Actions on Draft NTP Technical Reports Peer Reviewed at the NTP Technical Reports Peer Review Panel Meeting on January 26, 2011

The NTP convened the NTP Technical Reports Peer Review Panel ("the Panel") on January 26, 2011, to peer review five draft NTP Technical Reports. Summary meeting minutes will be prepared and posted when completed (http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/36144). The Panel's actions on the draft reports are given below. The Panel's actions do not necessarily represent the opinion of the NTP. The NTP will consider the input from the Panel in finalizing the technical reports. When completed, the technical reports will be published on the NTP Website (http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/14366).

Kava Kava Extract (TR 571)
The Panel accepted unanimously (10 yes, 0 no, 0 abstentions) the conclusions, *equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity* of kava kava in male F344/N rats, *no evidence of carcinogenic activity* in female F344/N rats, and *some evidence of carcinogenic activity* in female B6C3F1 mice. The Panel recommended the conclusion, *clear evidence of carcinogenic activity* in male B6C3F1 mice based on increased incidences of hepatoblastoma.

Retinoic Acid/Retinyl Palmitate (TR 568)
The Panel accepted unanimously (10 yes, 0 no, 0 abstentions) the following conclusions: Topical treatment of SKH-1 mice with the control cream resulted in earlier onsets of in-life skin lesions and higher incidences and multiplicities of in-life skin lesions, when compared to untreated controls, in the absence and presence of simulated solar light (SSL). The topical treatment of SKH-1 mice with control cream resulted in higher incidences and multiplicities of squamous cell neoplasms of the skin when compared to untreated controls in the absence and presence of SSL. Compared to the control cream, retinoic acid further enhanced the effects of SSL in SKH-1 mice based upon earlier onsets and increased multiplicities of in-life skin lesions. Compared to the control cream, retinyl palmitate further enhanced the effects of SSL in SKH-1 mice based upon earlier onsets and increased multiplicities of in-life skin lesions. Compared to the control cream, retinyl palmitate further enhanced the photocarcinogenic activity of SSL in SKH-1 mice based upon increased incidences and multiplicities of squamous cell neoplasms of the skin.

Methyl *trans*-Styryl Ketone (TR 572)
The Panel accepted unanimously (10 yes, 0 no, 0 abstentions) the conclusions as written, *no evidence of carcinogenic activity* of methyl *trans*-styryl ketone in male or female F344/N rats or in male or female B6C3F1 mice.

Styrene-Acrylonitrile Trimer (TR 573)
The Panel accepted (6 yes, 1 no, 0 abstentions) the conclusion, *no evidence of carcinogenic activity* of SAN Trimer in female F344/N rats. The Panel recommended the conclusion, *no evidence of carcinogenic activity* of SAN Trimer in male F344/N rats. The Panel recommended nonneoplastic lesions of the peripheral nerve, bone marrow, and liver in male and female F344/N rats and urinary bladder in female F344/N rats were more prevalent in the groups exposed to SAN Trimer.

α,β-Thujone (TR 570)
The Panel accepted (7 yes, 1 no, 0 abstentions) the conclusions as written, *some evidence of carcinogenic activity* of α,β-thujone in male F344/N rats, *no evidence of carcinogenic activity* in female F344/N rats, and *no evidence of carcinogenic activity* of α,β-thujone in male or female B6C3F1 mice.