~~WHA F/I.~~

RECEIVED

MAR 22 1977

Windsor file

DISTRIBUTION

Mr. H. Cohen

Mr. A. Frank

Dr. G. Kaplan

Mr. G. ~~Lee~~

Mr. L. Orlando

Dr. D. R. Petterson

Mr. J. Runnells

Dr. J. Schelz

Mr. S. Thompson

Mr. T. West

Mr. R. Miller

Johnson & Johnson
BABY PRODUCTS COMPANY

RARITAN, N.J. 08869

March 21, 1977

SUBJECT: Minutes of the Meeting on Windsor 66 Talc

TO: Distribution

A meeting was held on March 18, 1977 at Raritan to discuss Hyamine treatment of talc bags and proposed specifications for asbestos in cosmetic talc. Those in attendance were Mr. G. Lee, Mr. S. Thompson, Mr. V. Zeitz, Mr. A. Frank, and Mr. L. Orlando.

Highlights and agreements arrived at include the following:

1. A review of the source of mold contamination revealed that the wooden pallets were a major source of the problem. If mold was present on the pallets, migration to the talc bags also occurred. Currently Windsor sprays all pallets with a hyamine solution; however, it was felt a more effective treatment of pallets was required to insure complete decontamination.

   As secondary insurance against fungal organisms a treatment of the outer bag surfaces with an effective anti-mold agent was also discussed and Windsor Minerals will request that Baby Products Research investigate an effective bag treatment.

2. In order to resolve the mold problem a three pronged program was arrived at which Mr. Steve Thompson will develop as a proposal to Baby Products management. This proposal will include the three areas of concern:

   a. A more effective pallet treatment; (Windsor will investigate and propose a more thorough treatment, other than spraying).

   b. A program to find an anti-mold system to treat outer surfaces of talc bags. (Baby Products will investigate if management agrees).

   c. A Q.C.P. protocol for talc shipment to insure better rail-car inspection for leakage. This will eliminate a source of moisture, which fosters mold growth in transit.

3. The proposed CTFA guidelines for asbestos were discussed and it was agreed that a specification requirement could be developed. Currently both Windsor Minerals and Baby Products have certain unofficial requirements for asbestos that insure its absence in Windsor 66 talc. It was agreed that these requirements would be formalized, thereby becoming specification characteristics constituting acceptability of the talc. These agreements include:

a. Windsor would certify (via a certificate of analysis) the absence of asbestoform minerals in an ore deposit vis transmission election microscopy of diamond drill core samples, and deposit testing of composite ore samples removed from the ore site during the development phase prior to production of the cosmetic talc for Baby Products. This analysis would constitute a certification from the mine, which would be provided with each shipment of finished talc manufactured from ore taken from the approved mine site and provided to Johnson's Baby Powder manufacturing locations to be included as part of the batch records.

b. During active production, biweekly composite samples of the Raymond Grind would be analyzed for asbestos on a regular audit basis to insure absence of the asbestos. Audit results would be provided to Baby Products Co.

c. Weekly composite samples of flash dried Windsor 66 talc will be provided to D.O.C. Research for audit purposes to confirm absence of asbestos. Audit reports would be sent to Baby Products Co.

d. D.O.C. will provide for quarterly T.E.M. evaluation of a random sample of finished talc as additional supportive information insuring absence of asbestos.

e. A Q.C.P. protocol will be developed to detail sampling, certification and audit testing of ore samples and finished talc.

f. Asbestos testing methods will be standardized and become part of the specification for Windsor 66 talc.

4. Verne Zeitz will provide a proposed format of how the certification from Windsor will read, which if approved by all parties will be included in the Q.C.P.

A. M. Frank

djm