Line for up-to-date information on this meeting. A notice in the Federal Register about last minute modifications that impact a previously announced advisory committee meeting cannot always be published quickly enough to provide timely notice. Therefore, you should always check the agency’s Web site and call the appropriate advisory committee hot line/phone line to learn about possible modifications before coming to the meeting.

Agenda: On June 8 and 9, 2010, the subcommittee will receive presentations and discuss the development of a list of harmful or potentially harmful constituents, including smoke constituents, in tobacco products. Topics for discussion will include the criteria for selection of the constituents, developing a proposed list of harmful or potentially harmful constituents, the rationale for including each constituent, and the acceptable analytical methods for assessing the quantity of each constituent. A second meeting of this subcommittee, to continue these discussions as necessary and to include ancillary and normalization standards for the constituents, will be scheduled for the summer of 2010.

FDA intends to make background material available to the public no later than 2 business days before the meeting. If FDA is unable to post the background material on its Web site prior to the meeting, the background material will be made publicly available at the location of the advisory committee meeting, and the background material will be posted on FDA’s Web site after the meeting. Background material is available at http://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/Calendar/default.htm. Scroll down to the appropriate advisory committee link.

Procedure: Interested persons may present data, information, or views, orally or in writing, on issues pending before the committee. Written submissions may be made to the contact person on or before May 28, 2010. Oral presentations from the public will be scheduled between approximately 2:45 p.m. and 3:45 p.m. on June 8, 2010. Those desiring to make formal oral presentations should notify the contact person and submit a brief statement of the general nature of the evidence or arguments they wish to present, the names and addresses of proposed participants, and an indication of the approximate time requested to make their presentation on or before May 20, 2010. Time allotted for each presentation may be limited. If the number of registrants requesting to speak is greater than can be reasonably accommodated during the scheduled open public hearing session, FDA may conduct a lottery to determine the speakers for the scheduled open public hearing session. The contact person will notify interested persons regarding their request to speak by May 21, 2010.

Persons attending FDA’s advisory committee meetings are advised that the agency is not responsible for providing access to electrical outlets.

FDA welcomes the attendance of the public at its advisory committee meetings and will make every effort to accommodate persons with physical disabilities or special needs. If you require special accommodations due to a disability, please contact Karen Templeton-Somers at least 7 days in advance of the meeting.

FDA is committed to the orderly conduct of its advisory committee meetings. Please visit our Web site at http://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/AboutAdvisoryCommittees/ucm111462.htm for procedures on public conduct during advisory committee meetings.

Notice of this meeting is given under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. app. 2).

Dated: April 21, 2010.

Jill Hartzler Warner,
Acting Associate Commissioner for Special Medical Programs.

BILLING CODE 4160–01–S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Docket Number NIOSH–153–A]

Request for the Technical Review of 22 Draft Skin Notation Assignments and Skin Notation Profiles

AGENCY: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice of public comment period.

SUMMARY: The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is conducting a public review of the draft skin notations and support technical documents entitled “Skin Notations Profiles, for 22 chemicals.” NIOSH is requesting technical reviews of the draft Skin Notation Profiles. To facilitate the review of these documents, NIOSH requests that the following questions be taken into consideration:

1. Does this document clearly outline the systemic health hazards associated with exposures of the skin to the chemical? If not, what specific information is missing from the document?

2. If the SYS or SYS (FATAL) notations are assigned, is the rationale and logic behind the assignment clear? If not assigned, is the logic clear why it was not (e.g., insufficient data, no identified health hazard)?

3. Does this document clearly outline the direct (localized) health hazards associated with exposures of the skin to the chemical? If not, what specific information is missing from the document?

4. If the DIR, DIR (IRR), or DIR (COR) notations are assigned, is the rationale and logic behind the assignment clear? If not assigned, is the logic clear why it was not (e.g., insufficient data, no identified health hazard)?

5. Does this document clearly outline the immune-mediated responses (allergic response) health hazards associated with exposures of the skin to the chemical? If not, what specific information is missing from the document?

6. If the SEN notation is assigned, is the rationale and logic behind the assignment clear? If not assigned, is the logic clear why it was not (e.g., insufficient data, no identified health hazard)?

7. If the ID(SK) or SK were assigned, is the rationale and logic outlined within the document?

8. Are the conclusions supported by the data?

9. Are the tables clear and appropriate?

10. Is the document organized appropriately? If not, what improvements are needed?

11. Is the language of the manuscript acceptable as written? If not, what improvements are needed?

12. Are you aware of any scientific data reported in governmental publications, databases, peer-reviewed journals, or other sources that should be included within this document?

13. What is your final recommendation for this manuscript?

Public Comment Period: Comments must be received by June 11, 2010.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number NIOSH–153–A, by any of the following methods:

• Mail: NIOSH Docket Office, Robert A. Taft Laboratories, MS C24, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226.
This strategy involves the assignment of multiple skin notations for distinguishing systemic (SYS), direct (DIR), and sensitizing (SEN) effects caused by exposure of skin (SK) to chemicals. Chemicals that are highly or extremely toxic and may be potentially lethal or life-threatening following exposures of the skin are designated with the systemic subnotation (FATAL). Potential irritants and corrosive chemicals are indicated by the direct effects subnotations (IRR) and (COR), respectively. Thus with the new strategy, chemicals labeled as SK: SYS are recognized to contribute to systemic toxicity through dermal absorption. Chemicals assigned the notation SK: SYS (FATAL) have been identified as highly or extremely toxic and have the potential to be lethal or life-threatening following acute contact with the skin. Substances identified to cause direct effects (i.e., damage or destruction) to the skin limited to or near the point of contact are labeled SK: DIR, and those resulting in skin irritation and corrosion at the point of contact are labeled as SK: DIR (IRR) and SK: DIR (COR), respectively. The SK: SEN notation is used for substances identified as causing or contributing to allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) or other immune-mediated responses, such as airway hyper reactivity (asthma). Candidate chemicals may be assigned more than one skin notation when they are identified to cause multiple effects resulting from skin exposure. For example, if a chemical is identified as corrosive and also contributes to systemic toxicity, it will be labeled as SK: SYS–DIR (COR). When scientific data for a chemical indicate that skin exposure does not produce systemic, direct, or sensitizing effects, the compound will be assigned the notation (SK). The IDSK notation is assigned to indicate that insufficient data on the health hazards associated with skin exposure to a substance exist at the time of the review to determine whether the chemical has the potential to act as a systemic, direct, or sensitizing agent.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** C. Scott Dotson, NIOSH, Robert A Taft Laboratories, MS–C32, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226, telephone (513)533–8540.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In 2009, NIOSH published Current Intelligence Bulletin (CIB) 61: A Strategy for Assigning New NIOSH Skin Notations [NIOSH 2009–147; available at http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2009–147/pdfs/2009–147.pdf]. The CIB presents a strategic framework that is a form of hazard identification that has been designed to do the following:

1. Ensure that the assigned skin notations reflect the contemporary state of scientific knowledge.
2. Provide transparency behind the assignment process.
3. Communicate the hazards of chemical exposures of the skin.
4. Meet the needs of health professionals, employers, and other interested parties in protecting workers from chemical contact with the skin.

This strategy involves the assignment of multiple skin notations for distinguishing systemic (SYS), direct (DIR), and sensitizing (SEN) effects caused by exposure of skin (SK) to chemicals. Chemicals that are highly or extremely toxic and may be potentially lethal or life-threatening following exposures of the skin are designated with the systemic subnotation (FATAL). Potential irritants and corrosive chemicals are indicated by the direct effects subnotations (IRR) and (COR), respectively. Thus with the new strategy, chemicals labeled as SK: SYS are recognized to contribute to systemic toxicity through dermal absorption. Chemicals assigned the notation SK: SYS (FATAL) have been identified as highly or extremely toxic and have the potential to be lethal or life-threatening following acute contact with the skin. Substances identified to cause direct effects (i.e., damage or destruction) to the skin limited to or near the point of contact are labeled SK: DIR, and those resulting in skin irritation and corrosion at the point of contact are labeled as SK: DIR (IRR) and SK: DIR (COR), respectively. The SK: SEN notation is used for substances identified as causing or contributing to allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) or other immune-mediated responses, such as airway hyper reactivity (asthma). Candidate chemicals may be assigned more than one skin notation when they are identified to cause multiple effects resulting from skin exposure. For example, if a chemical is identified as corrosive and also contributes to systemic toxicity, it will be labeled as SK: SYS–DIR (COR). When scientific data for a chemical indicate that skin exposure does not produce systemic, direct, or sensitizing effects, the compound will be assigned the notation (SK). The IDSK notation is assigned to indicate that insufficient data on the health hazards associated with skin exposure to a substance exist at the time of the review to determine whether the chemical has the potential to act as a systemic, direct, or sensitizing agent.

Historically, skin notations have been published in the NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards [NIOSH 2005–149]. This practice will continue with the NIOSH skin notation assignments for each evaluated chemical being integrated as they become available. An attached support document called a Skin Notation Profile has been developed for each evaluated chemical. The Skin Notation Profile for a chemical is intended to provide information supplemental to the skin notation, including a summary of all relevant data used to aid in determining the hazards associated with skin exposures.

NIOSH seeks comments on the draft skin notation assignments and Skin Notation Profiles for 22 chemicals. The draft Skin Notation Profiles were developed to provide the scientific rationale behind the hazard-specific skin notation (SK) assignments for the following chemicals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document #</th>
<th>Substance(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A–01</td>
<td>1,3-Dichloropropene (CAS# 542–75–6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–02</td>
<td>Phenol (CAS# 108–95–2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–03</td>
<td>Hydrogen fluoride/ hydrofluoric acid (CAS# 7664–39–3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–04</td>
<td>Dinitrotoluene, (CAS# 25321–14–6); 2,4–. Dinitrotoluene (CAS# 121–14–2); 2,6–. Dinitrotoluene (CAS# 606–20–2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–05</td>
<td>Acrylamide (CAS# 79–06–1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–06</td>
<td>Acrylonitrile (CAS# 107–13–1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–08</td>
<td>m,p,o-Dinitrobenzene (CAS# 99–65–0; CAS# 528–29–0; CAS# 100–25–4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–09</td>
<td>Epichlorohydrin (CAS# 106–89–8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–10</td>
<td>Ethylene glycol dinitrate (CAS# 628–96–6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–11</td>
<td>Bisphenol A (CAS# 80–05–7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–12</td>
<td>Formaldehyde (CAS# 50–00–0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–13</td>
<td>Hydrazine (CAS# 302–01–2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–14</td>
<td>Nitroglycerin (CAS# 95–63–9).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–15</td>
<td>Nonane (CAS# 111–84–2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–16</td>
<td>Glutaraldehyde (CAS# 111–30–8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–17</td>
<td>Sodium hydroxide (CAS# 1310–73–2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–18</td>
<td>Trichloroethylene (CAS# 79–01–6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–20</td>
<td>2-Butoxyethanol (CAS# 111–76–2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–21</td>
<td>2-Ethoxyethanol (CAS# 110–80–5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A–22</td>
<td>p-Phenylenediamine (CAS # 106–50–3).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Department of Health and Human Services
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Current List of Laboratories Which Meet Minimum Standards To Engage in Urine Drug Testing for Federal Agencies
Correction
In notice document 2010–7170 beginning on page 16813 in the issue of Friday, April 2, 2010, make the following correction:
On page 16814, in the first column, in the list following the second full paragraph, the listings for ACM Medical Laboratory, Inc. and Advanced Toxicology Network were combined.
The listings should be separated and read as follows:
ACM Medical Laboratory, Inc., 160 Ely Grove Park, Rochester, NY 14624-585-429-2264;
Advanced Toxicology Network, 3560 Air Center Cove, Suite 101, Memphis, TN 38118, 901-794-5770 / 888-290-1150;
[FR Doc. C1–2010–7170 Filed 4–26–10; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4163–19–P

Department of Homeland Security
Coast Guard
Certificate of Alternative Compliance for the Ferry Boat CHARLEVOIX
AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.
ACTION: Notice.
SUMMARY: The Coast Guard announces that a Certificate of Alternative Compliance was issued for the ferry boat CHARLEVOIX as required by 33 U.S.C. 1605(c) and 33 CFR 81.18.
DATES: The Certificate of Alternative Compliance was issued on April 2, 2010.
ADDRESSES: The docket for this notice is available for inspection or copying at the Docket Management Facility (M–30), U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. You may also find this docket on the Internet by going to http://www.regulations.gov, inserting USCG–2010–0281 in the “Keyword” box, and then clicking “Search.”
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this notice, call LCDR Wm. Erik Pickering, District Nine, Prevention Branch, U.S. Coast Guard, telephone 216–902–6050. If you have questions on viewing or submitting material to the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202–366–9826.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Background and Purpose
A Certificate of Alternative Compliance, as allowed under Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 81 and 89, has been issued for the ferry boat CHARLEVOIX. Full compliance with 72 COLREGS and the Inland Rules Act would hinder the vessel’s ability to operate as designed. Because of the design of the ferry boat CHARLEVOIX, operation of its whistle at the level required in Rule 34 (g) of 72 COLREGS and the Inland Rules Act (33 USC 2001 et. seq.) would subject passengers and crew to dangerous and unacceptable decibel levels. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health states that exposure to sounds over 85 decibels for periods greater than eight hours will cause permanent hearing damage. The crew on the ferry boat CHARLEVOIX works eight hour shifts. Thus, if the ferry boat CHARLEVOIX were to comply with Rule 34 (g) its crew would potentially suffer permanent hearing loss.
The Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, certifies that full compliance with the Inland Rules Act would interfere with the normal functions/intent of the vessel and would not significantly enhance the safety of the vessel’s operation.
Requiring the vessel to sound a prolonged whistle/horn blast at the required decibel level prior to each departure (approximately every 5.3 minutes, in a 16 hour period/7 days per week operation) would subject the crew and passengers to unacceptable decibel levels and, not improve overall vessel safety.
The Certificate of Alternative Compliance allows for the reducing of the intensity of the required sound signal to 85 decibel when leaving the dock/berth during normal operations provided the following conditions are met: A secondary whistle must be installed that meets the requirements of Rule 34 (g) and be used when operating in restricted visibility as per Rule 35 or to reduce the risk of collision as per Rule 34 (d).
This notice is issued under authority of 33 U.S.C. 1605(c), and 33 CFR 81.18.
L.W. Thomas,
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Chief, Inspections and Investigations Branch, By Direction of the Commander, Ninth Coast Guard District.
[FR Doc. 2010–9682 Filed 4–26–10; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Rhode Island: Amendment No. 2 to Notice of an Emergency Declaration
AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.
ACTION: Notice.
SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of an emergency declaration for the State of Rhode Island (FEMA–3311–EM), dated March 30, 2010, and related determinations.
DATES: Effective Date: April 12, 2010.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that the incident period for this emergency is closed effective April 12, 2010. (The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.044, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.056, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance.