



DuPont Fluoroproducts

October 28, 1997

Dr. C. W. Jameson
NATIONAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM
P. O. Box 12233
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Dear Dr. Jameson:

I am writing to you in reference to request for comments in the Federal Register dated July 11, 1997. The specific subject relates to the Report on Carcinogens, Ninth Edition.

In the Federal Register (copy attached) there is a reference to Tetrafluoroethylene/116-14-3 as "Used in the production of polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon) and other polymers".

Since TEFLON® is a registered trademark for DuPont's fluoropolymer resins, films, coatings etc., we would appreciate that it would not be used as a generic term. TFE is a monomer used in the manufacture of several fluoropolymers which are manufactured, sold and marketed by several companies under their individual brand names.

We thank you for your attention to this matter. Please do not hesitate to contact me at (302) 999-3094 if I can be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Miguel A. Cardona".

Miguel A. Cardona
DuPont Fluoroproducts

MAC/sfrw

Teflon® is a registered trademark of DuPont for its fluoropolymer resins.

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Federal Register / Vol. 62, No 133 / Friday, July 11, 1997 / Notices

patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications and/or proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393-93.396, 93.837-93.844, 93.846-93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, IHS)

Dated: July 7, 1997.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 97-18143 Filed 7-10-97; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Toxicology Program; Call for Public Comments; Substances, Mixtures and Exposure Circumstances Proposed for Listing in or Delisting (Removing) From the Report on Carcinogens, Ninth Edition

Background

The National Toxicology Program (NTP) announces its intent to review additional substances, mixtures and exposure circumstances for possible listing in or delisting (removing) from the Report on Carcinogens, Ninth Edition. This Report (previously known as the Annual Report on Carcinogens) is a Congressionally-mandated listing of known human carcinogens and reasonably anticipated human carcinogens and its preparation is delegated to the National Toxicology Program by the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Section 301(b)(4) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, provides that the Secretary, (HHS), shall publish a report which contains a list of all substances (1) which either are known to be human carcinogens or may

reasonably be anticipated to be human carcinogens; and (2) in which a significant number of persons residing in the United States (US) are exposed. The law also states that the reports should provide available information on the nature of exposures, the estimated number of persons exposed and the extent to which the implementation of Federal regulations decreases the risk to public health from exposure to these chemicals.

The review of the substances, mixtures or exposure circumstances for listing in or delisting from the Ninth Report will involve a multiphased, peer review process involving two Federal scientific review groups and one non-government, scientific peer review body (a subcommittee of the NTP Board of Scientific Counselors) which will meet in an open, public meeting that will provide for public comments. All available data relevant to the criteria for inclusion or removal of candidate agents, substances, mixtures or exposure circumstances in the Report will be evaluated by the three scientific review committees. The criteria to be used in the review process and the detailed description of the review procedures, including the steps in the formal review process, can be obtained by contacting: Dr. C. W. Jameson, National Toxicology Program, Report on Carcinogens, MD WC-05, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; phone: (919) 541-4096, fax: (919) 541-2242, email: jameson@niehs.nih.gov.

Public Comment Requested

The NTP will be considering 14 substances, mixtures and exposure circumstances in 1997, for either listing or delisting (removing) from, or changing the current listing from reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen to the known human carcinogen category in the Ninth Report. These substances, mixtures or exposure circumstances are provided in the

following table with their Chemical Abstracts Services (CAS) Registry numbers (where available) and pending review action.

The NTP solicits public input on these 14 substances, mixtures and exposure circumstances and asks for relevant information anyone may have on carcinogenesis from completed, ongoing, or planned studies by others, as well as current production data, use patterns, and human exposure information for any of the substances, mixtures or exposure circumstances listed in this announcement. Comments concerning the review of these substances, mixtures or exposure circumstances for listing in or delisting from the Ninth Report will be accepted for a period of 45 days from the date of the publication of this announcement in the Federal Register. Comments or questions should be directed to Dr. C. W. Jameson at the address listed above.

Public Nominations for Delisting or Listing Encouraged

The NTP solicits and encourages the broadest participation from interested individuals or parties in nominating agents, substances, or mixtures for listing in or delisting from the ninth and future Reports on Carcinogens. Petitions should contain a rationale for listing or delisting. Appropriate background information and relevant data (e.g. Journal articles, NTP Technical Reports, IARC listings, exposure surveys, release inventories, etc.) which support a petition should be provided or referenced when possible.

A detailed description of listing/delisting procedures, including the steps in the formal review process, can be obtained by contacting Dr. Jameson at the address listed above.

Attachment:

Kenneth Olden,

Director, National Toxicology Program.

Summary for Substances, Mixtures or Exposure Circumstances Nominated for Consideration of Listing in or Delisting From the Ninth Report on Carcinogens

Substance or exposure circumstance/CAS No.	Primary uses or exposures	To be reviewed for
BENZIDINE-BASED DYES AS A CLASS.	Benzidine-based dyes are used primarily for dyeing textiles, paper and leather products. More than 250 benzidine-based dyes have been reported by the Society of Dyers and Colorists.	Listing in the 9th Report.
1,3-BUTADIENE/106-99-0	Used primarily as a chemical intermediate and polymer component in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.	Change current listing to the Known to be a Human Carcinogen category.
CADMIUM and CADMIUM COMPOUNDS/7440-43-9.	Used in batteries, coating and plating, plastic and synthetic products and in alloys.	Change current listing to the Known to be a Human Carcinogen category.
CHLOROPRENE/126-99-8	Used as a monomer for neoprene elastomers, industrial rubber products, and as a component of adhesives in food packaging.	Listing in the 9th Report.

Allen, see next page.

Substance or exposure circumstance/CAS No.	Primary uses or exposures	To be reviewed for
PHENOLPHTHALEIN/77-09-8	Used as a laboratory reagent and acid-base indicator and as a cathartic drug in over-the-counter laxative preparations.	Listing in the 9th Report.
SACCHARIN/218-44-9	Used primarily as a nonnutritive sweetening agent	Delisting from the Report on Carcinogens.
SMOKELESS TOBACCO	Oral use of smokeless tobacco products	Listing in the 9th Report.
SULFURIC ACID MIST/7664-93-9	Sulfuric acid is the one of the most widely used of all industrial chemicals. Used in the manufacture of fertilizers, rayon and other fibers, pigments and colors, explosives, plastics, coal-tar products such as dyes and drugs, storage batteries, synthetic detergents, natural and synthetic rubber, pulp and paper, cellophane and catalysts. It is also used in petroleum refining, pickling iron, steel and other metals and in ore concentration.	Listing in the 9th Report.
TAMOXIFEN/10540-29-1	Used as an anti-estrogen drug and in the palliative treatment of breast cancer	Listing in the 9th Report.
2,3,7,8-TETRACHLORODIBENZOP-DIOXIN (TCDD)/1746-01-6	Not used commercially, used only as a research chemical	Change current listing to the Known to be a Human Carcinogen category.
TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE/116-14-3	Used in the production of polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon) and other polymers. Has also been used as a propellant for food product aerosols.	Listing in the 9th Report.
TOBACCO SMOKE	Inhalation of tobacco smoke	Listing in the 9th Report.
TRICHLOROETHYLENE/79-01-6	Used as an industrial solvent for vapor degreasing and cold cleaning of fabricated metal parts. Has also been used as a carrier solvent for the active ingredients of insecticides and fungicides, as a solvent for waxes, fats, resins, and oils, as an anesthetic for medical and dental use, and as an extractant for spice oleoresins and for caffeine from coffee.	Listing in the 9th Report.
UV RADIATION	Solar and artificial sources of ultraviolet radiation	Listing in the 9th Report.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Supplement to the Cooperative Agreement With the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, Inc.

AGENCY: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), HHS.

ACTION: Notice of planned single-source supplemental award.

SUMMARY: SAMHSA plans to supplement an ongoing cooperative agreement between SAMHSA and the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, Inc. (NASADAD). The supplement augments an effort already underway, and will fund a detailed inventory of prevention activities funded by the "20 percent set-aside" within the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, as well as a detailed inventory and analysis of each State's data capability. Consistent with the goal of the existing cooperative agreement between SAMHSA and NASADAD, these projects will support the States in their efforts to establish, improve, and maintain viable and effective substance

abuse systems that meet the needs of their clients.

SAMHSA has based its decision to fund these projects through the cooperative agreement on NASADAD's unique position as an association of Single State Agencies (SSAs) for substance abuse services. As the only National organization representing State substance abuse agencies, NASADAD's membership is composed of the State officials directly responsible for the administration of public substance abuse policies and services in the respective States. NASADAD includes State membership of all but one of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant recipients, as well as full and continuous communication with the leadership and staff of these agencies. Its membership also administers the 20 percent of the States' allotments from the SAPT Block Grant that are required by law to be used for substance abuse prevention efforts. NASADAD enjoys the confidence of its member States, providing the requisite access to carry out the activities of these supplements.

In view of the above considerations, SAMHSA has determined that a supplement to the existing cooperative agreement is the most effective way to assist the States by developing a detailed inventory of prevention

activities and an inventory and analysis of each State's data capability. The prevention set-aside supplement would address the needs of State and local government officials, the service provider community, other members of the affected public and the Federal government for further information regarding the use of the set aside. While the overall use of illicit drugs has declined in recent years, there has been an increase in the use of marijuana by youth in the United States. This increase is of great concern to the public and the State and Federal governments. In response, the Office of National Drug Control Policy has developed a National Drug Abuse Strategy, the first goal of which is designed to reduce illicit drug abuse by youth. Similarly, the Department of Health and Human Services has designed a Secretarial Initiative addressing this important issue. While Federal efforts can make an important contribution to reducing illicit drug use by youth, States and local governments realize it is essential that they refine and add to the existing base of prevention programs. For maximum effectiveness, these State and local efforts must be science-based and coordinated with other programs. This project will assist States and communities to design more effective programs, and will complement other