1. Applications shall be considered as meeting the deadline if they are either:

a. Received on or before the stated deadline date; or

b. Sent on or before the deadline date and received in time for submission to the objective review group. (Applicants must request a legibly dated U.S. Postal Service postmark or obtain a legibly dated receipt from a commercial carrier or the U.S. Postal Service. Private metered postmarks shall not be accepted as proof of timely mailing.)

2. Late Applications:

Applications which do not meet the criteria in 1.a. or 1.b., above, are considered late applications. Late applications will not be considered in the current competition and will be returned to the applicant.

Where To Obtain Additional Information

A complete program description, information on application procedures, an application package, and business management technical assistance may be obtained from Nealean K. Austin, Grants Management Specialist, Grants Management Branch, Procurement and Grants Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 255 East Paces Ferry Road, NE., Room 314, Mailstop E–18, Atlanta, GA 30305, telephone (404) 842–6508; by fax (404) 842–6513; by Internet or CDC WONDER electronic mail at nea1@opspgo1.em.cdc.gov.

Programmatic technical assistance may be obtained from Kevin Brady, MPH, Acting Assistant Branch Chief for Management and Operations, Program Services Branch, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 4770 Buford Highway, NE., Mailstop K–57, Atlanta, GA 30341–3724, telephone (404) 488–4880 and by fax (404) 488–4727; by Internet or CDC WONDER electronic mail at KBB2@ccdpcp1.em.cdc.gov.

Please refer to Program Announcement Number 623 when requesting information and submitting an application.

Potential applicants may obtain a copy of ''Healthy People 2000'' (Full Report, Stock No. 017–001–00474–0) or ''Healthy People 2000'' (Summary Report, Stock No. 017–001–00473–1) referenced in the Introduction through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402– 9325, telephone (202) 512–1800.

There may be delays in mail delivery and difficulty in reaching the CDC Atlanta offices during the 1996 Summer Olympics. Therefore, CDC suggests using Internet, following all instructions in this announcement and leaving messages on the contact person's voice mail for more timely responses to any questions.

Dated: April 24, 1996.

Joseph R. Carter,

Acting Associate Director for Management and Operations, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[FR Doc. 96–10778 Filed 4–30–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

Public Health Service

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of t-Butyl Alcohol

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of t-butyl alcohol. t-Butyl alcohol is widely used in the manufacture of perfumes and a variety of cosmetics.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by administration of t-butyl alcohol, in drinking water to groups of 60 F344/N rats of each sex at doses of 0, 1.25, 2.5, or 5 mg/mL for males and 0, 2.5, 5, or 10 mg/mL for females. Groups of 60 $B_6C_3F_1$ mice of each sex received t-butyl alcohol in drinking water at does of 0, 5, 10, or 20 mg/mL.

Under the conditions of these 2-year drinking water studies, there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity [1] of t-butyl alcohol in male F344/N rats based on increased incidences of renal tubule adenoma or carcinoma (combined). There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of t-butyl alcohol in female F344/N rats receiving 2.5, 5 or 10 mg/mL. There was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in male $B_6C_3F_1$ mice based on marginally increased incidences of follicular cell adenoma or carcinoma (combined) of the thyroid gland. There was some evidence of carcinogenic activity of t-butyl alcohol in female $B_6C_3F_1$ mice based on increased incidences of follicular cell adenoma of the thyroid gland.

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 t-Butyl Alcohol (CAS No. 75–65–0)* (TR–436) 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.

[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 no observable effect (''no evidence'') and one category for studies that cannot be evaluated because of major flaws (''inadequate study'').

Dated: April 27, 1996.

Kenneth Olden,

Director, National Toxicology Program.

[FR Doc. 96–10832 Filed 4–30–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Diethylphthalate with Dermal Initiation/Promotion Study of Diethylphthalate and Dimethylphthalate

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of Diethylphthalate. Diethylphthalate and Dimethylphthalate are used as phthalte plasticizers in an extensive array of products.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by dermal administration of diethylphthalate to groups of 60 F344/N rats of each sex at doses of 0, 100, or 300 μL and to groups of 60 $B_6C_3F_1$ mice of each sex at doses of 0, 7.5, 15, or 30 μL. Neat chemical was applied to rats for 5 days per week for 103 weeks and up to 10 animals per group were evaluated after 15 months. Mice received doses in 100 μL of acetone for 5 days per week for 103 weeks with a 1 week recovery period, and up to 10 animals per group were evaluated after 15 months.

An additional group of 50 male Swiss (CD–1®) mice were dosed dermally with diethylphthalate of dimethylphthalate to study their effect as initiators and promoters. They were tested as initiators with and without 12–*O*tetradecanoylphorbol and they were tested as promoters with and without the known skin tumor initiator 7,12-dimethylbenzanthrancene.

Under the conditions of these 2-year dermal studies, there was no evidence of carcinogenic activity [1] of

diethylphthalate in male or female F344/N rats receiving 100 or 300 µL. There was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity of diethylphthalate in male and female $B_6C_3F_1$ mice based on increased incidences of hepatocellular neoplasms, primarily adenomas.

In the initiation/promotion model, there was no evidence of initiating or promoting activity of diethylphthalate or dimethylphthalate in male Swiss (CD–1®) mice.

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 Diethylphthalate/Dimethylphthalate (CAS Nos. 84–66–2 and 131–11–3)* (TR–429) 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: March 27, 1996

Kenneth Olden,

Director, National Toxicology Program.

[FR Doc. 96–10833 Filed 4–30–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

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

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of benzethonium chloride, which is used primarily in cosmetics for its antimicrobial and cationic surfactant properties.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by dermal administration of benzethonium chloride to groups of 60 F344/N rats and 60 $B6C3F_1$ mice of each sex at doses of 0, 0.15, 0.5, or 1.5 mg/kg body weight. Benzethonium chloride was administered to rats in ethanol 5 days per week and doses were adjusted weekly according to the average body weights of the groups. As many as nine rats per group were evaluated after 15 months. Mice received doses administered in ethanol and dose volumes were adjusted weekly according to average body weights of the groups. As many as ten mice per group were evaluated after 15 months of chemical administration.

Under the conditions of these 2-year dermal studies, there was no evidence of carcinogenic activity [1] of benzethonium chloride in male or female F344 rats or in male or female $B6C3F_1$ mice.

Exposure of rats and mice to benzethonium chloride by dermal application in ethanol for 2 years resulted in epithelial hyperplasia in male and female rats and mice and sebaceous gland hyperplasia and ulcers in female rats at the site of application.

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 Benzethonium Chloride (CAS No. 121–54–0)* (TR–438) 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: April 12, 1996.

Kenneth Olden,

Director, National Toxicology Program.

[FR Doc. 96–10834 Filed 4–30–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of o-Benzyl-p-Chlorophenol

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol. o-Benzyl-p-chlorophenol, an aryl halide, is a broad spectrum germicide used in disinfectant solutions and soap formulations in United States hospitals and households. Human exposure to o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol occurs by absorption through the skin and mucous membranes and by ingestion.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by dermal administration of o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol to groups of 50 Swiss (CD–1®) mice of each sex to study its effect as an initiator, promoter, and complete carcinogen.

Under the conditions of the 1-year mouse skin initiation/promotion study in Swiss (CD–1®) mice, o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol was a cutaneous irritant and a weak skin tumor promoter relative to strong promoters such as 12-*O*-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate. o-Benzyl-p-chlorophenol had no activity as an initiator or as a complete carcinogen.[1]

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 o-Benzyl-p-Chlorophenol (CAS No. 120–32–1)* TR–444) 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 March 27, 1996.

Kenneth Olden,

Director, National Toxicology Program.

[FR Doc. 96–10835 Filed 4–30–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

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

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of methylphenidate hydrochloride. Methylphenidate hydrochloride is a drug used in the treatment of narcolepsy and attention deficit hyperactivity disorders.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by administration of methylphenidate hydrochloride in feed to groups of 70 F344/N rats of each sex at doses of 0, 100, 500, or 1,000 ppm and to groups of 70 $B6C3F_1$ mice of each sex at doses of 0, 50, 250, or 500 ppm.

Under the conditions of these 2-year feed studies, there was no evidence of carcinogenic activity [1] of

[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 no observable effect (''no evidence''), and 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 no observable effect (''no evidence''), and 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 no observable effect (''no evidence''), and one category for studies that cannot be evaluated because of major flaws (''inadequate study'').