

1. Applications shall be considered as meeting the deadline if they are either:

- a. Received on or before the stated deadline date; or
- b. Sent on or before the deadline date and received in time for submission to the objective review group. (Applicants must request a legibly dated U.S. Postal Service postmark or obtain a legibly dated receipt from a commercial carrier or the U.S. Postal Service. Private metered postmarks shall not be accepted as proof of timely mailing.)

2. Late Applications:

Applications which do not meet the criteria in 1.a. or 1.b., above, are considered late applications. Late applications will not be considered in the current competition and will be returned to the applicant.

Where To Obtain Additional Information

A complete program description, information on application procedures, an application package, and business management technical assistance may be obtained from Nealean K. Austin, Grants Management Specialist, Grants Management Branch, Procurement and Grants Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 255 East Paces Ferry Road, NE., Room 314, Mailstop E-18, Atlanta, GA 30305, telephone (404) 842-6508; by fax (404) 842-6513; by Internet or CDC WONDER electronic mail at nea1@opspgo1.em.cdc.gov.

Programmatic technical assistance may be obtained from Kevin Brady, MPH, Acting Assistant Branch Chief for Management and Operations, Program Services Branch, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 4770 Buford Highway, NE., Mailstop K-57, Atlanta, GA 30341-3724, telephone (404) 488-4880 and by fax (404) 488-4727; by Internet or CDC WONDER electronic mail at KBB2@ccdpcp1.em.cdc.gov.

Please refer to Program Announcement Number 623 when requesting information and submitting an application.

Potential applicants may obtain a copy of "Healthy People 2000" (Full Report, Stock No. 017-001-00474-0) or "Healthy People 2000" (Summary Report, Stock No. 017-001-00473-1) referenced in the Introduction through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9325, telephone (202) 512-1800.

There may be delays in mail delivery and difficulty in reaching the CDC

Atlanta offices during the 1996 Summer Olympics. Therefore, CDC suggests using Internet, following all instructions in this announcement and leaving messages on the contact person's voice mail for more timely responses to any questions.

Dated: April 24, 1996.

Joseph R. Carter,

Acting Associate Director for Management and Operations, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

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Public Health Service

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of t-Butyl Alcohol

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of t-butyl alcohol. t-Butyl alcohol is widely used in the manufacture of perfumes and a variety of cosmetics.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by administration of t-butyl alcohol, in drinking water to groups of 60 F344/N rats of each sex at doses of 0, 1.25, 2.5, or 5 mg/mL for males and 0, 2.5, 5, or 10 mg/mL for females. Groups of 60 B₆C₃F₁ mice of each sex received t-butyl alcohol in drinking water at doses of 0, 5, 10, or 20 mg/mL.

Under the conditions of these 2-year drinking water studies, there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity¹ of t-butyl alcohol in male F344/N rats based on increased incidences of renal tubule adenoma or carcinoma (combined). There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of t-butyl alcohol in female F344/N rats receiving 2.5, 5 or 10 mg/mL. There was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in male B₆C₃F₁ mice based on marginally increased incidences of follicular cell adenoma or carcinoma (combined) of the thyroid gland. There was some evidence of carcinogenic activity of t-butyl alcohol in female B₆C₃F₁ mice based on increased incidences of follicular cell adenoma of the thyroid gland.

Questions or comments about the Technical Report should be directed to

¹The 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").

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 t-Butyl Alcohol* (CAS No. 75-65-0) (TR-436) are available without charge from Central Data Management, NIEHS, MD E1-02, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; telephone (919) 541-3419.

Dated: April 27, 1996.

Kenneth Olden,

Director, National Toxicology Program.

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National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Diethylphthalate with Dermal Initiation/Promotion Study of Diethylphthalate and Dimethylphthalate

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of Diethylphthalate. Diethylphthalate and Dimethylphthalate are used as phthalate plasticizers in an extensive array of products.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by dermal administration of diethylphthalate to groups of 60 F344/N rats of each sex at doses of 0, 100, or 300 μ L and to groups of 60 B₆C₃F₁ mice of each sex at doses of 0, 7.5, 15, or 30 μ L. Neat chemical was applied to rats for 5 days per week for 103 weeks and up to 10 animals per group were evaluated after 15 months. Mice received doses in 100 μ L of acetone for 5 days per week for 103 weeks with a 1 week recovery period, and up to 10 animals per group were evaluated after 15 months.

An additional group of 50 male Swiss (CD-1[®]) mice were dosed dermally with diethylphthalate or dimethylphthalate to study their effect as initiators and promoters. They were tested as initiators with and without 12-Otetradecanoylphorbol and they were tested as promoters with and without the known skin tumor initiator 7,12-dimethylbenzanthracene.

Under the conditions of these 2-year dermal studies, there was no evidence of carcinogenic activity¹ of