hypertrophy, cytoplasmic vacuolization, and mixed cell foci in the liver of male and female rats, fatty change in the liver of female rats, and an increase in the severity of nephropathy in the kidney of female rats. In addition, decreased incidences of fibroadenoma, adenoma, or carcinoma (combined) were observed in the mammary gland of female rats. Decreases also occurred in the incidences of fatty change, clear cell foci, and adenoma or carcinoma (combined) in the liver of male 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 4,4′-Thiobis (6-t-Butyl-m-Cresol) (CAS No. 96–69–5)* (TR–435) are available without charge from Central Data Management, NIEHS, MD A0–01, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; telephone (919) 541–3419.

Dated: May 30, 1995.

Kenneth Olden,

Director, National Toxicology Program.

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National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Ozone and Ozone/NNK

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of ozone, the major oxidizing component in the type of air pollution known as a photochemical smog formed naturally in the stratosphere by photodissociation of oxygen. Ozone has also been used commercially as an effective disinfectant in the treatment of wastewater, as an odor control compound for waste odors and around sewage-treatment plants, and as a disinfectant in swimming pools. It is also used to bleach paper pulp and cotton fibers.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by administering ozone by inhalation to groups of 50 male and female F344/N rats at doses 0, 0.12, 0.5, or 1.0 ppm for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week, for 105 weeks and 50 male and 50 female $B6C3F_1$ mice at doses 0, 0.12, 0.5, or 1.0 ppm for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week, for 105 weeks. In addition, groups of male and female F344/N rats and $B6C3F_1$ mice were exposed to 0, 0.5, or 1.0 ppm ozone for up to 125 weeks, and groups of male F344/N rats were exposed to 0.5 ppm ozone along with a lung carcinogen, NNK, to determine if ozone had any promoting or cocarcinogenic effects.

Under the conditions of these 2-year and lifetime inhalation studies, there was no evidence of carcinogenic activity [1] of ozone in male or female F344/N rats exposed to 0.12, 0.5, or 1.0 ppm. There was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity of ozone in male $B6C3F_1$ mice based on increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma or carcinoma. There was some evidence of carcinogenic activity of ozone in female $B6C3F_1$ mice based on increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma or carcinoma.

There was no evidence that exposure to 0.5 ppm ozone enhanced the incidence of NNK-induced pulmonary neoplasms in male rats.

Exposure of male and female rats to ozone for 2 years or 125 weeks was associated with goblet cell hyperplasia and squamous metaplasia in the nose, squamous metaplasia in the larynx, and metaplasia (extension of bronchial epithelium into the centriacinar alveolar ducts) and interstitial fibrosis in the lung. Exposure of male and female mice to ozone for 2 years or 130 weeks was associated with hyperplasia and squamous metaplasia in the nose and inflammation (histiocytic infiltration) and metaplasia (extension of bronchial epithelium into the centriacinar alveolar ducts) of the 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 Ozone (CAS No. 10028–15–6) and Ozone /NNK (CAS No. 10028–15–6/64091–91–4)* (TR–440) are available without charge from Central Data Management, NIEHS, MD A0–01, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; telephone (919) 541–3419.

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Kenneth Olden, *Director,*

National Toxicology Program.

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[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'').

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of p-Nitrobenzoic Acid

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of p-nitrobenzoic acid, which is used in organic synthesis and as an intermediate in the manufacture of pesticides, dyes, explosives, and industrial solvents.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by administering p-nitrobenzoic acid in feed to groups of 60 male and female F344/N rats at doses 0, 1,250, 2,500, or 5,000 ppm for 2 years and 60 male and female $B6C3F_1$ mice at doses 0, 1,250, 2,500, or 5,000 ppm for 2 years.

Under the conditions of these 2-year feed studies, there was no evidence of carcinogenic activity [1] of p-nitrobenzoic acid in male F344/N rats exposed to 1,250, 2,500, or 5,000 ppm. There was some evidence of carcinogenic activity of p-nitrobenzoic acid in female F344/N rats based on increases in the incidences of clitoral gland adenoma and of clitoral gland adenoma or carcinoma (combined). There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of p-nitrobenzoic acid in male or female $B6C3F_1$ mice exposed to 1,250, 2,500, or 5,000 ppm.

There were chemical-related decreases in the incidences of mononuclear cell leukemia in exposed male and female rats. p-Nitrobenzoic acid caused mild hematologic toxicity in female rats.

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 p-Nitrobenzoic Acid (CAS No. 62–23–7)* (TR–442) are available without charge from Central Data Management, NIEHS, MD A0–01, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; telephone (919) 541–3419.

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Kenneth Olden,

Director National Toxicology Program.

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[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'').