General Medical Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Natcher Building, Room 3AS–43H, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, telephone: 301–496–7301, FAX 301–402–0224, will provide a summary of the meeting, and a roster of Council members. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should contact Mrs. Dieffenbach in advance of the meeting. Dr. W. Sue Shafer, Executive Secretary, NAGMS Council, National Institutes of Health, Natcher Building, Room 2AN–32C, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, telephone: 301–594–4499 will provide substantive program information upon request.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.821, Biophysics and Physiological Sciences; 93.859, Pharmacological Sciences; 93.862, Genetics Research; 93.863, Cellular and Molecular Basis of Disease Research; 93.880, Minority Access Research Careers [MARC]; and 93.375, Minority Biomedical Research Support [MBRS]; Special Programs, 93.960)

Dated: December 6, 1996.

Paula N. Hayes,

Acting Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 96–31773 Filed 12–13–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

Public Health Service

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Nickel Subsulfide

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of nickel subsulfide, this study was conducted because there is potential for exposure to this nickel compound during mining production and/or manufacturing processes in the nickel industry.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by inhalation administration of nickel subsulfide to a core group of 63 F344/N rats of each sex at 0, 0.15, or 1 mg (equivalent to 0, 0.11, or 0.73 nickel mg/m^3) for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week, for up to 104 weeks and groups of 80 $B6C3F_1$ mice of each sex at 0, 0.6, or 1.2 mg (equivalent to 0, 0.44, or 0.88 mg nickel/m^3) for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week for up to 105 weeks. Animals were removed at 7 or 15 months for interim evaluation and/or determination of lung nickel levels.

Under the conditions of these 2-year inhalation studies, there was clear evidence of carcinogenic activity [1] of nickel subsulfide in male F344/N rats based on increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma, carcinoma, and adenoma or carcinoma (combined) and on increased incidences of benign, malignant, and benign or malignant (combined) pheochromocytoma of the adrenal medulla. There was clear evidence of carcinogenic activity of nickel subsulfide in female F344/N rats based on increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar carcinoma and alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma or carcinoma (combined) and an increased incidence of benign pheochromocytoma of the adrenal medulla. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of nickel subsulfide in male or female $B6C3F_1$ mice exposed to 0.6 or 1.2 mg/m^3.

Exposure of male and female rats to nickel subsulfide by inhalation for 2 years resulted in inflammation, hyperplasia, and fibrosis in the lung; inflammation and atrophy of the olfactory opithelium in the nose; and hyperplasia in the adrenal medulla (females). Exposure of male and female mice to nickel subsulfide by inhalation for 2 years resulted in inflammation, bronchialization, hyperplasia, and fibrosis in the lung and inflammation and atrophy of the olfactory epithelium in the nose.

Copies of *Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies Nickel Subsulfide (CAS No. 12035–72–2)* (TR–453) are available without charge from Central Data Management, NIEHS, MD E1–02 P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; telephone (919) 541–3419.

Dated: November 13, 1996.

Samuel H. Wilson,

Deputy Director, NIEHS.

[FR Doc. 96–31774 Filed 12–13–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Nickel Oxide

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of nickel oxide. Nickel oxide ''sinters'' are used in stainless steel and alloy steel production. Nickel oxide was nominated by the National Cancer Institute to the NTP for testing because exposure to this form of nickel may occur in the nickel industry. Increased incidences of lung and nasal sinus cancers have occurred among workers in certain nickel refining facilities, and nickel oxide was studied as part of a class study of nickel compounds.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by inhalation administration of nickel oxide (high temperature nickel oxide) to groups of 65 F344/N rats at exposures of 0, 0.62, 1.25, or 2.5 mg (equivalent to 0, 0.5, 1.0, or 2.0 mg) and to groups of 74 to 79 $B6C3F_1$ mice of each sex at exposures of 0, 1.25, 2.5, or 5 mg for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week for 104 weeks.

Under the conditions of these 2-year inhalation studies, there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity [1] of nickel oxide in male F344/N rats based on increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma or carcinoma (combined) and increased incidences of benign of malignant pheochromocytoma (combined) of the adrenal medulla. There was some evidence of carcinogenic activity of nickel oxide in female F344/N rats based on increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma or carcinoma (combined) and increased incidences of benign pheochromocytoma of the adrenal medulla. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of nickel oxide in male $B6C3F_1$ mice exposed to 1.25, 2.5, or 5 mg/m^3. There was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity of nickel oxide in female $B6C3F_1$ mice based on marginally increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma in 2.5 mg/m^3 females and of alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma or carcinoma (combined) in 1.25 mg/m^3 females.

Exposure of rats to nickel oxide by inhalation for 2 years resulted in inflammation and pigmentation in the lung, lymphoid hyperplasia and pigmentation in the bronchial lymph nodes, and hyperplasia of the adrenal medulla (females). Exposure of mice to nickel oxide by inhalation for 2 years resulted in bronchialization, proteinosis, inflammation, and pigmentation in the lung and lymphoid hyperplasia and pigmentation in the bronchial lymph nodes.

Questions or comments about the Technical Report should be directed to

[1] The NTP uses five categories of evidence of carcinogenic activity observed in each animal study: Two categories for positive results (''clear evidence''), one category for uncertain findings (''equivocal evidence''), one category for studies that cannot be evaluated because of major flaws (''inadequate study'').

[1] The NTP uses five categories of evidence of carcinogenic activity observed in each animal study-two categories for positive results (''clear evidence'' and ''some evidence''), one category for uncertain findings (''equivocal evidence''), one category for studies that cannot be evaluated because of major flaws (''inadequate study'').

Central Data Management at P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 or telephone (91) 541–3419.

Copies of *Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Nickel Oxide (CAS No. 1313–99–1)* (TR–451) are available without charge from Central Data Management, NIEHS, MD E1–02, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; telephone (919) 541–3419.

Dated: November 13, 1996.

Samuel H. Wilson,

Deputy Director, NIEHS.

[FR Doc. 96–31775 Filed 12–13–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Isobutyl Nitrite

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of isobutyle nitrite which is used as an intermediate in the syntheses of aliphatic nitrites. It is also an ingredient of various incenses or room odorizers and is used as a euphoric. The chemical has also been used as a jet propellant and in the preparation of fuels.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by inhalation administration of isobutyl nitrite to groups of 56 F344/N rats and 60 B6C3F_1 mice of each sex at exposures of 0, 37.5, 75, or 150 ppm (equivalent to 0, 158, 315, or 630 mg/m^3) for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week, for 103 weeks.

Under the conditions of these 2-year studies, there was clear evidence of carcinogenic activity[1] of isobutyl nitrite in male and female F344/N rats based on the increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma and alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma or carcinoma (combined). There was *some evidence of carcinogenic activity* of isobutyl nitrite in male and female B6C3F_1 mice based on the increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma and alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma or carcinoma (combined) in males and females. The increased incidence of thyroid gland follicular cell adenoma in male mice may have been related to isobutyl nitrite exposure.

Exposure of rats and mice to isobutyl nitrite by inhalation for 2 years resulted in increased incidences of alveolar epithelial hyperplasia (male and female rate and mice), thyroid gland follicular cell hyperplasia and splenic hemosiderin pigmentation (male mice), and serous exudate and atrophy of the olfactory epithelium of the nose (female mice).

Exposure of rats to isobutyl nitrite by inhalation for 2 years resulted in decreased incidences of mononuclear cell leukemia in males and females.

Questions or comments about the Technical Report should be directed to Central Data Management at P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 or telephone (919) 541–3419.

Copies of *Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Isobutyl Nitrite (CAS No. 542–56–3)* (TR–448) are available without charge from Central Data Management, NIEHS, MD E1–02, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; telephone (919) 541–3419.

Dated: November 13, 1996.

Samuel H. Wilson,

Deputy Director, NIEHS

[FR Doc. 96–31776 Filed 12–13–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of 1-Amino-2,4-Dibromoanthraquinone

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of 1-amino-2,4-dibromoanthraquinone. This chemical is an anthraquinone-derived vat dye, a member of a class of insoluble dyes that are impregnated into textile fibers.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by administering 1-amino-2,4-dibromoanthraquinone to groups of 70 F344/N rats of each sex at 0; 5,000; or 10,000 ppm in feed for 104 weeks. In addition, groups of 50 F344/N rats of each sex were given 2,000 ppm for 104 weeks. Groups of 60 B6C3F_1 mice of each sex were given 0, 10,000, or 20,000 ppm in feed for 104 weeks.

Under the conditions of these 2-year feed studies, there was clear evidence of carcinogenic activity[1] of 1-amino-2,4-dibromoanthraquinone in male and female F344/N rats based on increased incidences of neoplasms in the liver, large intestine, kidney, and urinary bladder. There was clear evidence of carcinogenic activity of 1-amino-2,4-dibromoanthraquinone in male and female B6C3F_1 mice based on increased incidences of neoplasms in the liver, forestomach, and lung.

Questions or comments about the Technical Report should be directed to Central Data Management at P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 or telephone (919) 541–3419.

Copies of *Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of 1-Amino-2,4-Dibromoanthraquinone (CAS No. 81–49–2)* (TR–383) are available without charge from Central Data Management, NIEHS, MD E1–02, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; telephone (919) 541–3419.

Dated: November 13, 1996.

Samuel H. Wilson,

Deputy Director, NIEHS.

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BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Codeine

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of codeine, which is used in a variety of pharmaceuticals including analgesics, sedatives, hypnotics, antiperistaltics, and antitussive agents.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by oral administration of codeine to groups of 60 F344/N rats of each sex at 0, 400, 800, or 1,600 ppm and 60 B6C3F_1 mice of each sex at 0, 750, 1,500, or 3,000 ppm in feed for up to 106 weeks. In addition 9 or 10 animals per group were evaluated at 15 months.

Under the conditions of these 2-year feed studies, there was no evidence of carcinogenic activity [1] of codeine in male or female F344/N rats exposed to 400, 800, or 1,600 ppm. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of codeine in male or female B6C3F_1 mice exposed to 750, 1,500, or 3,000 ppm.

Thyroid gland follicular cell hyperplasia was increased in exposed male and female mice.

Decreased incidences of benign pheochromocytomas of the adrenal

[1] The NTP uses five categories of evidence of carcinogenic activity observed in each animal study: two categories for positive results (''clear evidence'' and ''some evidence''), one category for uncertain findings (''equivocal evidence''), one category for studies that cannot be evaluated because of major flaws (''inadequate study'').

[1] The NTP uses five categories of evidence of carcinogenic activity observed in each animal study: two categories for positive results (''clear evidence'' and ''some evidence''), one category for uncertain findings (''equivocal evidence''), one category for studies that cannot be evaluated because of major flaws (''inadequate study'').

[1] The NTP uses five categories of evidence of carcinogenic activity observed in each animal study; two categories for positive results (''clear evidence'' and ''some evidence''), one category for uncertain findings (''equivocal evidence''), one category for studies that cannot be evaluated because of major flaws (''inadequate study'').