

ATSDR. The purpose of an interaction profile is to evaluate data on the toxicology of the "whole" priority mixture (if available) and on the joint toxic action of the chemicals in the mixture in order to recommend approaches for the exposure-based assessment of the potential hazard to public health.

Although key studies for each of the mixtures were considered during the profile development process, this **Federal Register** notice seeks to solicit any additional studies, particularly unpublished data and ongoing studies, which will be evaluated for possible addition to the profiles now or in the future.

The following draft documents will be available to the public on or about, September 1, 2002.

Document 1: Interaction profile for cesium, cobalt, polychlorinated biphenyls, strontium, and trichloroethylene.

Document 2: Interaction profile for arsenic, hydrazines, jet fuels, strontium, trichloroethylene.

Document 3: Interaction profile for cyanide, fluoride, nitrate, and uranium.

All documents issued as "Drafts for Public Comment" represent ATSDR's best efforts to provide important toxicological information on interactions of priority hazardous substances. We are seeking public comments and additional information which may be used to supplement these documents. ATSDR remains committed to providing a public comment period for these documents as a means to best serve public health and our clients.

Dated: September 19, 2002.

Georgi Jones,

Director, Office of Policy and External Affairs, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60 Day-02-81]

Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

In compliance with the requirement of section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request more information on the proposed projects or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, call the CDC Reports Clearance Officer on (404) 498-1210.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Send comments to Anne O'Connor, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D24, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Project: Impact Evaluation of CDC's Arthritis Physical Activity Campaign: Physical Activity. The Arthritis Pain Reliever—New—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background

Arthritis affects nearly 43 million Americans, or about one in every six people, and is the leading cause of disability among adults in the United States. Because of the broad public health impact of this disease, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) developed the National Arthritis Action Plan in 1998

as a comprehensive approach to reducing the burden of arthritis on the United States.

As part of its efforts to implement the National Arthritis Action Plan, the CDC arthritis program developed a physical activity campaign for people with arthritis (PWA), specifically African American and Caucasian men and women aged 45-64, high school education or less, and annual income less than \$35,000 per year. Campaign materials include print ads, 15-, 30- and 60-second radio public service announcements, and desktop displays with brochures for pharmacies, doctors' offices, and community centers. The campaign objectives are to increase target audience members' (1) Beliefs about physical activity as an arthritis management strategy (there are "things they can do" to make arthritis better, and physical activity is an important part of arthritis management); (2) Knowledge of the benefits of physical activity and appropriate physical activity for people with arthritis; (3) Confidence in their ability to be physically active, and (4) Trial of physical activity behaviors.

In Spring and Summer 2002, Physical Activity. The Arthritis Pain Reliever is being pilot-tested by 6 CDC-funded arthritis states; eventually materials will be disseminated to all 38 states funded for arthritis programs by CDC. The preliminary pilot tests are focusing on reach and exposure; a more thorough evaluation is necessary to assess impact of the campaign. This in-depth evaluation will be used to guide the public health practice of the 38 CDC-funded state arthritis programs and their partners in determining to what extent the arthritis physical activity campaign has achieved its objectives.

With the help of a contractor skilled in evaluation of health communication campaigns, CDC will conduct an impact evaluation using convenience samples in up to 12 selected geographic areas. The evaluation may include but not be limited to gathering information from the target audiences of (a) people with arthritis, and (b) physicians and other health care professionals through community surveys, in-person and follow-up telephone interviews, intercept interviews, and other quantitative methods recommended by the evaluation contractor. There is no cost to respondents.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses/respondent	Average burden/response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
People with Arthritis (quantitative survey)	2000	1	20/60	667
People with Arthritis (qualitative data collection, ie., focus groups)	100	1	90/60	150
MDs and other health care professionals	24	1	90/60	36
Total				853

Dated: September 18, 2002.

Nancy E. Cheal,

Acting Associate Director for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-02-82]

Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

In compliance with the requirement of section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request more information on the proposed projects or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, call the CDC Reports Clearance Officer on (404) 498-1210.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and

clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Send comments to Seleda Perryman, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D24, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Project: Human Exposure to Cyanobacterial (blue-green algal) Toxins in Drinking Water: Risk of Exposure to Microcystin from Public Water Systems (OMB. No. 0920-0527)—Extension—National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background

Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) can be found in terrestrial, fresh, brackish, or marine water environments. Some species of cyanobacteria produce toxins that may cause acute or chronic illnesses (including neurotoxicity, hepatotoxicity, and skin irritation) in humans and animals (including other mammals, fish, and birds). A number of human health effects, including gastroenteritis, respiratory effects, skin irritations, allergic responses, and liver damage, are associated with the ingestion of or contact with water containing cyanobacterial blooms. Although the balance of evidence, in conjunction with data from laboratory animal research, suggests that cyanobacterial toxins are responsible for

a range of human health effects, however, there have been few epidemiologic studies of this association. We plan to recruit 100 people whose tap water comes from a source with a current cyanobacterial bloom (*i.e.*, *M. aeruginosa*) and who report drinking unfiltered tap water. We also plan to recruit 100 people who report drinking unfiltered tap water but whose tap water source is groundwater that has not been contaminated with cyanobacteria. This population will serve as our referent population for the analysis of microcystins in blood and for the clinical assays. We will administer a questionnaire and collect blood samples from all study participants. Blood samples will be analyzed using a newly developed molecular assay for levels of microcystins—the hepatotoxin produced by *Micocystis aeruginosa*. We also will analyze blood samples for levels of liver enzymes (a biological marker of hepatotoxicity) and for a number of clinical parameters including hepatitis infection (a potential confounder in our study). We will evaluate whether we can (1) Detect low levels of microcystins (<10 ng/ml of blood), in the blood of people who are exposed to very low levels of this toxin in their drinking water, (2) utilize clinical endpoints such as blood liver enzyme levels as biomarkers of exposure and biological effect, and (3) compare the analytical results for the exposed population with the results from the referent population. There is no cost to respondents.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses/respondent	Average burden/response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Telephone Contact	300	1	10/60	50
Survey	200	1	1	200
Tap water sample collection	200	1	30/60	100
Total				350