Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201.

	No. of respondents	No. of responses/respondent	Average burden/response (hrs.)
Students	260	5	.285
Faculty	36	3	0.83
''Standardized'' patients	100	1	.33

Estimated total annual burden—412 hours.

Written comments and recommendations concerning the proposed information collections should be sent within 30 days of this notice directly to the individual designated.

Dated: June 30, 1995.

James Scanlon,

Director, Data Policy Staff, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and PHS, Reports Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 95–16804 Filed 7–6–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–M

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Tricresyl Phosphate

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of tricresyl phosphate which is an organophosphate plasticizer primarily used as a vinyl plasticizer in the manufacture of vinyl plastics for automotive interiors and as a fire-retardant and anti-wear additive to industrial lubricants such as hydraulic fluids, extreme pressure fluids, cutting oils, machine oils, automotive transmission fluids, and certain cooling lubricants.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by administering tricresyl phosphate in feed to groups of 95 F344/N rats of each sex at doses 0, 75, 150, or 300 ppm for 2 years. An additional group of 95 F344/N rats of each sex were given a dose of 600 ppm for 22 weeks and then received only control feed. After 3, 9, and 15 months of chemical exposure, up to 15 F344/N rats of each sex per group were evaluated for forelimb and hindlimb grip strength, then necropsied and evaluated for histopathologic lesions. Groups of 95 $B6C3F_2$ mice of each sex were fed diets at doses 0, 60, 125, or 250 ppm for 2 years. After 3, 9, and 15 months of chemical exposure, up to 15 of each sex per group were evaluated for forelimb and hindlimb grip strength, then necropsied and evaluated for histopathologic lesions. An additional group of 10 F344/N rats and $B6C3F_1$ mice of each sex received tricresyl phosphate in corn oil by gavage at doses of 0, 360, 730, 1,450, 2,900, or 5,800 mg/kg body weight for 16 days. Groups of 10 F344/N rats and $B6C3F_1$ mice of each sex received tricresyl phosphate in corn oil by gavage at doses of 0, 50, 100, 200, 400, or 800 mg/kg body weight for 13 weeks.

Under the conditions of these 2-year feed studies, there was no evidence of carcinogenic activity [1] of tricresyl phosphate in male or female F344/N rats that received 75, 150, or 300 ppm. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of tricresyl phosphate in male or female $B6C3F_1$ mice that received 60, 125, or 250 ppm.

Nonneoplastic lesions associated with exposure to tricresyl phosphate included cytoplasmic vacuolization of the adrenal cortex and ovarian interstitial cell hyperplasia in female rats, increased incidences of clear cell focus, fatty change, and ceroid pigmentation of the liver in male mice, and increased severity of ceroid pigmentation of the adrenal cortex in female mice.

Questions or comments about the Technical Report should be directed to Central Data Management at PO Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 or telephone (919) 541–3419.

Copies of *Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Tricresyl Phosphate (CAS No. 1330–78–5)* (TR–433) are available without charge from Central Data Management, NIEHS, MD A0–01, PO Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; telephone (919) 541–3419.

[1] The NTP uses five categories of evidence of carcinogenic activity observed in each animal study: two categories for positive results (''clear evidence'' and ''some evidence''), one category for uncertain findings (''equivocal evidence''), one category for no observable effect (''no evidence''), and one category for studies that cannot be evaluated because of major flaws (''inadequate study'').

Dated: June 14, 1995.

Kenneth Olden,

Director, National Toxicology Program.

[FR Doc. 95–16676 Filed 7–6–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of 4,4′-Thiobis (6-t-Butyl-m-Cresol)

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of 4,4′-thiobis (6-t-butyl-m-cresol), which is used in the rubber and plastics industries as an antioxidant for polyolefins, polyethylenes, polypropylenes, natural rubber and latex. It is approved by FDA as a constituent of high-pressure polyethylene packaging for foodstuffs, excluding fats, and as a component of polyolefin film packaging in contact with meat or meat food products.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by administering 4,4′-thiobis (6-t-butyl-m-cresol) in feed to groups of 115 male and 75 female F344/N rats at doses of 0, 500, 1,000, or 2,500 ppm and to groups of 80 $B6C3F_1$ mice of each sex at doses of 0, 250, 500, or 1,000 ppm for 2 years.

Under the conditions of these 2-year feed studies, there was no evidence of carcinogenic activity [1] of 4,4′-thiobis (6-t-butyl-m-cresol) in male or female F344/N rats administered 500, 1,000, or 2,500 ppm or in male or female $B6C3F_1$ mice administered 250, 500, or 1,000 ppm.

Nonneoplastic lesions associated with exposure to TBBC included: Kupffer cell

[1] The NTP uses five categories of evidence of carcinogenic activity observed in each animal study: two categories for positive results (''clear evidence'' and ''some evidence''), one category for uncertain findings (''equivocal evidence''), one category for no observable effect (''no evidence''), and one category for studies that cannot be evaluated because of major flaws (''inadequate study'').

hypertrophy, cytoplasmic vacuolization, and mixed cell foci in the liver of male and female rats, fatty change in the liver of female rats, and an increase in the severity of nephropathy in the kidney of female rats. In addition, decreased incidences of fibroadenoma, adenoma, or carcinoma (combined) were observed in the mammary gland of female rats. Decreases also occurred in the incidences of fatty change, clear cell foci, and adenoma or carcinoma (combined) in the liver of male mice.

Questions or comments about the Technical Report should be directed to Central Data Management at P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 or telephone (919) 541–3419.

Copies of *Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of 4,4′-Thiobis (6-t-Butyl-m-Cresol) (CAS No. 96–69–5)* (TR–435) are available without charge from Central Data Management, NIEHS, MD A0–01, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; telephone (919) 541–3419.

Dated: May 30, 1995.

Kenneth Olden,

Director, National Toxicology Program.

[FR Doc. 95–16675 Filed 7–6–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Ozone and Ozone/NNK

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of ozone, the major oxidizing component in the type of air pollution known as a photochemical smog formed naturally in the stratosphere by photodissociation of oxygen. Ozone has also been used commercially as an effective disinfectant in the treatment of wastewater, as an odor control compound for waste odors and around sewage-treatment plants, and as a disinfectant in swimming pools. It is also used to bleach paper pulp and cotton fibers.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by administering ozone by inhalation to groups of 50 male and female F344/N rats at doses 0, 0.12, 0.5, or 1.0 ppm for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week, for 105 weeks and 50 male and 50 female $B6C3F_1$ mice at doses 0, 0.12, 0.5, or 1.0 ppm for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week, for 105 weeks. In addition, groups of male and female F344/N rats and $B6C3F_1$ mice were exposed to 0, 0.5, or 1.0 ppm ozone for up to 125 weeks, and groups of male F344/N rats were exposed to 0.5 ppm ozone along with a lung carcinogen, NNK, to determine if ozone had any promoting or cocarcinogenic effects.

Under the conditions of these 2-year and lifetime inhalation studies, there was no evidence of carcinogenic activity [1] of ozone in male or female F344/N rats exposed to 0.12, 0.5, or 1.0 ppm. There was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity of ozone in male $B6C3F_1$ mice based on increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma or carcinoma. There was some evidence of carcinogenic activity of ozone in female $B6C3F_1$ mice based on increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma or carcinoma.

There was no evidence that exposure to 0.5 ppm ozone enhanced the incidence of NNK-induced pulmonary neoplasms in male rats.

Exposure of male and female rats to ozone for 2 years or 125 weeks was associated with goblet cell hyperplasia and squamous metaplasia in the nose, squamous metaplasia in the larynx, and metaplasia (extension of bronchial epithelium into the centriacinar alveolar ducts) and interstitial fibrosis in the lung. Exposure of male and female mice to ozone for 2 years or 130 weeks was associated with hyperplasia and squamous metaplasia in the nose and inflammation (histiocytic infiltration) and metaplasia (extension of bronchial epithelium into the centriacinar alveolar ducts) of the lung.

Questions or comments about the Technical Report should be directed to Central Data Management at P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 or telephone (919) 541–3419.

Copies of *Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Ozone (CAS No. 10028–15–6) and Ozone /NNK (CAS No. 10028–15–6/64091–91–4)* (TR–440) are available without charge from Central Data Management, NIEHS, MD A0–01, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; telephone (919) 541–3419.

Dated: May 30, 1995.

Kenneth Olden, *Director,*

National Toxicology Program.

[FR Doc. 95–16674 Filed 7–6–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

[1] The NTP uses five categories of evidence of carcinogenic activity observed in each animal study: two categories for positive results (''clear evidence'' and ''some evidence''), one category for uncertain findings (''equivocal evidence''), one category for no observable effect (''no evidence''), and one category for studies that cannot be evaluated because of major flaws (''inadequate study'').

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of p-Nitrobenzoic Acid

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of p-nitrobenzoic acid, which is used in organic synthesis and as an intermediate in the manufacture of pesticides, dyes, explosives, and industrial solvents.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by administering p-nitrobenzoic acid in feed to groups of 60 male and female F344/N rats at doses 0, 1,250, 2,500, or 5,000 ppm for 2 years and 60 male and female $B6C3F_1$ mice at doses 0, 1,250, 2,500, or 5,000 ppm for 2 years.

Under the conditions of these 2-year feed studies, there was no evidence of carcinogenic activity [1] of p-nitrobenzoic acid in male F344/N rats exposed to 1,250, 2,500, or 5,000 ppm. There was some evidence of carcinogenic activity of p-nitrobenzoic acid in female F344/N rats based on increases in the incidences of clitoral gland adenoma and of clitoral gland adenoma or carcinoma (combined). There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of p-nitrobenzoic acid in male or female $B6C3F_1$ mice exposed to 1,250, 2,500, or 5,000 ppm.

There were chemical-related decreases in the incidences of mononuclear cell leukemia in exposed male and female rats. p-Nitrobenzoic acid caused mild hematologic toxicity in female rats.

Questions or comments about the Technical Report should be directed to Central Data Management at P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 or telephone (919) 541–3419.

Copies of *Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of p-Nitrobenzoic Acid (CAS No. 62–23–7)* (TR–442) are available without charge from Central Data Management, NIEHS, MD A0–01, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; telephone (919) 541–3419.

Dated: May 30, 1995.

Kenneth Olden,

Director National Toxicology Program.

[FR Doc. 95–16673 Filed 7–6–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

[1] The NTP uses five categories of evidence of carcinogenic activity observed in each animal study: two categories for positive results (''clear evidence'' and ''some evidence''), one category for uncertain findings (''equivocal evidence''), one category for no observable effect (''no evidence''), and one category for studies that cannot be evaluated because of major flaws (''inadequate study'').