Johnson & Johnson

File
Windsor Minerals

June 28, 1977

SUBJECT: Audit Testing of Windsor 66 Talc for Asbestos

TO: Mr. G. Lee

FROM: Mr. A. Frank

To formalize the audit testing currently performed to ensure the absence of asbestos in Windsor 66 Talc, the following protocol is currently being used:

1) Scope

Windsor 66 talc is manufactured from a previously approved mine site known to contain an acceptable cosmetic grade talc ore which has been tested by and has met the requirements for detectable asbestos by the test methods and sampling plan described below. Windsor Minerals will assure mine site evaluation data to include analysis of diamond drill core samples, and deposit testing of composite ore samples removed from the mine site during the development phase prior to production of cosmetic talc to be used for JOHNSON'S* Baby Powder.

Asbestos is defined to be the fibrous serpentine, chrysotile and the fibrous forms of the amphibole group as represented by amosite, anthophyllite, crocidolite, tremolite asbestos and actinolite.

2) Testing Requirements

CHARACTERISTIC	TEST METHOD	REQUIREMENT
Fibrous Amphibole Forms	CTFA J4-1	None detected
Serpentine Forms (Chrysotile)	TM 7019	None detected
Asbestiform Minerals (fibrous forms) (Transmission Electron Microscopy)	TM 7024	None detected

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3) Testing Procedure/Frequency

The following sample types are tested on an audit basis according to the test procedures and frequencies noted.

SAMPLE TYPE	TESTS	FREQUENCY
Raymond Grind	TM 7024	bi-weekly composite sample
Flash Dried Talc	CTFA J4-1 TM 7019	weekly composite samples
Finished Talc	TM 7024	quarterly audit of random sample

A. M. Frank

AMF:eap

cc: H. Cohen
L. Orlando
J. Runnells