

diethylphthalate in male or female F344/N rats receiving 100 or 300 µL. There was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity of diethylphthalate in male and female B₆C₃F₁ mice based on increased incidences of hepatocellular neoplasms, primarily adenomas.

In the initiation/promotion model, there was no evidence of initiating or promoting activity of diethylphthalate or dimethylphthalate in male Swiss (CD-1[®]) 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 Diethylphthalate/Dimethylphthalate* (CAS Nos. 84-66-2 and 131-11-3) (TR-429) 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.

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Kenneth Olden,

Director, National Toxicology Program.

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National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Benzethonium Chloride

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of benzethonium chloride, which is used primarily in cosmetics for its antimicrobial and cationic surfactant properties.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by dermal administration of benzethonium chloride to groups of 60 F344/N rats and 60 B6C3F₁ mice of each sex at doses of 0, 0.15, 0.5, or 1.5 mg/kg body weight. Benzethonium chloride was administered to rats in ethanol 5 days per week and doses were adjusted weekly according to the average body weights of the groups. As many as nine rats per group were evaluated after 15 months. Mice received doses administered in ethanol and dose

volumes were adjusted weekly according to average body weights of the groups. As many as ten mice per group were evaluated after 15 months of chemical administration.

Under the conditions of these 2-year dermal studies, there was no evidence of carcinogenic activity¹ of benzethonium chloride in male or female F344 rats or in male or female B6C3F₁ mice.

Exposure of rats and mice to benzethonium chloride by dermal application in ethanol for 2 years resulted in epithelial hyperplasia in male and female rats and mice and sebaceous gland hyperplasia and ulcers in female rats at the site of application.

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 Benzethonium Chloride* (CAS No. 121-54-0) (TR-438) 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.

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National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of o-Benzyl-p-Chlorophenol

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol. o-Benzyl-p-chlorophenol, an aryl halide, is a broad spectrum germicide used in disinfectant solutions and soap formulations in United States hospitals and households. Human exposure to o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol occurs by absorption through the skin and mucous membranes and by ingestion.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by dermal administration of o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol to groups of 50 Swiss (CD-1[®]) mice of each sex to study its

effect as an initiator, promoter, and complete carcinogen.

Under the conditions of the 1-year mouse skin initiation/promotion study in Swiss (CD-1[®]) mice, o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol was a cutaneous irritant and a weak skin tumor promoter relative to strong promoters such as 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate. o-Benzyl-p-chlorophenol had no activity as an initiator or as a complete carcinogen.¹

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 o-Benzyl-p-Chlorophenol* (CAS No. 120-32-1) (TR-444) 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.

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Director, National Toxicology Program.

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National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Methylphenidate Hydrochloride

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of methylphenidate hydrochloride. Methylphenidate hydrochloride is a drug used in the treatment of narcolepsy and attention deficit hyperactivity disorders.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by administration of methylphenidate hydrochloride in feed to groups of 70 F344/N rats of each sex at doses of 0, 100, 500, or 1,000 ppm and to groups of 70 B6C3F₁ mice of each sex at doses of 0, 50, 250, or 500 ppm.

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

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").

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").

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").