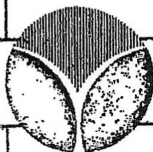


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DATE: 1977 May 17

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Consumer Talc Products for Asbestos



The Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association, Inc.

1133 15th STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 • 202/331-1770 • TELEX 89-2673

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CTFA Task Force on Round Robin Testing of Consumer Talcum Products for Asbestiform Amphibole Minerals

A meeting of the above CTFA Task Force was held on May 17, 1977 at CTFA headquarters in Washington, D. C.. Those in attendance were:

Murray Berdick, Chesebrough-Pond's
Regina Gallagher, Johnson & Johnson Research
R. W. Grexa, Cyprus Industrial Minerals
Ray Krammes, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels
George Lee, Johnson & Johnson Baby Products
Louis Murino, Cyprus Industrial Minerals
Herbert Ohlmeyer, Colgate-Palmolive
C. J. Parmentier, Cyprus Industrial Minerals
James Rodgers, The Mennen Company
George Sandland, Bristol-Myers Company
John Schelz, Johnson & JohnsonCHAIRMAN
Joseph Simko, Colgate-Palmolive
Ian Stewart, McCrone Associates
C. S. Thompson, R. T. Vanderbilt
J. J. Travers, Avon Products, Inc.
Clifton Wilson, Food & Drug Administration
Ronald Yates, Food & Drug Administration
Norman Estrin, CTFA
Mort Westman, CTFA

Dr. Schelz opened the meeting by asking participants to introduce themselves and then stated the Task Force objectives as:

1. "Determine whether or not any 1976 production of major commercial talc products contain asbestiform amphibole contaminants.
2. Test and verify CTFA Method J4-1 for this purpose - assurance that method is accurate, reliable and practical."

He then reported, these objectives have not yet been achieved.

Dr. Schelz summarized the results of the completed (first) round robin test, providing the following Table:

		Number of Laboratories	
		Report(+)	Report(-)
CTFA Tremolite-Spiked Talc		1	6
Anthophyllite-Spiked Talc		7	0
Products	#1	0	7
	#2	0	7
	#3	3	4
	#4	0	7
	#5	3	4
	#6	0	7
	#7	2	5

Note: Mt. Siani had not submitted results as of the meeting date (May 17, 1977)

With reference to discrepancies in results reported for products #3, #5, and #7, Dr. Schelz cited, as the principle source of problems, the optical microscopy and dispersion staining called for in Part II of the method (CTFA Method J4-1).

Dr. Schelz then proposed a round robin partial retest employing a TENTATIVE REVISION of Part II (CTFA Method J4-1) which incorporates suggestions from W. McCrone and other microscopists and in which instructions are more clear and precise. Copies of the TENTATIVE REVISION were distributed to those in attendance. As outlined by Dr. Schelz; sets of 4 coded samples, comprised of any random combination of the following:

- a) a standard prepared by "Spiking" talc with an amphibole mineral and
- b) the three products indicated by the first round robin test to provide inconsistent results (i.e., #3, 5 and 7 see Table above) would be distributed to participating labs in the new round robin test. All companies would be eligible to participate in this partial retest and the code would remain in Dr. Schelz's possession (as has the first-test code).

Dr. Schelz proposed that the OSHA Field Memorandum be retained as the working definition of fibrous asbestiform (emphasis placed on 5 length: 1 width provision) for the remainder of round robin testing. This proposal was put to a vote and approved and the Task Force agreed to initiate the round robin partial retest.

Drs. Estrin and Schelz urged that CTFA procedure be adhered to, and that only CTFA Standard Tremolite be used, in the retest. Dr. Schelz reminded the group that while discussion appears to be narrowing down to the 2 amphiboles, tremolite and anthophyllite, we are not attempting to identify these as such, but only as

amphiboles. Dr. Schelz suggested that no attempt be made to prevent more than one participant from sending samples to the same outside testing lab because results could provide insight into that testing laboratory's intra-laboratory dependability.

After a brief discussion of the above, the Task Force, having no further business, adjourned.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Mort Westman". The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized script.

Mort Westman
Director of Cosmetic Sciences

MW:er

June 13, 1977