

Actions from Peer Review of the Draft Report on Carcinogens (RoC)

Monographs for 1-Bromopropane (1-BP) and Cumene

March 21 - 22, 2013

The NTP Monograph Peer-Review Panel (“the Panel”) was convened on March 21-22, 2013, to peer review the *Draft Report on Carcinogens Monograph for Cumene* and the *Draft Report on Carcinogens Monograph for 1-Bromopropane* (available at <http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/38854>). Summary meeting minutes will be prepared and posted to the NTP website when completed. The Panel peer reviewed the draft monographs and provided its opinion on the NTP’s draft conclusions for the level of evidence for carcinogenicity from experimental animal studies and the NTP’s preliminary listing decisions for cumene and 1-BP in the RoC. The NTP will consider the Panel’s peer-review comments in finalizing the monographs. When completed, the monographs will be published on the NTP website (<http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/roc>).

Cumene

The Panel supported the statement that a significant number of persons in the United States are exposed to cumene.

The Panel agreed unanimously (8 yes, 0 no, 0 abstentions) that the scientific information presented from studies in experimental animals supports the NTP’s level of evidence conclusion of *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity*.

When considering the tumor sites in experimental animals that support the *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* conclusion:

The Panel disagreed (4 yes, 5 no, 0 abstentions; chair broke the tie) that *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* from studies in experimental animals is based on (1) lung tumors in male and female mice, (2) liver tumors in female mice, and (3) renal tumors in male rats.

The Panel recommended (7 yes, 1 no, 0 abstentions) that there is *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* from studies in experimental animals based on (1) lung tumors in male and female mice and (2) liver tumors in female mice. The Panel recommended unanimously (8 yes, 0 no, 0 abstentions) that renal tumors in male rats and benign nasal tumors in male and female rats provide supporting evidence.

The Panel agreed unanimously (8 yes, 0 no, 0 abstentions) with the NTP’s preliminary policy decision to list cumene in the RoC as *reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen* based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals.

1-Bromopropane

The Panel agreed that a significant number of persons in the United States are exposed to 1-BP.

The Panel agreed unanimously (8 yes, 0 no, 0 abstentions) that the scientific information presented from studies in experimental animals supports the NTP's level of evidence conclusion of *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* based on (1) skin tumors in male rats, (2) large intestine tumors in female and male rats, and (3) lung tumors in female mice. The Panel supported including malignant mesothelioma of the abdominal cavity and pancreatic islet tumors in male rats and skin tumors (squamous-cell papilloma, keratoacanthoma, and basal-cell adenoma or carcinoma) in female rats as supporting evidence.

The Panel agreed unanimously (8 yes, 0 no, 0 abstentions) with the NTP's preliminary policy decision to list 1-BP in the RoC as *reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen* based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals.