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DOC#: PC040

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: BC Notes on Carey-Canadian Warning Label Documents

SUMMARY OF CAREY CANADA WARNING LABEL DOCUMENTS

1. Document to J.J. O'Dowd from G. Thomas dated August 30, 1976. The document discusses different approaches to warning labels in various countries and expresses Carey Canada's desire that "We would prefer using no words, or at an absolute minimum, to get the 'caution' point across."

In the end, however, they adopted Johns-Manville's procedure of using the english wording warning and translating it into several languages.

2. Document from Peter Reiser to M. Prus dated April 14, 1977 discusses Japanese asbestos warning labels.

The Japanese expressed a concern for having the word cancer on bags of asbestos going to the workers. The document concludes "Kakiuchi are of the opinion that we cannot impose American law on foreign countries in general and on Japan in particular. Listening to customers around the world, I second this sentiment. I do not believe that we should raise problems with people who are more primitive than we are or less educated. We cannot comment on all cases or impose American standards on other people." The document later requests clarification from the Tampa legal office.

3. Document dated July 8, 1977 from A.B. Bagenstose to Peter Reiser. The legal office responds and states "Charles Wilson, Vice President, Legal Department, Tampa, says as far as the caution label is concerned that we must be sure to cover ourselves only where the law of the land requires."

4. Handwritten note from G. Thomas to Michael Prus dated February 18, 1977 regarding proposed warning label on asbestos bags.

The back area of the bag was used to print the language and warnings.

In foreign language shipments, the printing press was not able to print Arabic and similar languages. Accordingly, stick-on labels were proposed. Thomas states "The glue may lift-off. The printed warning at unloading - but so what?"