

FILE NAME: US Government Contractor Regulations Including
Shipyard Regulations (GCR)

DATE: 1978

DOC#: GCR009

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Memos from the Navy & Johns-Manville

XRTV
- USG/Navy
- *Robertson*
(file?)

Alc 5137.1

Naval Speedletter

COMNAV 501000 (Rev. 7-73)
US NAVY
USE FOR URGENT
LETTERS ONLY

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COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

SIGNATURE OF SENDER ☒ REGULAR ☐ AIR ☐ SPECIAL DELIVERY		CLASSIFICATION Unclassified	DATE JUN 20 1978
REGISTERED ☐ REGISTERED ☐ CIPHERED		IN REPLY REFER TO 185-Ser 466 /5100	

- INSTRUCTIONS
1. Message type abbreviations are permissible.
 2. Both addressees must be appropriate for the envelope or both adding, as indicated by instructions on the envelope. Use of abbreviations as guides for window envelope addressing.
 3. Give priority to processing, routing, and action required. Avoid time-consuming comments.
 4. In order to speed processing, use only one of the following: (a) NAV 501000, (b) special window envelope, (c) special form 143A. Speedletter envelopes where both adding is classified operations where both adding is not used. Other window envelopes should be used or used in bulk mail. Speedletters should be placed on top of regular correspondence.

Commander
Naval Sea Systems Command (SEA 073C)
Washington, D. C. 20362

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Subj: Review of Tremolite Talc containing asbestos fibers on Mare Island Naval Shipyard

Ref: (a) FORECON between R. D. Patterson, SEA 073C, and A. E. Leveque, Code 185, NAVSHIPYDMARE, of 7 June 1978
(b) FORECON between R. D. Patterson, SEA 073C, and A. E. Leveque, Code 185, NAVSHIPYDMARE, of 16 June 1978

Encl: (1) Report of Review of Talc, containing asbestiform, used on Mare Island Naval Shipyard.
(2) Field Information Memo #74-92, U. S. Department of Labor, OSEA

1. During a telephone conversation (reference a), Mare Island Safety Office reported that through microscopic evaluation, Talc used in production facilitating processes appeared to contain asbestos fibers. In a telephone conversation (reference b), the Safety Director, Mare Island Naval Shipyard, reported the findings and actions taken to NAVSEA. Enclosure (1) is results of the survey and enclosure (2) is background information pertaining to Tremolite and asbestiform requirements.

2. Actions taken.

a. A hold was placed on all Talc used in production facilitating processes to determine possible asbestiform contamination.

ALL Naval Shipyards
BUMED (Code 55)
NAVSEA O&P

Commander
Mare Island Naval Shipyard
Vallejo, California 94592

N46/5100
100
185
130
500
303

ADDRESS REPLY AS
SHOWN AT LEFT OR RE-
PLY HEREON AND RETURN

Unclassified

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CRMC-HT-TA

CUT0020

1543

*Reduction of Asbestos
qualified replacement products*

141

Code 185
Ser 116-78
26 June 1978

MEMORANDUM

From: Code 185
To: Code 500

Subj: Tremolite Talc Containing Asbestos Fibers

Encl: (1) Naval Spdltr from Commander, Mare Island Naval Shipyard
to Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command of 20 Jun 1978

1. Enclosure (1) identified subject in use at Mare Island Naval Shipyard and procedures taken to reclaim talc containing asbestos fibers for disposal while substituting non-asbestos talc.
2. Request search of procurement documents and/or inventory lists to locate subject in supply points (Shop Stores) at Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.
3. Notify Code 185 of stocking locations NLT 20 July 1978.

Joseph W. Kennedy
JOSEPH W. KENNEDY

Copy to: (w/encl)
Code 134
300

*Date sheet
on file*

NDT

*check the
talc suspension*

LABORATORY TEST REQUEST
 12ND JANS 4730/19 (REV. 3-76)

JUN 15 1978
 Submittal on 11/17/78
 Copies To Laboratory.

LABORATORY REQUEST NO.
 289278

TO:	FROM	DATE
☒ CHEMISTRY LAB, CODE 134.1	570.11	6-15-78
☐ METALLURGICAL LAB, CODE 134.21	SHIP/TELETYPE	COPY(ES) TO
☐ MATERIAL TEST LAB, CODE 134.77	67HS	570.11
☐ RADIOCHEMISTRY LAB, CODE 134.4	ORDER NO.	CONTRACT NO.
OTHER	2590125904	1E481608847
	ORG REQUEST NO.	DOCUMENT NO.
	81650838	91608847
	SPECIFICATION/PLAN	TYPE/ALLOY
		GRADE
		CLASS

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL: TALC, TECHNICAL GRADE, POWDER FORM
 "MONTANA GRADE PLATE"
 PAMP 25-38 14 50 LBS SACKS

TESTING REQUIRED		METALLURGICAL & PHYSICAL	
CHEMICAL		TENSION	MACRO
☒ CONFORMANCE TO	OTHER	HARDNESS	SEAMLESS
☒ IDENTIFICATION AS			OTHER
TESTING INSTRUCTIONS: (WIRE, T-SHEET, DLM, PEIS, OTHER)			

TEST FOR ASBESTOS

NO. OF TEST SAMPLES	NO. OF PLIES REPRESENTED	DISPOSITION OF SAMPLE(S)	☐ RETURN TO SENDER
	58 B66	☒ EXTENDABLE	
SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE	CODE	PHONE	
<i>[Signature]</i>	570.11	4628	
LABORATORY USE ONLY			

No asbestos detected in OA 7 AT 749 on 207 AT 749.
 AUG 23 1978

Stock NO 6810 LL T99 9893

U.I. LB

Call Mr. Barbone, shop store
 at 4760 if any
 further question, Bldg 5
 Mr. H. [Name] Code 502

ANALYST/INVESTIGATOR	AUTHENTICATED BY	DATE
	<i>[Signature]</i>	11 JUL 1978

05D2/6101C/JJT
9631
Ser 35

30 MAY 1979

From: Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command
To: Commander, Mare Island Naval Shipyard

Subj: Asbestos Content of Magnesium Silicate Raw Materials Used in Manufacture of MIL-P-24441 Epoxy Coatings

Ref: (a) NAVSEC Project Order N6519779P090620

1. It is requested that Mare Island Naval Shipyard (NAVSHIPYD Mare) evaluate magnesium silicate from:

R. T. Vanderbilt Co.	(Nytal 300)
Pfizer Co., Minerals & Pigments	(CP 20-30)
Cyprus Mistic	(139)
Desert Minerals Talc Co.	(Hy-Fina 80)

to determine asbestos fiber content.

2. Although tremolite is the major mineral fiber in asbestos, other mineral fibers are chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite. These fibers are to be identified also and, if present, reported along with tremolite.

3. The magnesium silicate pigments of paragraph one (1) shall also be evaluated physically and chemically. In particular, oil absorption should be determined and compared to the material used to make reformulated MIL-P-24441 materials, i.e. Pfizer Cp 20-30 magnesium silicate.

The effort is within the scope of funding of reference (a).

A. T. ANDERSON
By direction

Blind copy to:
NAVSEA 05D23/6101E
534/6159C
921TH3

Prepared by: John J. Tock/05D21/6101C/20214
Typed by: L. Sendejo Hager/24 May 1979

B 109398

Internal Correspondence

Johns-Manville

N. Amarino

Date June 21, 1979

D. Kotin, M.D.

I explained that the Navy Medical Department has
urged the use of Poudrage in the treatment of
pleural effusions in members of the Naval forces. There
is nothing essentially inconsistent between the
statement of Dr. McKinney and the statement of the
Navy Medical Department of virtually all talcs have
been found to contain tremolite as a varying percentage of
the fibers studied. This fibrous component, when of
certain dimensions and dose, has been shown to
induce mesothelioma in animal studies. Of immediate
interest is the recent publication by Churg, Warnock,
et al., entitled "Malignant Mesothelioma Arising after
Inhalation of Asbestos and Fiber Glass to the
Pleural Cavity". This is a case of mesothelioma, apparently
arising in the pericardium, reported in a patient who,
prior to surgery, had been treated for angina pectoris
by the injection of the pericardial cavity with a mixture of
doses.

It is of course not the pathogenic pro-
pensity of talc about which there is a voluminous body
of literature, but rather the lack of universal aware-
ness of the potential of these fibers to produce disease
in the decades thereafter.



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD
VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA 94582

IN REPLY REFER TO:
134.05-Ser 376
9631

JAN 07 1980

From: Commander, Mare Island Naval Shipyard
To: Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (05D21)

Subj: Asbestos content of talc suitable for use in MIL-P-24441 paint

Ref: (a) NAVSEA ltr 05D2/6101C/JJT 9631 Ser 55 of 30 May 1979

Encl: (1) Project Proposal, Evaluating the Airborne Asbestos Released by
Grinding, Sanding, and Blasting Asbestos Containing Paints

1. Reference (a) requested Mare Island Naval Shipyard to examine four talcs for asbestos content and for comparability to the Pfizer Microtalc CP 20-30 talc used to make reformulated MIL-P-24441 paints.

2. The asbestos content of the talcs was determined by microscopic analysis using dispersion staining. The oil absorptions are based on data reported by the National Paint and Coatings Association and by the talc suppliers. The oil absorptions were determined according to ASTM D-281 which has a reproducibility of $\pm 25\%$. The results are as follows:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Oil Absorption</u>	<u>Asbestos Content</u>
Cyprus Mistron 139	33	Slight amount of fibrous tremolite in one of two samples.
Desert Minerals Talc Co., HI-Fine 80	36	Large amounts of fibrous tremolite present.
Pfizer Microtalc CP 20-30	29	Slight amount of fibrous tremolite in one of two samples tested.
R. T. Vanderbilt, Nytal 300	29	Large amounts of fibrous tremolite and a small amount of anthophyllite present.

3. The airborne dust hazards of asbestos in paint are unknown. Asbestos fibers that are tightly bound into a paint should not be a problem. However, when paints are removed by dust generating methods, such as sanding or abrasive blasting, asbestos fibers could be released. Dried paints are brittle and the shattering action of abrasive removal could break the paint vehicle away from the asbestos and release the fibers.

C-8553

Enc (1)

CRMC-HT-TALC-000203

Subj: Asbestos content of talc suitable for use in MIL-P-24441 paint

Talc is a common paint ingredient and is used in a wide variety of paints sold to the Navy. Some talcs are relatively free of asbestos while others may contain from 20 to 60% asbestos. Hence, it is safe to assume that all commissioned ships are coated with asbestos containing paints. The potential for generating airborne asbestos particles during grinding, sanding, or abrasive blasting of ships coated with asbestos containing paints will depend on the amount of asbestos in the dried paint being removed. Unfortunately, there is no standard analytical method for measuring the asbestos content of dried paint and the actual amount of airborne asbestos released by surface preparation of such paints is not known.

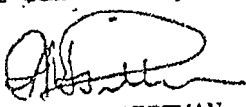
4. The potential problem of generating airborne asbestos particles during surface preparation can be prevented by: (a) prohibiting the use of high asbestos content talc in Navy formula paints and, (b) requiring the use of Navy formula paints whenever practical. However, this approach will not work for proprietary formulas such as those procured under TI-E-490 (silicone-alkyd topside paint). Standard analytical methods for measuring the asbestos content of paints do not exist and there is no accepted limit for the asbestos content of paints. Consequently, there is no way to establish and enforce practical asbestos limitations for proprietary paints.

5. Based on these observations, it is recommended that:

a. The airborne asbestos generated during the surface preparation of high asbestos content paints be investigated. Such an investigation will have to determine the airborne asbestos dusting hazard posed by using different surface preparation methods to remove paints of known asbestos content. A major part of such a task will be to develop analytical methods for determining the asbestos content of wet and dry paints. Enclosure (1) outlines a project to accomplish such a study.

b. Approve Mistron 139 and Microtalc CP2030 for use in MIL-P-24441 paints.

6. Mare Island Naval Shipyard has trained personnel and equipment needed to accomplish the recommended task. However, no technical personnel are available for assignment to the task at this time. The potential airborne asbestos problem associated with asbestos containing paints should be investigated. Mare Island is willing to support such a project to the fullest extent possible but cannot take the lead on such a task until FY 81. It is estimated the project can be completed within 12 months for \$75,000.


M. L. PITTMAN
By direction