

SUMMARY OF RG1,¹ RG² AND NTP BOARD SUBCOMMITTEE³ RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE NOMINATIONS REVIEWED IN 2003 FOR LISTING IN THE REPORT ON CARCINOGENS, 11TH EDITION

Nomination/CAS number	Primary uses or exposures	RG1 action	RG2 action	NTP board subcommittee action
Diazoaminobenzene (DAAB)/136–35–6.	DAAB is used as an intermediate in the production of dyes and to promote adhesion of natural rubber to steel.	Motion to list DAAB as <i>reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen</i> passed by unanimous vote (5/0).	Motion to list DAAB as <i>reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen</i> passed by majority vote (8/1). Negative vote cast because member felt there was not sufficient evidence for DAAB to list in the Report on Carcinogens..	Motion to list DAAB as <i>reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen</i> passed by majority vote (6/4) with 1 abstention. Negative votes: 3 members felt nominations did not meet criteria for listing and 1 member felt that because DAAB is metabolized to benzene, it should be listed as <i>known to be a human carcinogen</i> . Abstention—member felt if DAAB is metabolized to benzene, it should be listed as <i>known to be a human carcinogen</i> ; however, not convinced chemical is metabolized to benzene in humans.
Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)	HBV is a small DNA-enveloped virus that along with Hepatitis C Virus causes most parentally transmitted viral hepatitis.	Motion to list HBV as <i>known to be a human carcinogen</i> passed by unanimous vote (4/0).	Motion to list HBV as <i>known to be a human carcinogen</i> passed by unanimous vote (8/0).	Motion to list HBV as <i>known to be a human carcinogen</i> passed by unanimous vote (12/0).
Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)	HCV is an RNA-enveloped virus that along with Hepatitis B Virus causes most parenterally transmitted viral hepatitis.	Motion to list HCV as <i>known to be a human carcinogen</i> passed by unanimous vote (7/0).	Motion to list HCV as <i>known to be a human carcinogen</i> passed by unanimous vote (8/0).	Motion to list HCV as <i>known to be a human carcinogen</i> passed by unanimous vote (12/0).
Human Papillomaviruses (HPVs), Genital-Mucosal Types.	HPVs are small, non-enveloped viruses that infect genital skin, and genital and non-genital mucosa. HPV infections are common throughout the world.	Motion to list HPVs as <i>known to be a human carcinogen</i> passed by unanimous vote (7/0).	Motion to list HPVs as <i>known to be a human carcinogen</i> passed by unanimous vote (8/0).	Motion to list HPVs as <i>known to be a human carcinogen</i> passed by unanimous vote (12/0).
Lead and Lead Compounds.	Major use of metal is in making lead-acid storage batteries. Other common uses include ammunition and cable covering. Lead compounds are used in paint, glass, ceramics, fuel additives, and some traditional cosmetics.	Motion to list Lead and Lead Compounds as <i>known to be human carcinogens</i> passed by unanimous vote (8/0).	Motion to list Lead and Lead Compounds as <i>reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens</i> passed by majority vote (4/3). Negative votes cast because members felt that human data were sufficient to list lead and lead compounds as <i>known to be human carcinogens</i> .	Motion to list Lead and Lead Compounds as <i>reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens</i> passed by majority vote (11/0).
Neutrons	Exposure to neutrons normally occurs from a mixed irradiation field in which neutrons are a minor component. The exceptions are exposure of patients to neutron radiotherapy beams and exposures of aircraft passengers and crew.	Motion to list Neutrons as <i>known to be a human carcinogen</i> passed by unanimous vote (7/0).	Motion to list Neutrons as <i>known to be a human carcinogen</i> passed by unanimous vote (8/0).	Motion to list Neutrons as <i>known to be a human carcinogen</i> passed by unanimous vote (11/0).