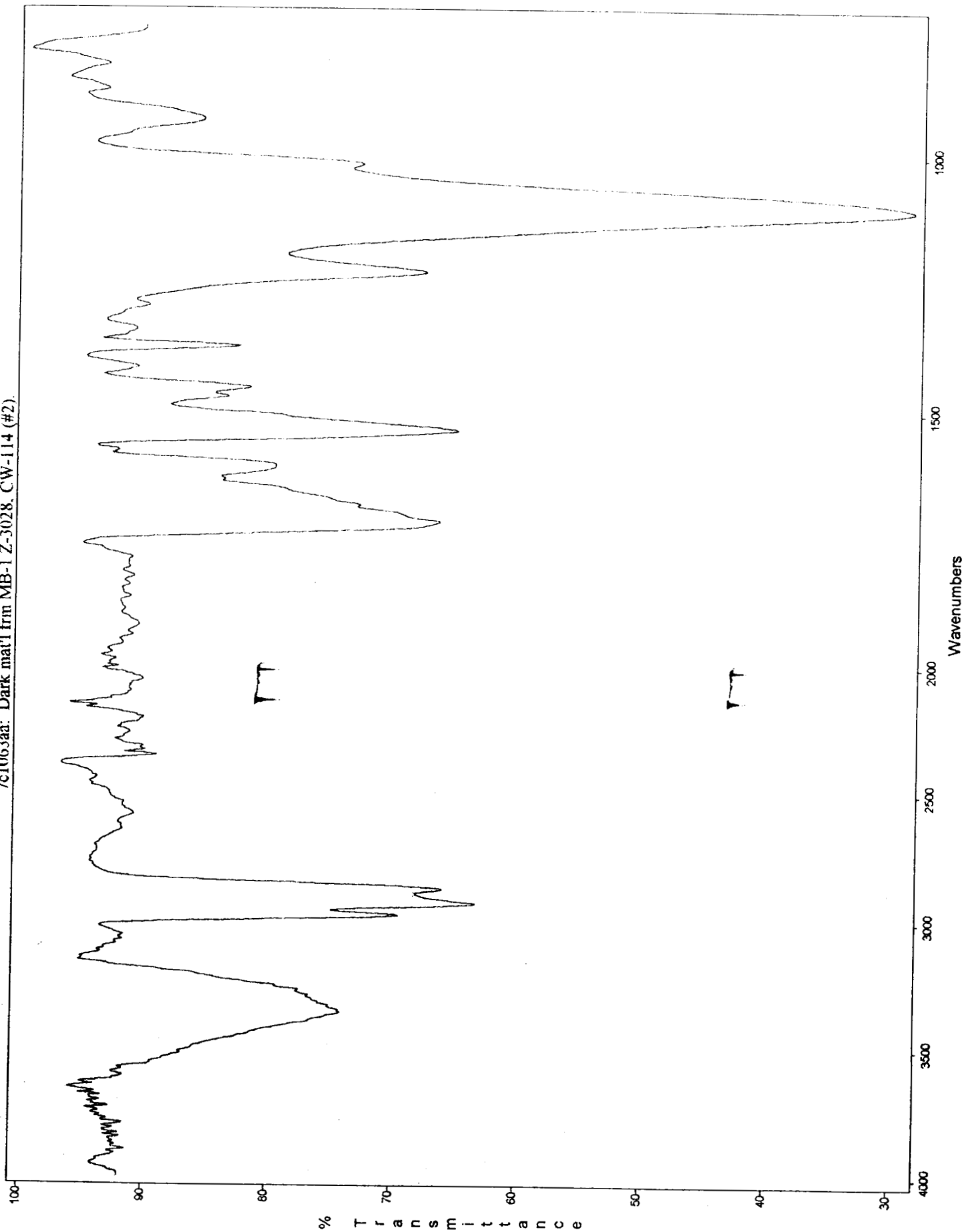
  
Wayne Marshall/(407)-867-3910

CONCURRENCE:   
Lee D. Underhill, Lead Engineer

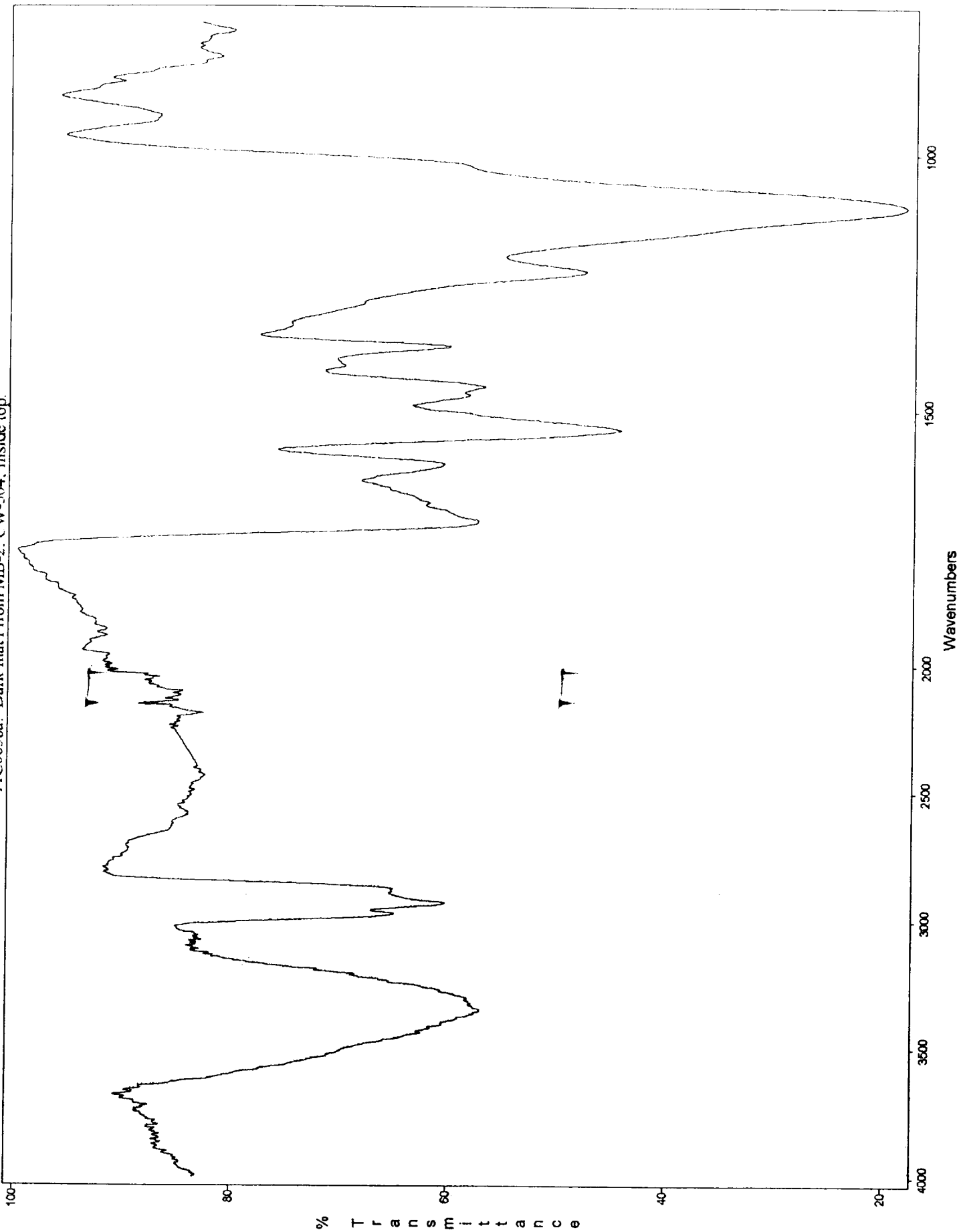
71c063ab: Translucent lkg fiber frm MB-1 Z-3028 CW-114.



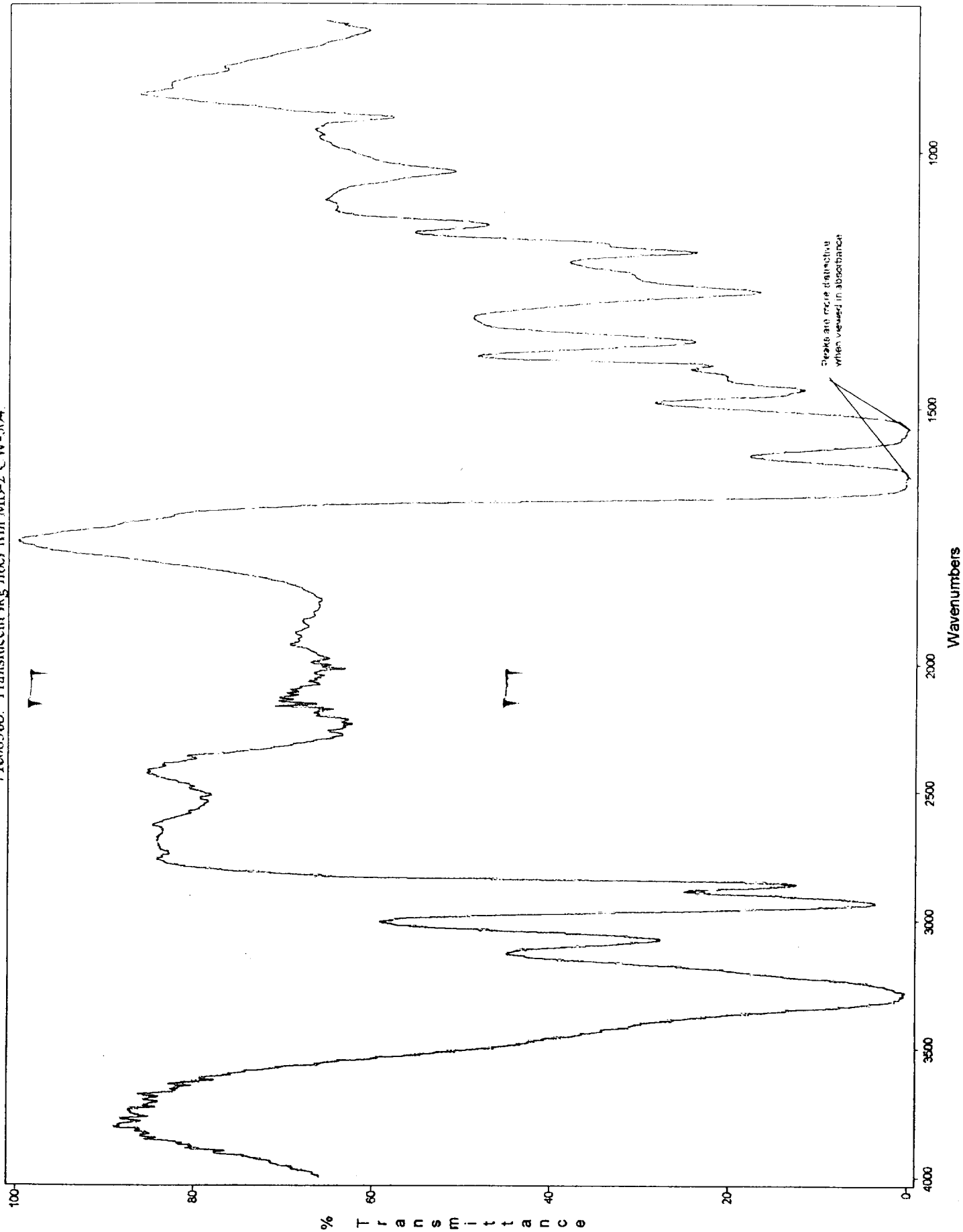
7c1063aa: Dark mat'l frim MB-1 Z-3028. CW-114 (#2).



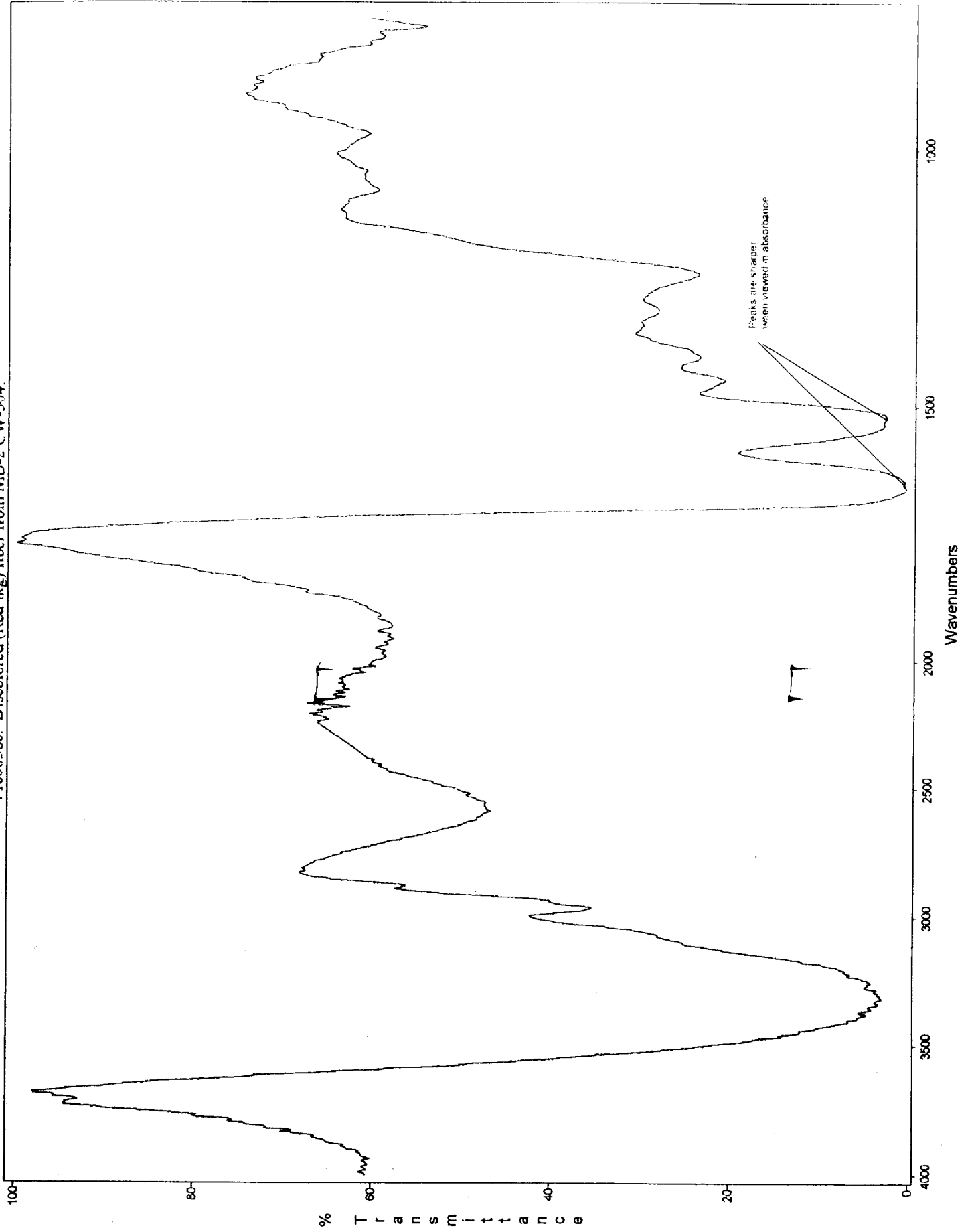
71C063ba: Dark mat'l from MB-2, CW-504, Inside top.



71d063bb: Translucent kg fiber firm MB-2 CW-504

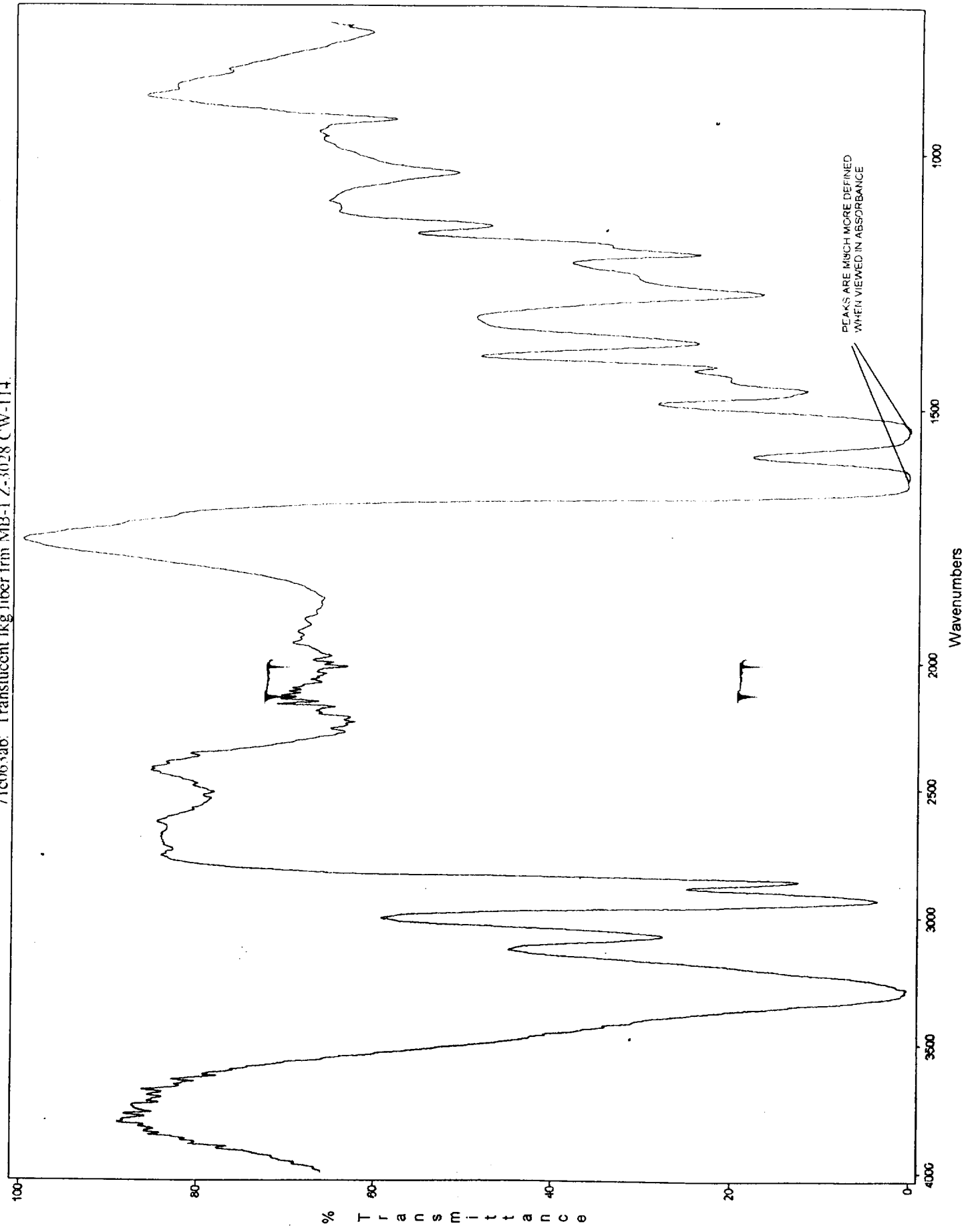


71c063bc: Discolored (Red lkg) fiber from MB-2 CW-504.

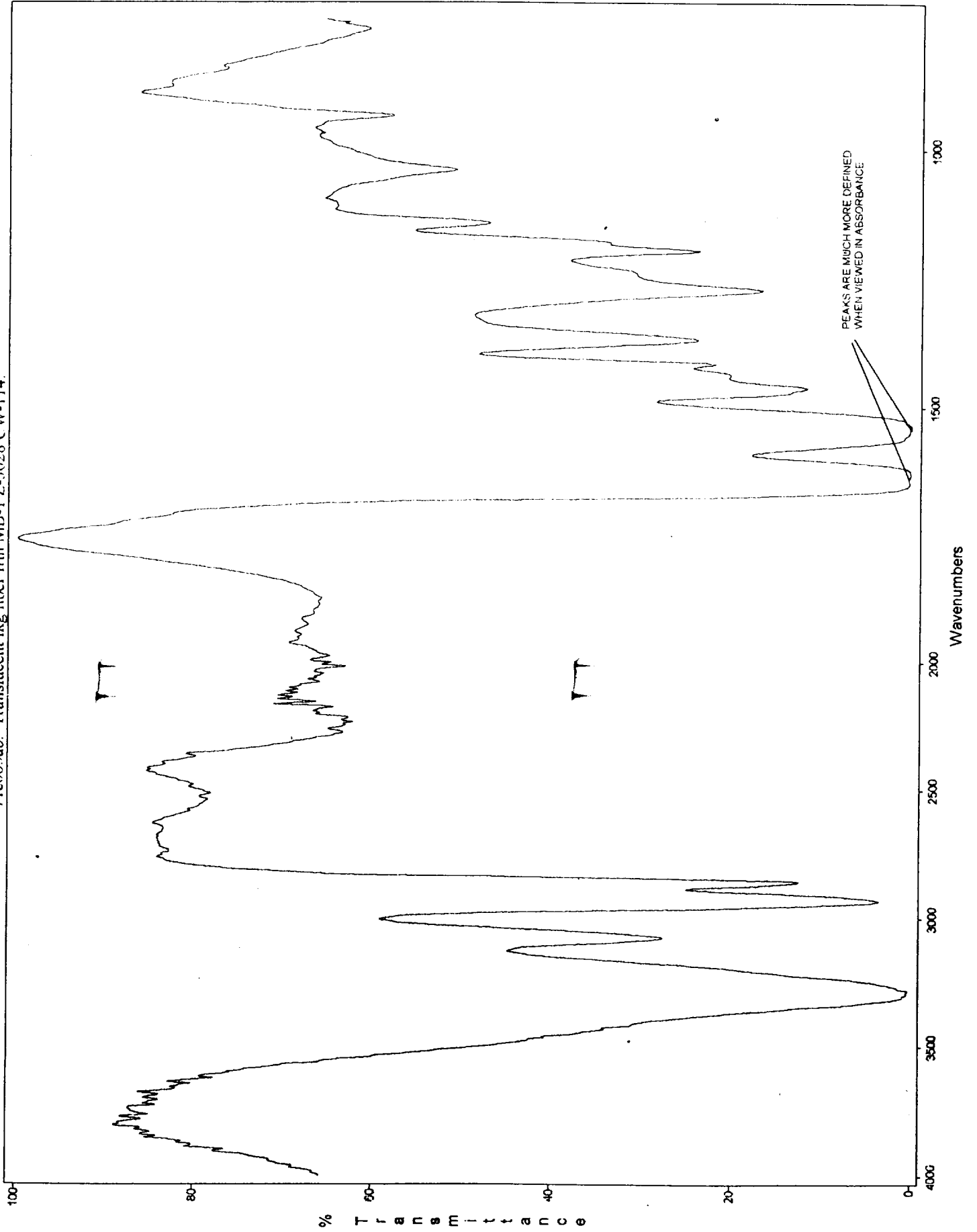




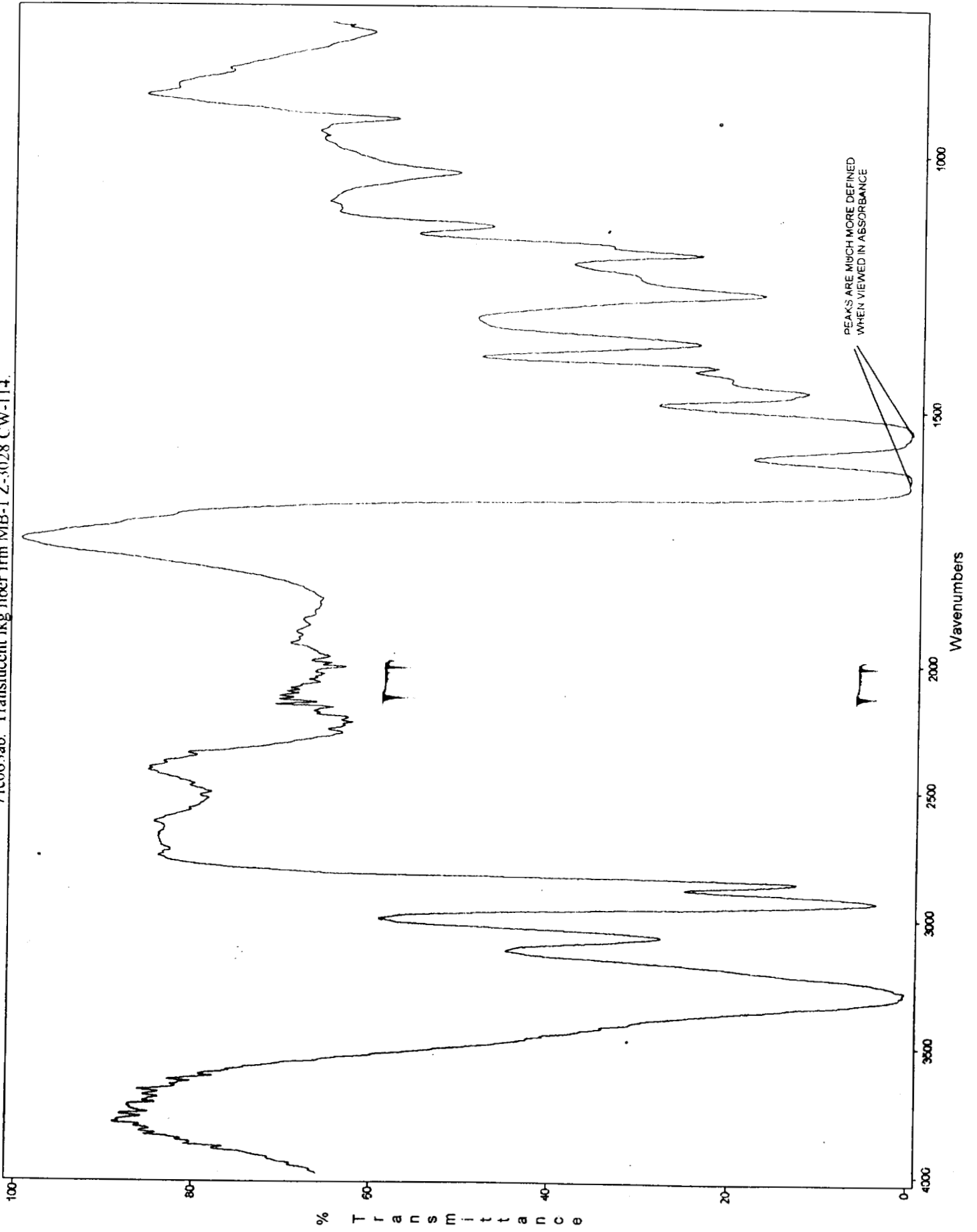
71c063.ab: Translucent lkg fiber frm MB-1 Z-3028 CW-114



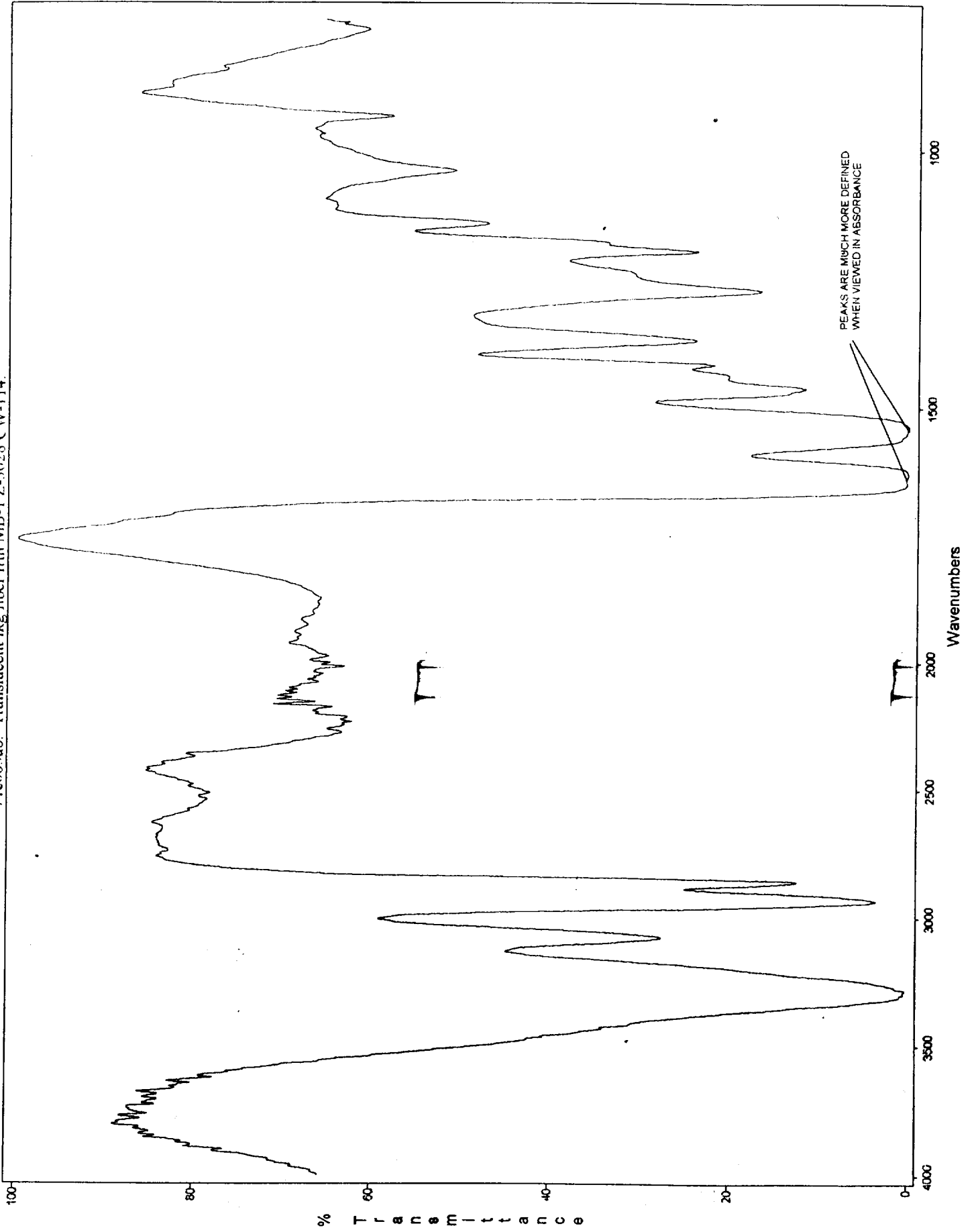
71c063ab: Translucent lkg fiber frm MB-1 Z-3028 CW-114.



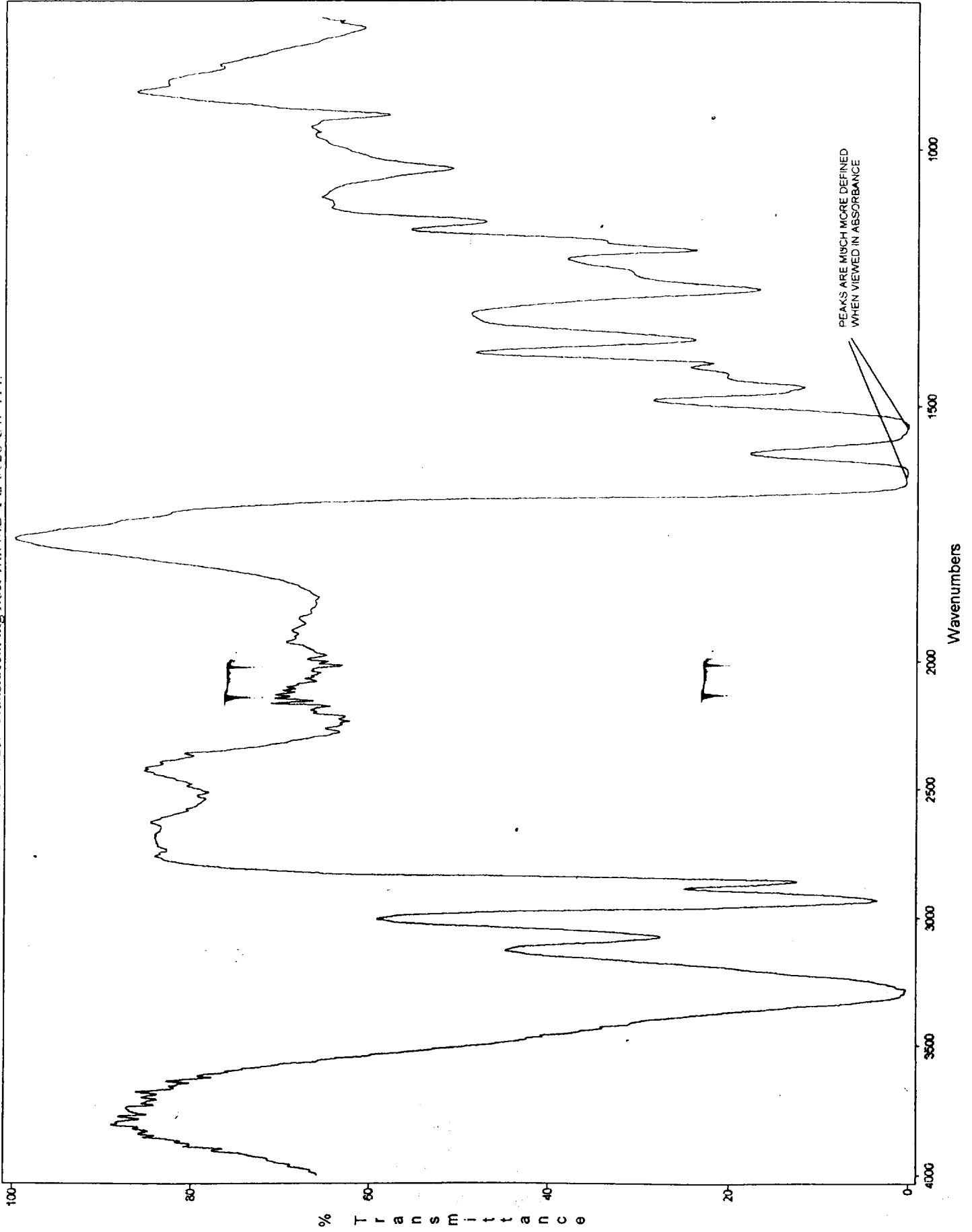
71c063ab: Translucent 1kg fiber frm MB-1 Z-3028 CW-114.



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