

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

March 11, 1976

BETWEEN: Industry Representatives of CTFA Committee on
Asbestos in Talc

Norman Estrin, CTFA
George Sandland, Bristol-Myers
Robert Rolle, Johnson and Johnson
George Lee, Johnson and Johnson
John Schelz, Johnson and Johnson

and

Representatives of the Division of Cosmetics Technology

Ronald L. Yates, Product Composition Branch
Henry M. Davis, Product Composition Branch

SUBJECT: Meeting with CTFA Talc Committee for the Purpose of Discussing the Results of the Testing of Talcum Powder Products Using a CTFA Proposed Method for the Detection of Asbestiform Amphibole Minerals in Cosmetic Grade Talc.

Dr. Estrin requested this meeting for the purpose of discussing the results obtained from the analysis of 15 coded samples of cosmetic talcs that had been sent to CTFA by the Division of Cosmetics Technology on November 4, 1975. The samples were previously analyzed by Dr. S. Z. Lewin using x-ray diffractometry. DCST also analyzed the same samples using optical microscopy techniques. These samples were requested by the CTFA to evaluate methodology that they are proposing for the detection and determination of amphibole minerals in cosmetic talcs.

At commencement of meeting, Dr. Estrin provided all present with copies of the results obtained from the analysis of the samples provided by DCST. Davis gave each participant a table identifying the coded talcs. Mr. Davis and Mr. Yates were also provided copies of the proposed analytical method for the detection and determination of amphibole minerals. The method consists, briefly, of a combination of two techniques; x-ray diffractometry and optical microscopy. A compressed pellet of talc is slow-scanned in the x-ray diffractometer under previously determined conditions. If amphibole is present, quantity is estimated by comparing net count to count obtained from talc standards containing known amounts of amphibole (tremolite). Each sample is then examined by optical microscopy using dispersion staining techniques. This step is used to confirm amphibole and to determine whether the mineral is present in the fibrous form by OSHA definition.

The results of the CTFA analyses by x-ray diffractometry were, with the exception of one sample, in general agreement with those obtained by Dr. S. Z. Lewin. However, the results of the optical microscopic examinations of these samples by CTFA and DCST could not be compared due to the usage of differing definitions as to what constitutes a fiber; i.e. length to diameter ratios of 5 to 1 and 3 to 1 respectively.

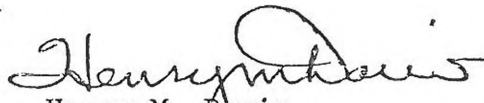
Dr. Estrin stated that these products which were analyzed by Dr. Lewin and the CTFA committee were obtained by Dr. Lewin prior to 1973 and are no longer representative of commercially available cosmetic talc products.

Attachments: CTFA Talc Committee

1. Analysis of FDA Samples for Asbestiform Amphibole
2. Detection of Asbestiform Amphibole Minerals in Cosmetic Grade Talc

Division of Cosmetics Technology

1. Identification of Cosmetic Talcs Tested for Amphibole Minerals by CTFA Talc Committee


Henry M. Davis