

MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

TO : Dr. Philip P. McGrath, HFB-400
Division of Pathology
Electron Microscopy Staff

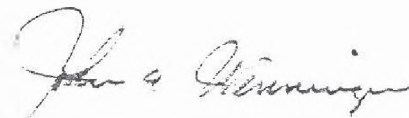
DATE: March 23, 1979

FROM : Deputy Director, HFF-441
Division of Cosmetics Technology

SUBJECT: Identification of Cosmetic Samples Analyzed for
Asbestos by Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM).

Attached you will find information relative to the identification of talc samples analyzed by your staff last January (see memo dated 1/11/79 Wenninger/Yates). Our analytical results are also summarized in this memorandum.

If we can be of further help in this matter let us know.

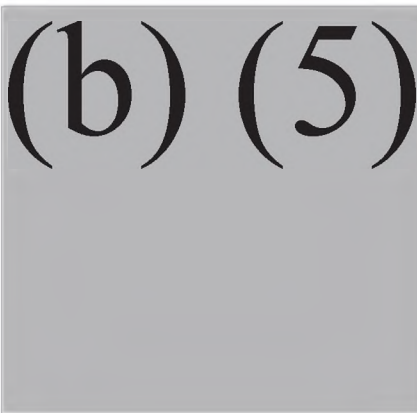


John A. Wenninger

Attachments (2)

Memos dated 1/12/79 and 1/11/79

(b) (5)



MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
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TO : Dr. Philip P. McGrath, HFB-400
Division of Pathology
Electron Microscopy Staff

DATE: January 12, 1979

FROM : Deputy Director, HFF-441
Division of Cosmetics Technology

SUBJECT: Cosmetic Talc Products for Scanning Electron
Microscopy (SEM) Analysis.

1. Under separate cover I am forwarding 6 samples of cosmetic talc products identified by the following FDA sample numbers:

INV 77-98-812
INV 77-38-815
INV 77-38-814
INV 77-89-481
INV 77-42-166
INV 77-65-450

2. These samples were analyzed by Division of Cosmetics Technology by X-Ray Diffraction (X-Ray). Samples found to be contaminated with tremolite or anthophyllite by X-Ray were also examined by optical microscopy (OM) to determine crystal morphology. In all cases, the amphiboles found (tremolite and anthophyllite) were present in the massive (non-fibrous) form. Our level of detectability is approximately 0.1% for tremolite and 2% for anthophyllite. None of the samples were found to contain serpentine at a detectability limit of 1-2% (X-ray).

3. These samples are finished talc products and in addition to talc contain other ingredients. Some of the ingredients listed on the labels are: zinc stearate, magnesium carbonate, calcium silicate, mica, titanium dioxide, benzethonium chloride and fragrance.

4. These samples are being submitted for SEM analysis per our discussion on December 14, 1978 at the FDA Asbestos Work Group meeting. As you recall Dr. Asher also is interested

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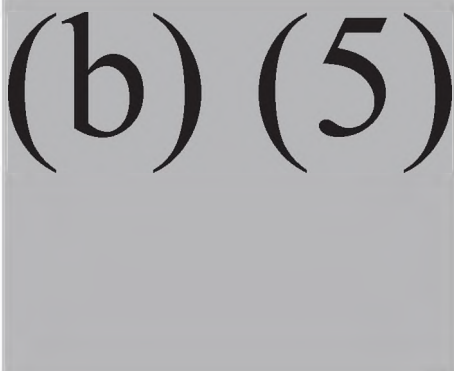
in having these samples analyzed by SEM. If fibers are noted by SEM it is important that the samples also be examined by energy dispersive x-ray analysis (EDXA) to determine the nature of any fiber like particles detected.

5. Should you have any questions you may contact me on 245-1061.



John A. Wenninger

(b) (5)



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FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

TO : John A. Wenninger, HFF-441
Deputy Director
Division of Cosmetics Technology

DATE: January 11, 1979

FROM : Ronald L. Yates, HFF-446
Product Composition Branch, DCST

SUBJECT: Talc Samples for Analysis by Scanning Electron
Microscopy (SEM) for Amphibole and Serpentine Fibers.

The following talc samples are submitted to you for conveyance to Dr. Philip McGrath, HFB-400, for analysis by SEM to determine presence of amphibole and serpentine or other fibers of mineral origin:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Brand</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Code</u>
INV 77-98-812	Green Apple Talcum Powder	Village Bath products	00272
INV 77-38-815	Mennen Shave Talc	Mennen Co.	29KD
INV 77-38-814	Mennen Bath Talc	Mennen Co.	19JD
INV 77-89-481	Satin Talc	Avon Products	30331
INV 77-42-166	Mavis Superfine Talc	Vivadou, Inc. Dist.	
INV 77-65-450	Johnson's Baby Powder	Johnson and Johnson	G096

Samples INV 77-38-814 and INV 77-98-812 contained 0.5 and 0.3% tremolite respectively by x-ray diffractometry. Sample INV 77-89-481 contain a trace of anthophyllite by

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x-ray diffractometry. The above samples were also analyzed by optical microscopy (OM) to verify identification and to determine crystal morphology. In all cases, the amphibole was present in the massive (non-fibrous) form.

No amphibole minerals were detected in samples INV 77-38-815, INV 77-42-166 and INV 77-65-450 by x-ray diffractometry. Level of detection is approximately 0.1% for tremolite and 2% for anthophyllite.

Serpentine was not present in any of the above samples at detection limit of 1-2% (X-ray diffractometry).

Ronald L. Yates

Ronald L. Yates

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