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NAS CECIL FIELD, FL  
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL AND DOCUMENTS REGARDING PUBLIC HEALTH ROLE OF  
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE AT SUPERFUND SITES NAS CECIL  
FIELD FL  
4/18/1997  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES



Agency for Toxic Substances  
and Disease Registry  
Atlanta GA 30333

NAS Cecil Field Administrative Record  
Document Index Number

April 18, 1997

**32215-000**  
**03.08.00.0008**

Ms. Nancy Rouse  
Community Involvement Coordinator  
ABB Environmental Services, Inc.  
2120 Washington Boulevard  
Suite 300  
Arlington, Virginia 22204

**RE: Cecil Field Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, FL**

Dear Nancy:

When I visited the Cecil Field Naval Air Station (CF NAS) in February of this year on behalf of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), I had the opportunity to speak to the BRAC Clean-up Team (BCT) about the ATSDR Public Health Assessment (PHA) process at Superfund sites. In anticipation of providing a draft PHA document for public comment in the next few months, I want to share the enclosed introductory materials with members of the CF NAS Restoration Advisory Board (RAB).

The following items have been included to provide a basis for understanding ATSDR's public health role at Superfund sites and the public health assessment process in which the RAB, BCT, ATSDR and the general community will be participating this year.

- **Fact Sheet: ATSDR Public Health Assessment** (undated).
- **Fact Sheet: ATSDR Division of Health Assessment and Consultation** (undated). This document provides a description of the types of activities ATSDR may perform in support of, or as a follow-up to, the PHA.
- **Handout provided to the BCT during the February, 1997, site visit.**
- **Toxicological Profile Information** (February 28, 1997). This document provides the list of toxicological profiles which have been prepared by ATSDR for chemicals found at hazardous waste sites and ordering the information.
- **Public Health Assessment: Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot** (September 12, 1996). I am providing the Parris Island PHA to the RAB as an example of what ATSDR does with the information that we gather during site visits, community interviews, and document reviews to determine if a site poses a threat to public health.

## WHAT IS ATSDR?

ATSDR is the **Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry**, a federal public health agency. ATSDR is part of the Public Health Service in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. ATSDR is not a regulatory agency like the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Created by Superfund legislation in 1980, ATSDR's mission is to **prevent exposure and adverse human health effects and diminished quality of life associated with exposure to hazardous substances from waste sites, unplanned releases, and other sources of pollution present in the environment.** Through its programs—including surveillance, registries, health studies, environmental health education, and applied substance-specific research—and by working with other federal, state, and local government agencies, ATSDR acts to protect public health.

## WHAT IS A PUBLIC HEALTH ASSESSMENT?

An ATSDR Public Health Assessment reviews available information about hazardous substances at a site and evaluates whether exposure to them might cause any harm to people. ATSDR conducts a Public Health Assessment for every site on or proposed for the National Priorities List (the NPL, also known as the Superfund list). A Public Health Assessment is **not** the same thing as a medical exam or a community health study. It can sometimes lead to those things, as well as to other public health activities.

Public Health Assessments consider—

- what the levels (or "concentrations") of hazardous substances are
- whether people might be exposed to contamination and how (through "exposure pathways" such as breathing air, drinking or contacting water, contacting or eating soil, or eating food)
- what harm the substances might cause to people (or the contaminants' "toxicity")
- whether working or living nearby might affect people's health
- other dangers to people, such as unsafe buildings, abandoned mine shafts, or other physical hazards

To make those determinations, ATSDR looks at three primary sources of information—

- environmental data**, such as information about the contaminants and how people could come in contact with them
- health data**, including available information on communitywide rates of illness, disease, and death compared with national and state rates
- community concerns**, such as reports from the public about how the site affects their health or quality of life

# Division of Health Assessment and Consultation

The Division of Health Assessment and Consultation (DHAC) is one of four divisions through which ATSDR pursues its site-specific mission. DHAC supports the ATSDR mission by:

- conducting public health assessments and related activities to determine the extent of hazard to public health from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances at Superfund, RCRA or other sites for which the agency receives petitions;
- issuing public health advisories when a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance poses an imminent public health hazard;
- providing broad-based public health assistance and consultation on request to federal, state, and local agencies and other organizations regarding public health/scientific matters related to Superfund and RCRA programs; and
- initiating specific applied research programs appropriate to ATSDR's mandated mission.

DHAC's multidisciplinary staff use the public health assessment process to research, analyze, and distribute timely, targeted information about human health hazards posed by hazardous waste sites and environmental releases of hazardous substances. Key customers for DHAC include the affected or potentially affected communities, their representatives, EPA and representatives of other federal, state, and local health and environmental agencies and stakeholders. DHAC provides a variety of products and services to address the different needs of these customers.

## *Public Health Assessment*

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A public health assessment is a comprehensive, written evaluation of data and information on the release of hazardous substances into the environment in order to assess past, current, or future impacts on public health. The key objectives are to determine exposures of public health concern and identify communities for necessary public health follow-up activities; community participation is essential to achieve these objec-

tives. Through the assessment process recommendations are made for further characterization of sites and for actions that reduce or mitigate exposures that could lead to adverse human health effects. Public health actions, generally more rigorous, indepth investigations, are also identified that will better define the health status of communities. The public health assessment is the cornerstone of DHAC's site-specific response to ATSDR's customers.

## *Petitioned Health Assessment*

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A petitioned health assessment responds to requests from physicians, community members or their representatives and federal and state health and environmental agencies for a comprehensive evaluation of the hazard to human health posed by releases of hazardous substances into the environment. Once ATSDR determines the need for an assessment, the petitioned health assessment process does not differ significantly from the public health assessment process for other sites. However, petitioned sites generally receive greater attention from the public, and consequently, communication issues related to such sites are more complex.

## *Exposure Assessment*

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The exposure investigation and exposure dose-reconstruction activities comprise DHAC's exposure assessment program. Exposure investigation stresses the need for more direct measures of human exposure, emphasizing environmental monitoring in living spaces and biomedical testing of people to determine exposures to hazardous substances. Exposure dose-reconstruction relies on sophisticated computational methods and mathematical modelling to estimate exposures or doses in persons at risk with emphasis on past exposures.

## *Public Health Advisory*

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The public health advisory informs the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the ATSDR's concern that there is a public health threat significant enough to merit immediate intervention. ATSDR representatives also notify appropriate EPA offices, state health and

environmental departments, and announce the public health advisory to the public through press releases and other means.

#### Health Consultation

A health consultation is a written or oral response from ATSDR to a specific question or request for information pertaining to a toxic substance or facility. Acting on the recommendations in consultations, EPA and other risk managers undertake specific actions to reduce or prevent exposures, such as providing alternative water supplies, restricting access to a site, or removing contaminated material. A health consultation often contains a time-critical element that requires a rapid response.

#### DHAC Organization

Within the Office of the Director, DHAC, the Program Services Activity and the Community Involvement Activity provide support to staff across the division. The Program Services Activity is responsible for administrative function such as personnel actions and budget. The Community Involvement Activity provides specialized expertise in working with communities, conflict or dispute resolution, and methods of outreaching to communities to the other environmental health professionals in the division. DHAC has five branches that collaborate to accomplish its objectives:

##### *Exposure Investigations and Consultations Branch*

The Exposure Investigations and Consultations Branch (EICB) uses biomedical testing, personal monitoring, preliminary health evaluations and surveys, and related environmental assessments to determine exposures and monitor compliance with public health recommendations. EICB also conducts public health and medical consultations and exposure dose reconstruction activities.

##### *Federal Facilities Assessment Branch*

The Federal Facilities Assessment Branch (FFAB) administers division programs that assess federal sites through the use of public health assessments, health consultations, and public health advisories. FFAB conducts other health-related activities including evaluations of site workplans and records of decision. FFAB staff also coordi-

nate the evaluation of the health implications of exposure to radioactive materials.

#### Petitions Response Branch

The Petitions Response Branch (PRB) manages ATSDR's program for petitioned public health assessments. PRB reviews petitions from individuals and organizations to determine the appropriate response. PRB works with communities to address their health concerns, and provides public health assessments, health consultations, and public health advisories. PRB also coordinates DHAC's participation in the ATSDR Minority Health Program.

#### Superfund Site Assessment Branch

The Superfund Site Assessment Branch (SSAB) manages the division's operations and activities at nonfederal, nonpetitioned sites; generally those sites are either proposed or listed on the EPA National Priorities List. The branch provides public health assessments, health consultations, and public health advisories for those sites. SSAB also coordinates state public health assessment activities through a cooperative agreement program.

#### Program Evaluation, Records, and Information Services Branch

The Program Evaluation, Records, and Information Services Branch (PERISB) provides evaluations of division products and services, prepares reports on division accomplishments and coordinates and delivers public health assessment related training to agency and state staff. PERISB also provides writer-editor support for all division materials. The records management activities include maintenance of the agency's site-specific records and related data, administrative materials on division programs, and distribution of division documents. PERISB also manages the agency's geographic information system activities, providing spatial analyses to assist in evaluating environmental hazards and their potential impact on surroundings populations and the environment. Other information technology activities include coordination of division data input to HAZDAT, division document imaging, and promoting the innovative use of Internet.



*Agency for Toxic Substances  
and Disease Registry*

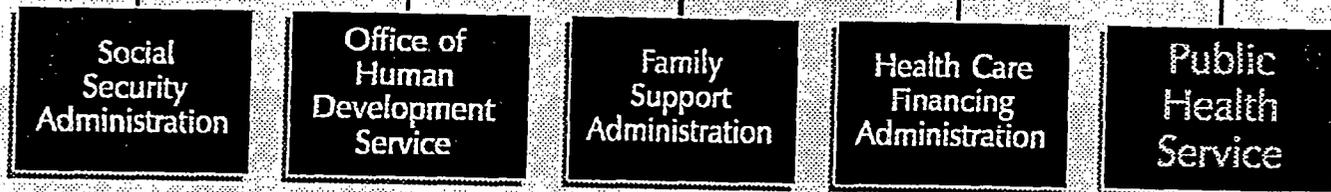
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ATSDR

*handout provided  
to NAS CF BCT  
February 1997*

Department of  
Health and  
Human Services



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ATSDR

# Public Health Service

Agency for  
Health Care  
Policy and Research

Alcohol, Drug Abuse  
and Mental Health  
Administration

Food and Drug  
Administration

Indian Health  
Service

TSDR

Agency for  
Toxic Substances  
and Disease Registry

Centers for  
Disease Control

Health Resources  
and Services  
Administration

National Institutes  
of Health

ATSDR

## *ATSDR's Authorizing Statutes*

- ❁ **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA, Superfund)**
- ❁ **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)**
- ❁ **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Amendments of 1984 (RCRA)**
- ❁ **Medical Waste Tracking Act of 1988**

*The mission of the ATSDR is to prevent exposure and adverse human health effects and diminished quality of life associated with exposure to hazardous substances from waste sites, unplanned releases, and other sources of pollution present in the environment.*

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## *Purpose of Health Assessments*

- \* Characterize Public Health Risk
- \* Evaluate Health Impact: Past/Current/Future
- \* Identify Site-Related Health Effects
- \* Identify Environmental Data Gaps
- \* Recommend Needed Actions To Prevent or Mitigate Human Exposure
- \* Determine Need For Follow-Up Health Activities

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ATSDR

## ***Public Health Assessment Process***

- 1. Site scoping visit**
  - *Ranking of the site relative to other DOD sites for futu PHA activities***
  
- 2. Second site visit**
  - *Gather and review additional data***
  - *Prepare PHA Preview document***
  
- 3. Facility review of PHA Preview document**
  - *Facility provides data verification, comments on publi health issue identification and recommendations***
  
- 4. Prepare and release Public Comment ("Brown Cover") PI**
  - *Comments from the general public are identified***
  
- 5. Prepare and release Final ("Blue Cover") PHA**

**AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY  
TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILE INFORMATION**

February 28, 1997

**Background**

By Congressional mandate, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) produces "toxicological profiles" for hazardous substances found at National Priorities List (NPL) sites. These hazardous substances are ranked based on frequency of occurrence at NPL sites, toxicity, and potential for human exposure. Toxicological profiles are developed from a priority list of 275 substances. ATSDR also prepares toxicological profiles for the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Department of Energy (DOE) on substances related to federal sites.

So far, 211 toxicological profiles have been published or are under development as "finals" or "drafts for public comment"; 165 profiles were published as finals; 57 profiles have been updated. Currently, 30 "drafts for public comment" are being reviewed and another 16 are under development. These profiles cover more than 250 substances.

Toxicological profiles are developed in two stages:

- (1) **DRAFTS**: The toxicological profiles are first produced as drafts. ATSDR announces in the **Federal Register** the release of these draft profiles for a 90-day public comment period. Request draft toxicological profiles from ATSDR's Division of Toxicology.
- (2) **FINALs**: After the 90-day comment period, ATSDR considers incorporating all comments into the documents. ATSDR finalizes the profiles and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) distributes them.

**ATSDR mailing list**

Congress requires ATSDR (1) to provide toxicological profiles to state health and environmental agencies and (2) to make them available to other interested parties. The Division of Toxicology (DT) has a mailing list, which is updated and verified yearly, of groups and individuals who get free copies of both draft and final profiles; these include health professionals at federal, state, and local levels; academicians; nonprofit/environmental groups; members of the public involved with Superfund sites; and parties with special needs (considered case-by-case).

If you don't qualify for free copies, you may request final profiles from NTIS for a fee.

**NTIS address**

NTIS distributes finalized toxicological profiles for a fee. For more information, contact  
National Technical Information Service  
5285 Port Royal Road  
Springfield, Virginia 22161  
800-553-6847 or 703-487-4650

**For more information on tox profiles or chemical-specific fact sheets**

DT Docket: Phone 404-639-6322; Fax 404-639-6324

**For more information, write**

Division of Toxicology, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry  
1600 Clifton Road, Mailstop E-29, Atlanta, GA 30333  
Phone 404-639-6300; Fax 404-639-6315

**For more information 24 hours/day**

You may call 404-639-6000 to get 24-hour recorded information about Division of Toxicology programs. This phone number includes options to be transferred to ATSDR personnel for technical assistance.

**ATSDR Internet home page via World Wide Web is**

<http://atsdr1.atsdr.cdc.gov:8080/atsdrhome.html>

Public health statements and chemical-specific fact sheets (ToxFAQs<sup>sm</sup>) for many of the tox profiles and other information are available on the Internet.

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**Finalized toxicological profiles by chemical with NTIS order number (Updates are in bold. Asterisks denote tox profiles funded by the Department of Defense)**

Acetone (PB/95/100095/AS)

Acrolein (PB/91/180307/AS)

Acrylonitrile (PB/91/180489/AS)

**Aldrin/Dieldrin (Update) (PB/93/182368/AS)**

Aluminum (PB/93/110633/AS)

Ammonia (PB/91/180315/AS)

Antimony (PB/93/110641/AS)

**Arsenic (Update) (PB/93/182376/AS)**

**Asbestos (Update) (PB/95-264305)**

Automotive gasoline (PB/95/264206/AS) \*

Barium (PB/93/110658/AS)

**Benzene (Update) (PB/93/182384/AS)**

**Benzidine (Update) (PB/95/264313)**

Benzo(a)anthracene (PB/90/247669/AS)

Benzo(a)pyrene (PB/90/258245/AS)

Benzo(b)fluoranthene (PB/90/247651/AS)

2,3-Benzofuran (PB/93/110666/AS)

**Beryllium (Update) (PB/93/182392/AS)**

Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether (PB/90/168683/AS) (out of Stock/Call NTIS)

Bis(chloromethyl)ether (PB/90/168691/AS)

Boron (PB/93/110674/AS)

Bromodichloromethane (PB/90/167461/AS) (out of Stock/Call NTIS)

Bromoform (PB/91/180323/AS)

Bromomethane (PB/93/110682/AS)  
1,3-Butadiene (PB/93/110690/AS)  
2-Butanone (PB/93/110708/AS)

**Cadmium (Update) (PB/93/182418/AS)**  
**Carbon disulfide (Update) (PB/97/121073/AS)**  
**Carbon tetrachloride (Update) (PB/95/100103/AS)**  
**Chlordane (Update) (PB/95/100111/AS) (Out of Stock/Call NTIS)**  
Chlorobenzene (PB/91/180505/AS)  
Chlorodibenzofurans (PB/95/100129/AS)  
Chlorodibromomethane (PB/91/180323/AS)  
Chloroethane (PB/90/181264/AS)  
**Chloroform (Update) (PB/93/182426/AS)**  
Chloromethane (PB/91/180331/AS)  
**Chromium (Update) (PB/93/182434/AS)**  
Chrysene (PB/90/247644/AS)  
Cobalt (PB/93/110724/AS)  
Copper (PB/91/180513/AS)  
**Creosote (Update) (PB/97/121024/AS)**  
Cresols (PB/93/110732/AS)  
**Cyanide (Update) (PB/93/182442/AS)**

**4,4'-DDT, DDE,DDD (Update) (PB/95/100137/AS)**  
**Diazinon (PB/97/121107/AS)**  
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (PB/90/247636/AS)  
Dibromochloropropane (PB/93/110906/AS)  
1,2-Dibromoethane (PB/93/110740/AS)  
**1,4-Dichlorobenzene (Update) (PB/93/182459/AS)**  
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (PB/90/171455/AS) (Out of Stock/Call NTIS)  
1,1-Dichloroethane (PB/91/180539/AS)  
**1,2-Dichloroethane (Update) (PB/95/100145/AS) (Out of Stock/Call NTIS)**  
**1,1-Dichloroethene (Update) (PB/95/100152/AS)**  
**cis-, trans- 1,2-Dichloroethene (Update)(PB/97/121081/AS)**  
2,4-Dichlorophenol (PB/93/110757/AS)  
1,2-Dichloropropane (PB/90/182122/AS)  
1,3-Dichloropropene (PB/93/110765/AS)  
**Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (Update) (PB/93/182400/AS)**  
Diethyl phthalate (PB/95/264214/AS) \*  
Di-n-butylphthalate (PB/91/180521/AS)  
1,3-Dinitrobenzene/1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (PB/95/264289/AS) \*  
Dinitrocresols (PB/95/264321)  
Dinitrophenols (PB/95/264339)  
2,4- & 2,6-Dinitrotoluene (PB/90/171430/AS)  
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (PB/91/180356/AS)  
Disulfoton (PB/95/264347)

Endosulfan (PB/93/182558/AS)

**Endrin/Endrin aldehyde (Update) (PB/97/121040/AS)**

Ethylbenzene (PB/91/180372/AS)

Ethylene oxide (PB/91/180554/AS)

Fluoride, Hydrogen Fluoride, and Fluorine (PB/93/182566/AS)

Fuel oils (PB/95/264222/AS) \*

**Heptachlor/Heptachlor epoxide (Update) (PB/93/182467/AS)**

**Hexachlorobenzene (Update) (PB/97/121065/AS)**

Hexachlorobutadiene (PB/95/100160/AS)

**Hexachlorocyclohexanes (Update) (PB/95/100178/AS)**

2-Hexanone (PB/93/110773/AS)

Isophorone (PB/90/180225/AS) (Out of Stock/Call NTIS)

Jet fuels - JP-4 & JP-7 (PB/95/264230/AS) \*

**Lead (Update) (PB/93/182475/AS) (Out of Stock/Call NTIS)**

Manganese (PB/93/110781/AS)

MBOCA (PB/95/100186/AS)

**Mercury (Update) (PB/95/100194/AS) (Out of Stock/Call NTIS)**

Methoxychlor (PB/95/100202/AS)

Methyl mercaptan (PB/93/110799/AS)

Methyl parathion (PB/93/110807/AS)

Methyl t-butyl ether (PB/97/121016/AS)

**Methylene chloride (Update) (PB/93/182483/AS)**

Mirex and chlordecone (PB/95/264354)

Mustard gas (PB/93/110815/AS)

**Naphthalene/1-methylnaphthalene/**

**2-methylnaphthalene (Update) (PB/95/264362)**

**Nickel (Update) (PB/93/182491/AS)**

Nitrobenzene (PB/91/180398/AS)

Nitrophenol (PB/93/110823/AS)

N-Nitrosodimethylamine (PB/90/182130/AS) (Out of Stock/Call NTIS)

N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (PB/90/180258/AS) (Out of Stock/Call NTIS)

**N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (Update) (PB/93/182509/AS)**

Otto fuel II (PB/95/264248/AS) \*

**Pentachlorophenol (Update) (PB/95/100210/AS)**

Phenol (PB/90/181249/AS)

Plutonium (PB/91/180406/AS)

Polybrominated biphenyls (PB/95/264388)

**Polychlorinated biphenyls: (Update) (PB/93/182517/AS)**

**Aroclors -1260, -1254, -1248, -1242, -1232, -1221, and -1016**

**Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (Update) (PB/95/264370)**

Acenaphthene, Acenaphthylene, Anthracene,  
Benzo(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Benzo(b)fluoranthene,  
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene, Benzo(k)fluoranthene, Chrysene,  
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, Fluoranthene, Fluorene,  
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, Phenanthrene, Pyrene  
Pyridine (PB/93/110831/AS)

Radium (PB/91/180414/AS)  
Radon (PB/91/180422/AS)  
RDX (PB/95/264255) \*

**Selenium (Update) (PB/97/121032/AS)**  
Silver (PB/91/180430/AS)  
Stoddard solvent (PB/95/264263) \*  
Styrene (PB/93/110849/AS)

2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (PB/89/214522/AS) (Out of Stock/Call NTIS)  
**1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (Update) (PB/97/121099/AS)**  
**Tetrachloroethylene (Update) (PB/93/182525/AS)**  
Tetryl (PB/95/264271/AS) \*  
Thallium (PB/93/110856/AS)  
Thorium (PB/91/180448/AS)  
Tin (PB/93/110864/AS)  
**Toluene (Update) (PB/95/100228/AS)**  
**Toxaphene (Update) (PB/97/121057/AS)**  
**1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Update) (PB/95/264396)**  
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (PB/90/196411/AS) (Out of Stock/Call NTIS)  
**Trichloroethylene (Update) (PB/93/182533/AS)**  
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (PB/91/181545/AS)  
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (PB/93/110872/AS)  
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (PB/95/264297/AS) \*

Uranium (PB/91/180471/AS)

Vanadium (PB/93/110880/AS)  
Vinyl acetate (PB/93/110898/AS)  
**Vinyl chloride (Update) (PB/93/182541/AS)**

**Xylenes (Update) (PB/95/264404)**

**Zinc (Update) (PB/95/100236/AS)**

CERCLA toxicological profiles available as  
"draft for public comment" -- CERCLA Set 9

**Benzene (Update)**  
**Chloroform (Update)**  
Chlorfenvinfos  
Chlorpyrifos  
**Cyanide (Update)**  
Dichlorvos  
**Nickel (Update)**  
**PCBs (Update)**  
**Tetrachloroethylene (Update)**  
**Trichloroethylene (Update)**  
**Vinyl chloride (Update)**

The CERCLA Set 9 toxicological profiles were made available for public comment on October 17, 1995. Final versions are scheduled for publication in 1997.

Toxicological profiles under development -- CERCLA Set 10

**Cadmium (Update)**  
**Dioxin (Update)**  
Formaldehyde  
**Hexachlorocyclohexane (Update)**  
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene  
Hydrogen Sulfide

\* **Chlorophenols (Update)**  
\* **Manganese (Update)**

\* Profiles were on modified schedule from Set 8 and will be released with the Set 10 profiles.

The toxicological profiles listed above will be made available for public comment in 1997. A notice will be published in the **Federal Register** announcing their availability.

Toxicological profiles under development -- CERCLA Set 11

**Aluminum (Update)**  
**Chloroethane (Update)**  
**Chloromethane (Update)**  
**1,4-Dichlorobenzene (Update)**  
**3,3-Dichlorobenzidine (Update)**  
**2,4 and 2,6-Dinitrotoluene (Update)**  
Ethylbenzene  
Hexane  
**Lead (Update)**  
**Phenol (Update)**  
Sulfur Dioxide  
Sulfur Trioxide/Sulfuric Acid

The toxicological profiles listed above will be made available for public comment in 1997. A notice will be published in the **Federal Register** announcing their availability.

**U.S. Department of Defense toxicological profiles available as  
"draft for public comment" -- DOD Set 2**

Di-n-octylphthalate  
Ethylene glycol/propylene glycol  
Hexachloroethane  
HMX  
Hydraulic fluids  
Hydrazines  
Mineral-based crankcase oil  
Titanium tetrachloride  
White phosphorus

The availability of each DOD Set 2 draft toxicological profile was announced in the October 18, 1994, **Federal Register**. Final versions are scheduled for publication in 1997.

**U.S. Department of Defense toxicological profiles under development**

2-Butoxy ethanol  
DIMP  
1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate  
JP 5 and JP 8  
Methylene-di-aniline  
Total petroleum hydrocarbons

**U.S. Department of Energy toxicological profiles under development**

Ionizing radiation  
Uranium (including depleted uranium)

*Editor's note: CERCLA is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund).*