

social networking sites (without parental consent) for surveys. The Academy for Educational Development

will be conducting the research. There is no cost to respondents other than

their time. The total estimated annual burden hours are 481.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)
Parents of 15–17 yr old	Focus Group Screener for Parents of Minors	54	1	5/60
Females (15–17 yr old)	Focus Group Screener for Minors	54	1	5/60
Female (18–25 yr old)	Focus Group Screener for Adult Women	126	1	5/60
Female (15–25 yr old)	Focus Group Moderator Guide (15–25)	180	1	2
Female (15–25 yr old)	Mall Intercept Screener & Moderator Guide (15–25).	200	1	10/60
Female (15–25 yr old)	Online Screener and Survey (15–25)	500	1	8/60

Dated: July 16, 2009.

Marilyn S. Radke,

Reports Clearance Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

[ATSDR–253]

Availability of Draft Toxicological Profile for Perfluoroalkyls

AGENCY: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the availability of the draft toxicological profile for perfluoroalkyls, prepared by ATSDR, for review and comment.

DATES: In order to be considered, comments on this draft toxicological profile must be received on or before October 30, 2009. Comments received after the public comment period will be considered at the discretion of ATSDR on the basis of what is deemed to be in the best interest of the general public.

ADDRESSES: Requests for a printed copy of the draft toxicological profile should be sent to the attention of Ms. Olga Dawkins, Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Mailstop F–32, 1600 Clifton Road, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30333. Electronic access to the document is also available at the ATSDR Web site: <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxpro2.html>.

Requests for printed copies of the draft toxicological profile must be in writing and must specifically identify

the toxicological profile that you wish to receive. ATSDR reserves the right to provide free of charge only one copy of each profile requested. In case of extended distribution delays, requestors will be notified.

Comments regarding the draft toxicological profile for perfluoroalkyls should be sent to the attention of Ms. Nickolette Roney, Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Mailstop F–62, 1600 Clifton Road, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30333. Electronic comments may be sent to TPPublicComments@cdc.gov. All comments sent electronically should contain the docket control number ATSDR–253 in the subject line.

Written comments and other data submitted in response to this notice and the draft toxicological profile should bear the docket control number ATSDR–253. Send one copy of all comments and three copies of all supporting documents to Ms. Roney at the above address by the end of the comment period. Because all public comments regarding ATSDR toxicological profiles are available for public inspection, no confidential information should be submitted in response to this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Olga Dawkins, Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Mailstop F–62, 1600 Clifton Road, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30333; telephone number (800) 232–4636 or (770) 488–3315.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This draft toxicological profile for perfluoroalkyls was prepared in accordance with guidelines developed by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the preparation of toxicological profiles. The original guidelines were published in the **Federal Register** on April 17, 1987.

While perfluoroalkyls are not found on the ATSDR Priority List of Hazardous Substances, ATSDR has determined that a profile for these substances was necessary because data indicate that some perfluoroalkyls are found in the blood of the United States general population and in the environment. The agency also determined that it was important to characterize the current available information regarding the health effects from exposure to perfluoroalkyls in order to support and inform public health responses and activities by ATSDR and others. This profile will be revised and republished as necessary.

Section 104(i)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [42 U.S.C. 9604(i)(3)] outlines the content of the toxicological profiles. Each profile includes an examination, a summary, and an interpretation of available toxicological information and epidemiologic evaluations. This information and these data are to be used to identify the levels of significant human exposure to a substance and the associated health effects. The profiles must also include a determination of whether adequate information on the health effects of each substance is available or in the process of development. When adequate information is not available, ATSDR, in cooperation with the National Toxicology Program (NTP), will initiate a research program to determine these health effects.

Although key studies for this substance were considered during the profile development process, this **Federal Register** notice solicits any additional studies, particularly unpublished data and ongoing studies, which will be evaluated for possible addition to the profile now or in the future.

The following draft toxicological profile will be made available to the public on or about July 6, 2009.

Document	Toxicological profile	CAS No.
1	PERFLUOROALKYLS	000375-22-4 000335-67-1 001763-23-1

All profiles issued as "Draft for Public Comment" represent ATSDR's best efforts to provide important toxicological information on priority substances. We are seeking public comments and additional information that may be used to supplement this profile. ATSDR remains committed to providing a public comment period for these documents as the best means to serve public health and our clients.

Ken Rose,

Director, Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, National Center for Environmental Health/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

[ATSDR-254]

Notice of Development of Set 23 Toxicological Profiles

AGENCY: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the development of Set 23 Toxicological Profiles. Set 23 Toxicological Profiles

consists of three new drafts and two updated drafts. These profiles will be available to the public on or about October 17, 2009. Electronic access to these documents will be available at the ATSDR Web site: <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxpro2.html>.

Set 23 Toxicological Profiles

The following toxicological profiles are now being developed:

Toxicological profile	CAS No.
1. Acrylamide*	79-06-1
2. Carbon Monoxide*	630-08-0
3. 1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0
4. Phosphate Ester Flame Retardants*	126-73-8, 126-71-6, 78-51-3, 115-86-6, 13674-84-5, 13674-87-8, 115-96-8 7440-62-2
5. Vanadium	

* Denotes new profile.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*) amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA or Superfund) (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*) by establishing certain requirements for ATSDR and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with regard to hazardous substances that are most commonly found at facilities on the CERCLA National Priorities List (NPL). Among these statutory requirements is a mandate for the Administrator of ATSDR to prepare toxicological profiles for each substance included on the Priority List of Hazardous Substances (<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/cercla/07list.html>). This list names 275 hazardous substances that pose the most significant potential threat to human health as determined by ATSDR and EPA. The availability of the revised list of the 275 priority substances was

announced in the **Federal Register** on March 6, 2008 (73 FR 12178). For prior versions of the list of substances, see **Federal Register** notices dated April 17, 1987 (52 FR 12866); October 20, 1988 (53 FR 41280); October 26, 1989 (54 FR 43619); October 17, 1990 (55 FR 42067); October 17, 1991 (56 FR 52166); October 28, 1992 (57 FR 48801); February 28, 1994 (59 FR 9486); April 29, 1996 (61 FR 18744); November 17, 1997 (62 FR 61332); October 21, 1999 (64 FR 56792); October 25, 2001 (66 FR 54014); November 7, 2003 (68 FR 63098); and December 7, 2005 (70 FR 70284).

The Set 23 Toxicological Profiles for 1,3-Butadiene and Vanadium are updates of previously published profiles for NPL priority substances. In addition, to address emerging public health concerns related to substances not currently on the NPL, ATSDR is also developing Set 23 Toxicological Profiles for Carbon Monoxide, Acrylamide, and Phosphate Ester Flame Retardants. Carbon monoxide is a toxic gas

produced from the incomplete combustion of carbon-based fuels. Because it is colorless and odorless, toxicity can occur with no indication that exposure is occurring. Thousands of hospitalizations and hundreds of deaths occur every year as a result of inadvertent exposure to carbon monoxide. Acrylamide is a known animal carcinogen that is widely used in industry to synthesize polyacrylamides. Acrylamide also occurs naturally in a few foods, is formed in many foods as a byproduct of numerous cooking processes, and has been detected recently in human biomonitoring studies. Phosphate ester flame retardants comprise a large group of structurally related chemicals with increasing uses in clothing, fabrics, furniture, and structural components. However, there is an increasing body of information regarding exposures, body burdens, and toxicity related to this group of chemicals.