

FILE NAME: Johns-Manville (JMA)

DATE: 1974-1977

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DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Caution Labels - Memos & Product Literature



Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: S. P. Griffin - Jeffrey

Date: November 25, 1975

From: N. W. Hendry - 2 South

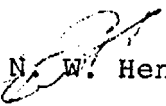
Copies: J. R. M. Hutcheson
R. B. Gresham

R. H. McDougall
D. P. R. Smyth

Subject: CONSUMER PACKAGING AND LABELLING ACT
YOUR LETTER 11/14

It was my understanding that the "Caution Label" was now being printed in English and French on the side of each bag. If this is not being done, I believe it should be done without delay and without concern of what is being done by other Q.A.M.A. members.

Based on my conversations with our legal personnel some time back, the above represents the minimum step. The question of how many languages we should use remains unresolved.


N. W. Hendry

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: N.W. Hendry - GHQ 2S

Date: November 14, 1975

From: S.P. Griffin, Jeffrey Mine

Copies: M.A. Gosselin
R.B. Gresham
R.H. McDougall
D.P.R. Smyth
M.D. Webb
File

Subject: CONSUMER PACKAGING & LABELLING ACT
YOUR MEMO OCTOBER 24

We are not sure of just how to reply to the first paragraph of your letter which reads: "Based on your report and the wording of the Act, we conclude that no changes are required in our labelling procedures." You may be absolutely correct, however, Marc Gosselin was to check this point out with government officials.

To answer the second paragraph of your letter: "Under your Item 4, I hope you mean that the J-M Caution label in English and French is printed on the side of each bag, rather than on the back; it is our understanding and instruction that the caution label be on the side of the bag." the caution label is in two languages, however, located on the back of the bag not the sides.

Reason: The QAMA from all reports have never made up their minds on where the caution labels should appear, and in which languages!

Instructions which the writer received initially were to locate the caution label on both sides, in bilingual layout, however, before this was implemented Ray Gresham advised me that the QAMA was uncertain of their position and, for the moment, place the caution label on the back of the bags, in bilingual layout, until further advised.

Ron MacDougall, who is our representative on the packaging committee of QAMA is requested to pursue this matter at his earliest convenience.

Trust all well in Denver.

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James

REF 0000 00000001 BHA 0046
00000001 00000001

GRB

JEF 2/10/76

HENDRY N W 253 21421

WILL DISCUSS WITH YOU TUESDAY BUT ASARCO ARE PROPOSING A VERY
STRONG HEALTH WARNING LABEL THAT APPEARS ON ALL SIDES AND BOTTOM
OF BAG PLUS TRANSLATIONS INTO FIVE LANGUAGES ALL IN LARGE TYPE
THAT VITAMIN USES ALL THE PRINTABLE SPACE READING AS FOLLOWS

DANGER

CANCER HAZARD

CONTAINING ASBESTOS FIBRES

AVOID CREATING DUST

INHALATION OF ASBESTOS CAN CAUSE FATAL ILLNESS

JIM HATCHESON

James
00000001 00000001
00000001 00000001
00000001 00000001

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James
00000001 00000001
00000001 00000001
00000001 00000001

David Simpson

4901-E 60th

~~11~~

Commerce
City

1112

1800

25 3/4



Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: D. Poutiatine Englewood Cliffs Date: 10 June 1974 (545)

From: W.R. Janes J-M London

Copies: *See below

Subject: **LABELLING OF PRODUCTS (CAUTION LABELS)**

Your copy letter of 14 May (Eternit) memo 24 May (M.D. Webb) and copy J.R.M. Hutcheson memo 9 April refer.

Albert Van Rosse (Cape Asbestos Fibres) in the absence of Walter Scott who is on vacation, the Asbestos Information Committee and also the Asbestos Fibre Importers Committee have been advised of the company's decision to show Caution labels to bags of fibre.

While at present there is no government legislation to enforce such marking, there is at the moment a Bill before parliament (introduced about 4/5 weeks ago) and now in the Committee stage - Health & Safety Bill - which may have considerable influence in the marking and identifying of hazardous/dangerous materials.

In similar vein, the British Standard Specification covering Insulation Blocks recommends that products containing asbestos shall be of natural colour, while those that are asbestos-free shall be coloured according to the temperature limit.

It is understood that in its present form the Bill makes no specific reference to which materials should be so marked, although the interpretation is that any materials which in general could be considered as hazardous/dangerous to a user must be so marked. Various pressures are being applied within the government that the requirements and identification should be clearly defined.

Unless anything unforeseen happens, this Bill is expected to be passed towards the end of this year, although the recent explosion at the Nypro Chemical Plant at Flixborough, where so far 28 are known to be dead and 105 injured, may increase pressure to have the scope of this Bill widened and maybe promulgated earlier.

I would now refer to your ultimate paragraph in the bcc P.S. to Eternit letter and am unable to reconcile this with your memo of 24 May (M.D. Webb).

Attachment A: Copy of letter by Michael Howe, Deputy Director of the Asbestos Information Committee, acknowledging my information regarding the marking of bags.

The wording of the Caution label was as per the copy B removed from a recent JM/U.K. delivery. Would you please clarify the current wording and sizing of labels to enable me to reply to Howe.

contd -

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JOHNS-MANVILLE (GREAT BRITAIN) LTD.

contd -

- 2 -

- Attachment C: This is an extract from the report/minutes of the I.L.O. meeting held 11/18 December in Geneva. In connection with paragraph 52, I understand that as far as the international warning symbol is concerned, at one point it was suggested that the death's-head, usually associated with toxic materials should be used. I gather that the A.I.C. representatives strongly opposed this and one of the suggestions put forward was that a warning triangle with the capital letter A inside the warning triangle may perhaps be more acceptable. I gather that no firm decision was made on this.
- " D: This is part of the minutes from a recent A.F.I.C. meeting from which it will be seen that Cape are having troubles with their fibres at various docks.
- " E: With regard to the sub-heading "Publicity", the article referred to "E" (Article for Mining Journal Annual Review 1974) also attached for information purposes.

 *Copies to: F.J. Solon (Jnr) GHQ Denver
N.W. Hendry GHQ Denver
M.D. Webb AFD Asbestos
L.H. Siebert J-M Wiesbaden

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The Little Green,
Richmond,
Surrey,
TW9 1UQ.

Dear Mr. Janes,

A

I acknowledge with thanks your letter of June 4th. We have heard about the intentions of the Quebec producers to use "caution" labels on all Asbestos Bags, regardless of destination, but I am uncertain about a number of points e.g. precise wording on the labels, the size of the labels and the date that this new arrangement will come into effect. The wording which you have submitted is that which has been in use for the North American market since 1970, and I had the impression that some change was being made to meet the new O.S.H.A. requirements.

So far as the impact of this Q.A.M.A. decision is concerned, I doubt whether it will be measurable in the U.K. as all, or virtually all, fibre of Canadian origin arrives in containers. There could, however, be repercussions in other markets.

CAUTION

THIS BAG CONTAINS CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS FIBRE
PERSONS EXPOSED TO THIS MATERIAL SHOULD
USE ADEQUATE PROTECTIVE DEVICES AS INHALATION
OF THIS MATERIAL OVER LONG PERIODS MAY
BE HARMFUL

B

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- 11 -

Storage and distribution

C

50. Standards should be laid down to ensure that asbestos fibres, mixtures of fibrous materials, process waste and materials in transit should not emit asbestos dust during storage and distribution.

51. Impermeable bags and methods of packaging should be such as to prevent the escape of asbestos dust and to facilitate handling in such a manner that the risk of damage to the package and consequent spillage should be reduced to a minimum. Asbestos fibre should be transported in containers wherever possible and palletised to avoid the use of hooks in unloading. Bags should be marked with an internationally-recognisable symbol indicating that hooks should not be used. Those concerned with the transportation of asbestos fibre should be warned of the need to observe high standards of hygiene.

52. Containers of asbestos fibre, asbestos products of a dusty nature and dusty waste materials, including empty bags previously containing asbestos, should be clearly labelled in such a way that persons handling the material are informed of the nature of the contents and warned of the need for taking suitable precautions. Consideration should be given to the design of an internally-recognisable warning symbol.

PORT PROBLEMS:

(D)

- (a) Lowestoft - Cyprus Asbestos reported that pallets with covers were being handled satisfactorily.
- (b) Liverpool - Mr Howe reported on an incident where steel bars from South Africa for discharge at Liverpool had been overstowed with blue asbestos which was discharged at Hamburg. Due to broken bags there was loose blue asbestos over the steel bars when the steamer arrived in Liverpool. Dockers refused to handle the steel bars and the ship went back to Hamburg where the loose blue asbestos was cleared out and the ship returned to Liverpool to unload the steel.
- (c) Avonmouth - Mr French was not present to comment on the handling of asbestos at this port but it was stated that a congestion surcharge was being made on cargo to the port.
- (d) Felixstowe - Handles palletised Finnish asbestos apparently without any problems
- (e) Hull - Mr Scott explained at some length the reasons for the present dispute in Hull regarding the handling of asbestos. The problem basically stems from contamination of cargo for the U.K. by asbestos, mainly blue, unloaded on the Continent before the steamer comes to the U.K. (as in Liverpool).

This situation occurred at Sunderland and the National Association of Port Employers (NAPF) without reference to their members, circulated various ports asking whether there had been any difficulty in handling asbestos, or due to asbestos contamination of other cargoes. The Chairman of NAPF appreciates the dangerous position created and has disciplined the members of staff concerned.

The shipments of Amosite which arrived in Hull had some damage to the pallet covers and as the pallets were over-stowed with ethyl concentrate feed which had leaked out over the asbestos, the quantity of asbestos spilled appeared much greater than it was in fact.

Trade Union officials at Hull maintain that this method of pack is adequate and that the material should be worked - the Shop Stewards Committee took the opposite view.

Meetings are taking place with the Shipping Companies, the Hull port employers, the Trade Union Officials and the Shop Stewards concerned in an endeavour to get the material on the water discharged.

It is not now expected that the Hull problem will spread to other ports but the position at Hull is unlikely to be clarified until the vessels concerned arrive.

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PUBLICITY: The Secretary reported that the Mining Journal had approached Mr Scott to prepare a review on Asbestos Fibre for their Annual Review. Mr Scott had suggested this should be undertaken by the A.F.I.C. and hoped that both prestige and financial reward would result. The review had been prepared and submitted to the Mining Journal who had expressed their appreciation of the format. It was hoped that other articles on asbestos fibre would be submitted to other journals in due course. Any items of information etc. should be passed to the Secretary. Mr Taylor expressed the Committee's thanks to Mr Scott for passing on the Mining Journal's request.

ASBESTOS

THE WORLD DEMAND for asbestos of all types was very strong, particularly at the end of 1973. Canada continues to be the largest producer and exporter of asbestos in the world, with sales in 1973 of 1.8 million tons.

Production & Developments

The Province of Quebec produced over 1.5 million tons. The purchase of National Asbestos (60,000 tons annually) by Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd. (150,000 tons annually), makes them the third largest of the five main producers by sales value after Asbestos Corporation Limited (360,000 tons annually) and Canadian Johns-Manville.

Johns-Manville, with ore reserves of over 500 million tons and an annual production of over 600,000 tons, mainly in groups 4-7, have invested \$75 million in an advanced mining and milling complex which is geared to long term recovery and expansion. This development includes one of the world's largest ore crushers, designed for a feed of 3,000 ton/hour of ore.

Asbestos Corporation Limited have built a new crushing station 1,400ft. underground at their King Beaver mine. At their Asbestos Hill mine in Ungava, Northern Quebec, production appears to be on schedule and shipments of concentrate were made to their Nordenham, West Germany Mill, in the short ice-free shipping season. The Nordenham fibres are particularly suitable for the manufacture of asbestos cement pressure pipes.

The Bell Mine (50,000 ton/year capacity), owned by Turner & Newall Limited, completed the sinking of their new 1,450ft. shaft with a corresponding production increase in 1973.

Carey-Canadian continues to produce nearly a quarter of a million tons of mainly short white fibres which are particularly in demand by the floor tile industry and other outlets where fibre colour is important.

There are several new developments under way in Quebec, including Abitibi at Maizerets Township, near Amos, whose pilot plant is now operational and production is expected to commence in 1976 with a capacity of up to 150,000 ton/year. McAdam Mining's property at Chibougan is making progress and samples are being distributed for customer testing. Celtic Minerals Limited are proposing to investigate a property at Cleveland Township, 100 miles south-east of Montreal.

The Newfoundland Advocate Mine—a combined Johns-Manville, Eternit Groups and Palino operation—continue to operate at near capacity (75,000 tons). Production in Ontario is at present limited to Johns-Manville's Reeves Mine at Matheson (25,000 tons) but new deposits being investigated or developed near Timmins, include United Asbestos Inc. (formerly Allied Mining) which has spent \$2.5 million on its property at Midlothian Township 40 miles south of Timmins. Production is due to commence in 1975 with a mill capacity of 100,000 ton/year.

In Western Canada Cassiar Clinton Creek produce over 200,000 tons in the Cassiar Mountains BC and the Yukon territory, and they are exploring other deposits in these areas. In the Yukon, American Smeltline and Refining (owners of Lake Asbestos of Quebec) are diamond drilling on the Rex asbestos property. The Alaskan highway originally opened up these areas for development and the present expansion of railway facilities north from Vancouver could increase the potential importance of the area.

The Quebec Asbestos producers advised a price increase during 1973—8% in May and 15% effective 1st January, 1974. A further increase of 10% in April, 1974 was announced recently.

Production of asbestos in the U.S. is small (150,000 tons) mainly consisting of short fibre. The major producers are in Vermont, Arizona and California. A tremolite deposit is being investigated in Texas.

Asbestos production figures from Rhodesia are classified information, according to the Rhodesian Government but despite sanctions, Rhodesian asbestos is still being sold in many countries. It is reasonable to assume that production continues at less than 150,000 tons/year.

In Cyprus, production continued at a level similar to previous years. Italian production at the Balengero Mines (which is part owned by the International Eternit Group), amounted to approximately 135,000 tons, mainly in the shorter grades. The Woodsreef mine continued to operate but the \$19 million mining and milling facilities at Barraba, N.S.W., have been under the direction of a receiver-manager appointed by the Commercial Bank of Australia. Woodsreef has stressed though that what is in view is a further determination of the viability of the operation and future financing needs and not a move towards liquidation. Even so the appreciable promise of the asbestos occurrences in Australia have still to be proved.

It is always difficult to assess Russian production of asbestos, although it is known that presently they have the largest resources in the world. From figures in "Soviet Export" (V. A. Korolev) it would appear that their total production is over 2 million tons (1.8 million from the Ural area; there is also an important chrysotile mine at Kazakhstan.) The United States Bureau of Mines, however, estimate that by 1975 the Russian production will only be 1.45 million ton/year.

The world's largest consumers of asbestos are the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. and the majority of the Russian production is used within the U.S.S.R. although important quantities are exported to the Comecon countries and to other countries with trading agreements with the U.S.S.R.

South African production includes all three of the main commercial types of asbestos—Chrysotile (70,000 tons) Crocidolite "Blue" (160,000 tons) and Amosite (120,000 tons). The Cape Asbestos Company are the largest producer of Amosite in the world (100,000 metric tons).

Amosite asbestos does not necessarily compete with other types of asbestos since it is used particularly in the manufacture of light weight fire resistant insulation boards, refractory tiles for steel foundries (hot tops) and high temperature insulation products such as calcium silicate and moulded asbestos. Amosite is often used in conjunction with Chrysotile for the manufacture of asbestos-cement products.

Blue asbestos is now used mainly in the "locked in" applications such as the manufacture of asbestos-cement pressure pipes, which are using a very high percentage of the present blue asbestos production.

Demand

The continuing demand for asbestos is reflected in the number of deposits being investigated and evaluated all over the world. Apart from those mentioned above, new deposits are being examined for commercial exploration in China, Bolivia, Columbia, Mexico, Tasmania, New Zealand and Greece.

The demand for asbestos from the industrialised countries of the world continues strong but with a smaller growth rate projected than for other areas. In developing areas the growth rate is particularly high in the asbestos-cement industry. The comparatively low cost advantages of asbestos cement sheets, rot-and-vermin-proof as well as non-flammable make it an invaluable aid to low cost housing and industrial development in these areas. There is also a strong demand

pressure pipes, which have an indefinite working life, for water supply and increasingly for sewerage disposal. Progressively larger diameter asbestos-cement pipes (up to 225 inches internal diameter) are being produced to contain all services. For example to protect gas, electric, drainage and water supplies all housed within a main conduit through which service engineers can easily pass.

Health

In many quarters, there is still considerable concern expressed regarding matters of health and asbestos, which continues to receive attention from the press. Much work has been done to correct misleading information which appears from time to time on this subject. The U.K. Asbestos Information Committee—set up in 1967—has contributed much to a better understanding of asbestos and its relation to health problems. In addition, the AIC has been instrumental in assisting in the setting up of similar bodies in Europe and the U.S.A. Like so many other industrial minerals, asbestos has no health hazard which cannot be readily controlled if correctly used.

Outlook

So far as the world outlook for 1974 is concerned, the market at present continues to evidence very high demand compared with availability and there is no immediate evidence of a slackening in demand. Both the U.S. and Japan are large consumers of asbestos and any big recession affecting the building industries in these countries could have the effect of bringing down demand more in line with supply.

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PRODUCTION OF ASBESTOS

	1971	1972	1973
Australia ...	0.9	35	20*
Brazil ...	22	33	33*
Canada ...	1634.7	1692	1863
Cyprus ...	26.8	29†	31
China ...	180	190	190*
Finland ...	11.4	12	10
Italy ...	131	135	135*
Rhodesia ...	100	120	120*
South Africa	350.6	350	350*
Swaziland ...	39	33.5†	35*
U.S.A. ...	132	135	151
U.S.S.R. ...	1265	1350	1450*
Others ...	46.6	47	52*
	3940	4445*	4440

* Figure amended from table in 1973 Mining Annual Review 1973

† estimated Canadian production by Statistics Canada; Russian production estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Mines

A.E.I.C



Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: E. M. Fenner - 4N

From: N. W. Hendry - 2S

Copies: W. B. Reitze - 4N

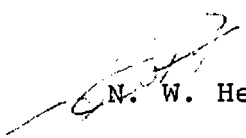
Subject: CAUTION LABELS - ASBESTOS

Date: July 1, 1975

With reference to the above subject, you received a copy of the letter of 6/13 from W.P.S. Breese and we have attached a copy of J.R.M. Hutcheson's letter of 6/18.

You have advised me that the labelling committee will discuss the above subject at the next meeting and you will advise me of their recommendations.

As per our recent discussion, we would find it difficult, if not impossible to place a Caution Label on each bag in the language of the country to which the fiber is to be shipped. At present, we are showing the Caution Label in English and French on each bag being shipped world wide. If we are required to print the label in other languages, it should be held to a minimum.


N. W. Hendry

Attach.

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7-1-83

W.L. VanDerbeek, GHQ

June 18, 1975

J.R.M. Hutcheson

N.W. Hendry, ~~Denver~~ 2S
D. Poutiatine, Englewood Cliffs

WARNING LABELS - ASBESTOS
Yours June 9, 1975

On June 13 N.W. Hendry wrote us giving one opinion of the Legal Department concerning the warning label for asbestos bags. From this opinion it seems that the currently employed OSHA Label is adequate for the U.S. and Canada and that the requirement for other countries will be investigated.

I can only say that within the constraints of the word "conspicuous" and the printing space on the bag we can print the label in any language the Legal Department wishes. The thought does occur, however, that we may be opening the door to the risk of overlooking another language when we choose French, German, Spanish and Japanese. For example, why not Portuguese for shipments to Brazil, Flemish to Belgium, Dutch to VanGelder in Holland, to name a few?

The current practice to remind everyone is that the caution label printing is being enlarged as recommended by Ed Fenner and will be in the two official languages of Quebec - French and English.

J.R.M. 

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: W. B. Reitze - 4N

Date: June 4, 1975

From: N. W. Hendry - 2S

Copies:

Subject: ASBESTOS BAG LABELLING - JEFFREY
YOUR LETTER 5/30

Somebody is crazy and it is not us!

All asbestos fiber bags shipped from Jeffrey to all
locations carry the Caution Label on the back of each
bag in the English language.

Amen.


N. W. Hendry

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To: N. Hendry

Date: May 30, 1975

From: W. B. Reitze

Copies: P. Kotin, MD; G. W. Wright, MD

Subject: ASBESTOS BAG LABELING - JEFFREY

As we discussed yesterday, it was both of our understandings that all asbestos leaving Jeffrey or Advocate be labeled with the asbestos warning label regardless of its destination.

I am informed by the people in the Toronto plant that the bags that are being currently shipped to them are not, repeat, are not labeled.

Could you please check this and clue me in.



W. B. Reitze

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JEF 0006 08.17MDT OHC (X81

10.03MDT 08/30/78

---RETRIEVED MESSAGE---

~~MAX~~
~~HAW~~
Note!
By Handing

GHO GHO GHO NER NER NER WDP CGO ATL WAT PAR PAR

JEF 8/30/78

O POUTIATINE JE CONNOR JF REIS HA BOISCLAIR JM BODDER

RJ HATTERSLEY JP MCCARTHY RA CREE SL KUHN NP O'REILLY

L SIEBERT JM WIESBADEN TELEX 04-186 789 GERMANY

W R JAMES JM LONDON TELEX 928635 JOHNMANVIL RICHMOND ENGLAND

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO SUPPLY ALL ASBESTOS IN BAGS MARKED WITH
THE CAUTION LABEL IN SIX LANGUAGES NAMELY ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN,
SPANISH, DUTCH AND JAPANESE. WE ARE DEPLETING EXISTING STOCKS
OF BAGS AND REPLACING THEM WITH THE ABOVE. HENCE SOME OF
YOUR CUSTOMERS WILL START RECEIVING THE NEWLY PRINTED BAGS
AT ANY TIME. PLEASE NOTIFY YOUR CUSTOMERS AND DISTRIBUTORS.

MD WEBB

RECEIVED

Chrysotile Asbestos Fiber

Chrysotile Material Safety Data Sheet

I **JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP. & SUBSIDIARIES**
P.O. Box 5108, Denver, Colo. 80217

Emergency Telephone No: 303-979-1000

Chemical Name & Synonyms: Chrysotile Asbestos

Trade Name & Synonyms: Asbestos

Chemical Family: Fibrous Mineral Silicates

Formula: $Mg_3(Si_2O_5)(OH)_4$

II **HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

Paints, Preservatives & Solvents

Pigments, Catalyst, Vehicle, Solvents,
Additives and Others

TLV
(Units)

N/A

Alloys and Metallic Coatings

Base Metal, Alloys, Metallic Coatings, Filler
Metal plus Coating or Core Flux, Others

N/A

Hazardous Mixtures of Other Liquids, Solids or Gases

Chrysotile Asbestos Fiber Approx. 100%
(*For TLV—See Section V)

*

III **PHYSICAL DATA**

Boiling Point (°F.), Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)

N/A

Vapor Density (Air=1), Solubility in Water

N/A

Appearance and Odor:

White Fibrous dry material—no odor

Specific Gravity ($H_2O=1$)

2.4-2.6

Percent volatile by volume (%)

N/A

Evaporation rate (_____ = 1)

N/A

IV **FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

Material is non-flammable. No fire or explosion hazard.

V **HEALTH HAZARD DATA**

Threshold Limit Value

OSHA Exposure Limits Effective July 1, 1976.

The 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers to which any employee may be exposed shall not exceed two fibers, longer than 5 micrometers, per cubic centimeter of air.

Ceiling Concentrations. No employee shall be exposed at any time to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of 10 fibers, longer than 5 micrometers, per cubic centimeter of air.

[Refer to OSHA Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust, 29 CFR 1910. 1001 paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3).]

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Avoid breathing excessive dust when handling, dumping and mixing. See caution label on bag.

VI **REACTIVITY DATA**

Stability

Stable

Incompatibility (materials to avoid)

N/A

Hazardous Decomposition Products

None

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur

VII **SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled

Vacuum clean spillage. Repair broken bags. If sweeping is necessary, wet down spillage. Use approved respiratory equipment when required.

Waste Disposal Method

Disposal of waste in accordance with OSHA Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust, 29 CFR 1910. 1001 and EPA National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants 40 CFR 61.

VIII **SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION**

Respiratory Protection

Use respirators as recommended by the OSHA Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust, 29 CFR 1910. 1001 paragraph (d).

Ventilation

Control with mechanical dust collection equipment to within TLV. (See American National Standards Institute booklet, Z9.2—1971).

Other Protective Equipment

Use special clothing as required by the OSHA Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust, 29 CFR 1910. 1001 paragraph (d).

IX **SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS**

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing

Maintain good housekeeping practices. Vacuum clean waste and place in closed containers.

Other precautions

CAUTION LABEL ON BAG: Contains Asbestos Fibers—Avoid Creating Dust—Breathing Asbestos Dust May Cause Serious Bodily Harm.

While the information and recommendations set forth herein are believed to be accurate as of the date hereof, JOHNS-MANVILLE MAKES NO WARRANTY WITH RESPECT THERETO AND DISCLAIMS ALL LIABILITY FROM RELIANCE THEREON.

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Johns-Manville



Asbestos Fiber Sales • P.O. Box 5108 • Denver, Colo. 80217 • (303) 979-1000

Johns-Manville Canada, Inc. • Asbestos Fiber Division • P.O. Box 1500 • Asbestos, Quebec, Canada J1T 3N2 (819) 879-5433



Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: Barbara Diemer 2-18

Date: December 5, 1977

From: J. F. Reis 2-14

Copies:

Subject: J-M FIBER PACKAGING AND LABELING

Below is a chronological review of the various packaging methods used by AFD for asbestos from the Jeffrey Mine:

1929-1951 All fiber packaged in loose jute bags.

1952 Started pressure packing with 6D28 in multiwall paper bags.

1957 Started to move away from jute bags.

1958 J-M plants converted 100% to multiwall paper.

1967 Loose jute bags eliminated for all grades of fiber.

1972 Pressure packed jute bags discontinued.

1977 All grades of fiber except floats pressure packed in either woven polyethylene, polyethylene film or multiwall paper bags.

1978 All grades of fiber pressure packed.

We began labeling our 352 Insulating Cement bags in January 1966, and began labeling all bags of fiber sold in the U. S. in December 1968. We began using the new OSHA caution label in July 1972 and are currently switching all bags for both domestic and international sales to a new six language label adhering to the wording required by the various governmental agencies.

If you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

J. F. Reis

JFR:mh

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