

Johnson & Johnson

DOMESTIC OPERATING COMPANY

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

March 31, 1977

Dr. Norman F. Estrin
Vice President-Science
The Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association, Inc.
1133 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Norm:

The enclosed tables represent the initial work-up of data received from participating laboratories in the Task Force on round robin testing of consumer talcum products for asbestiform amphiboles. Please note:

Table I - shows samples which failed CTFA Method J4-1, Parts I & II (asbestiform amphibole detected at levels $\geq 0.5\%$, except in the case of the standards). The CTFA standard tremolite is the common, massive variety and should not be detected by microscopy as asbestiform.

Table II - shows samples which failed Method J4-1, Part I only (X-ray Diff.)
and
those samples which failed Method J4-1, Part I, and found by Part II to contain only non-asbestiform amphibole.

Table III - shows samples which failed Method J4-1, Part I only (X-ray Diff.) at statistically significant levels, including those $< 0.5\%$ from those labs. reporting lower limits of detection.

Unfortunately, data received from two laboratories was not acceptable:

R. T. Vanderbilt - Slim Thompson does not have the equipment required to perform the method and felt his results were questionable.

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Whittaker, Clark & Daniels - Ray Krammes has been frustrated by the results he received from ES Laboratories. This lab. continues to have trouble performing the method properly. W.,C.&D. does no microscopy on talc samples.

Mt. Sinai assures me that they are presently working on the samples - hope to have some response from them before our meeting with you.

Sincerely,



John P. Schelz, Ph.D.
Chairman, CTFA Task Force

JPS/gm
Enclosures

cc: ✓ Mr. G. Lee
Mr. G. Sandland, Bristol-Myers