FILE NAME: Johns-Manville (JMA)

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Research & Engineering Center
April 23, 1970

W. J. Peterson, DH

Package Labelling

Per my phone conversation with you today, this is the notice which appears on our asbestos fiber bags.

Caution
(in 3/8 in. lettering)

"This bag contains chrysotile asbestos fiber. Persons exposed to this material should use adequate protective devices as inhalation of this material over long periods may be harmful."

The above is in 3/16-in. lettering.

S. Speil

SS/rs

CONFIDENTIAL

GHQ
March 12, 1969

F. W. Matthews

Asbestos Paper and Millboard Labeling

Inhalation of excessive concentrations of asbestos dust over a long period of time can result in pulmonary injury.

Every effort should, therefore, be made to protect people from this risk.

It is my opinion that Millboard could present a problem in conjunction with handling, cutting and fabricating. This opinion is based on observation of our J-M gasket operations. I recommend consideration for a caution label on Millboard.

Asbestos Paper does not present the same problem as Millboard. The fibre is bonded into the paper and does not appear to become airborne. The only dust generated from use of paper that I have observed in J-M is during the slitting operation. This has not been extensive. I do not recommend consideration for a caution label on Asbestos Paper at this time.

Labeling is a combined responsibility between Industrial Relations, Environmental Control, and Legal. By copy of this letter I am requesting E. M. Fenner and H. M. Ball to provide you with their opinions.

If it is agreed that either of these products should be labeled, we will be glad to provide assistance in conjunction with the wording. Also, we wish to review the final version before making labeling effective.

CLS.

C. L. SHECKLER

CLS:mw

cc: M. W. Burleson
H. M. Ball
E. M. Fenner - Finderne

Wilson

RECEIVED
DEC 23 1970
C. P. WEBER

Research & Engineering Center
December 16, 1970

RECEIVED
DEC 18 1970
H. E. KONRAD

H. E. Konrad - DH

HEATING OF AMOSITE

When amosite fiber is heated to temperatures in the range of 700 to 1400F, they are converted to a material called oxyamosite. This form of amosite is more brittle and friable than the unheated material. It still, however, retains its fibrous morphology.

There is no medical evidence available on the biological activity of oxyamosite. With our present state of knowledge, we must assume that being fibrous, it also must be considered toxic. Extensive and expensive animal studies would be necessary to truly establish the biological activity. When heated to temperatures in excess of 1400°, the amosite is converted to other minerals (spinel and hematite) which no longer have the fibrous shape. They also would no longer have any ability to reinforce the product, but could be considered nontoxic.

J. P. Leineweber

JPL/jr

cc:
S. Speil
W. K. Hesse