additional information, when available, will be posted on the RoC Web site or may be requested from the Director of the RoC Center (see **ADDRESSES** above). Individuals who plan to attend the meeting are encouraged to register on-line by June 1, 2009, to facilitate planning for the meeting.

Request for Comments

The NTP invites both written and oral public comments on the draft background document on glass wool fibers. Persons submitting written comments are asked to include their name and contact information (affiliation, mailing address, telephone and facsimile numbers, e-mail, and sponsoring organization, if any) and send them to Dr. Lunn (see **ADDRESSES** above) for receipt by May 22, 2009. All written comments identified by the individual's name, affiliation, and sponsoring organization (if applicable) will be posted on the RoC Web site prior to the meeting and distributed to the expert panel for their consideration in the peer review of the draft background document and/or preparation for the meeting.

Time will be set aside at the expert panel meeting for the presentation of oral public comments. Seven minutes will be available for each speaker (one speaker per organization). Persons wishing to present oral comments can register on-line or contact Dr. Lunn (see **ADDRESSES** above). When registering to comment orally, please provide your name, affiliation, mailing address, telephone and facsimile numbers, e-mail and sponsoring organization (if any). If possible, send a copy of the statement or talking points to Dr. Lunn by June 1, 2009. This statement will be provided to the expert panel to assist them in identifying issues for discussion and will be noted in the meeting record. Registration for presentation of oral comments will also be available at the meeting on June 9–10, 2009, from 7:30–8:30 a.m. Time allowed for comments by on-site registrants may be less than for pre-registered speakers and will be determined by the number of persons who register at the meeting to give oral comments. Persons registering at the meeting are asked to bring 25 copies of their statement or talking points for distribution to the expert panel and for the record.

Background Information on the RoC

The RoC is a congressionally mandated document [Section 301(b)(4) of the Public Health Services Act, 42 U.S.C. 241(b)(4)], that identifies and discusses agents, substances, mixtures, or exposure circumstances (collectively referred to as ''substances'') that may pose a hazard to human health by virtue of their carcinogenicity. Substances are listed in the report as either known or reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens. The NTP prepares the RoC on behalf of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Information about the RoC and the nomination process can be obtained from its homepage (*http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/roc*) or by contacting Dr. Lunn (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** above). The NTP follows a formal, multi-step process for review and evaluation of selected substances. The formal evaluation process is available on the RoC Web site (*http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/15208*) or in printed copy from the RoC Center.

Dated: March 30, 2009.

John R. Bucher,

Associate Director, National Toxicology Program.

[FR Doc. E9–7881 Filed 4–7–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration on Aging

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Annual Reporting Requirements for the Older Americans Act Title VI Grant Program

AGENCY: Administration on Aging, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Administration on Aging (AoA) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (the PRA), Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, and to allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments on the information collection requirements relating to Performance Reports for Title VI grantees.

DATES: Submit written or electronic comments on the collection of information by June 8, 2009.

ADDRESSES: Submit electronic comments on the collection of information to: *Yvonne.Jackson@aoa.hhs.gov.* Submit written comments on the collection of information to Yvonne Jackson, Administration on Aging, Washington, DC 20201 or by fax to (202) 357–3560.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Yvonne Jackson at (202) 357–3501 or *Yvonne.Jackson@aoa.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. ''Collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes agency request or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires Federal agencies to provide a 60- day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, AoA is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information set forth in this document. With respect to the following collection of information, AoA invites comments on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of AoA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of AoA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

AoA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows: Annual submission of the Program Performance Reports are due 90 days after the end of the budget period and final project period. *Respondents:* Federally Recognized Tribes, Tribal and Native Hawaiian Organizations receiving grants under Title VI, Part A, Grants for Native Americans; Title VI, Part B, Native Hawaiian Program and Title VI, Part C, Native American Caregiver Support Program. *Estimated Number of Responses:* 246. *Total Estimated Burden Hours:* 614.

Dated: April 3, 2009.

Edwin L. Walker,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Aging.

[FR Doc. E9–7968 Filed 4–7–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4154–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Docket Number NIOSH–161]

Request for Information on Carbon Nanotubes (CNTs) Including Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes (SWCNTs) and Multi-Walled Carbon Nanotubes (MWCNTs)

AGENCY: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice of public comment period.

SUMMARY: The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) intends to evaluate the scientific data on carbon nanotubes (CNTs) and develop appropriate communication documents, such as an Alert and/or Current Intelligence Bulletin, which will convey the potential health risks and recommend measures for the safe handling of these materials. NIOSH has developed guidelines for managing the potential health concerns associated with occupational exposures to engineered nanoparticles [see: *http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/nanotech/safenano/*] which will provide the framework for developing specific recommendations for CNTs.

NIOSH is requesting information on the following: (1) Published and unpublished reports and findings from *in vitro* and *in vivo* toxicity studies with CNTs, (2) information on possible health effects observed in workers exposed to CNTs, (3) information on workplaces and products in which CNTs can be found, (4) description of work tasks and scenarios with a potential for exposure, (5) workplace exposure data, and (6) information on control measures (e.g., engineering controls, work practices, personal protective equipment) that are being used in workplaces where potential exposures to CNTs occur.

Public Comment Period: Comments must be received by May 15, 2009.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number NIOSH–161, by any of the following methods:

- *Mail:* NIOSH Docket Office, Robert A. Taft Laboratories, MS–C34, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226.
- *Facsimile:* (513) 533–8285.
- *E-mail: nioshdocket@cdc.gov*.

All information received in response to this notice will be available for public examination and copying at the NIOSH Docket Office, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45226. A complete electronic docket containing all comments submitted will be available on the NIOSH Web page at *http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docket*, and comments will be available in writing by request. NIOSH includes all comments received without change in the docket, including any personal information provided.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ralph D. Zumwalde, NIOSH, Robert A. Taft Laboratories, MS–C32, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226, telephone (513) 533–8320.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Nanotechnology is generally defined as the intentional manipulation of matter to form novel structures with one or more dimension or features less than 100 nanometers (nm). Nanotechnology involves a wide range of chemistries and almost unlimited types of structures that have highly unpredictable interactions with biological systems. Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) are a type of nanomaterial comprised of a sheet of graphite (a hexagonal lattice of carbon) rolled into a cylinder that can have a length-to-width ratio greater than 1,000. Carbon nanotubes are produced having a single cylinder carbon wall (single-walled carbon nanotubes [SWCNT]) or having multiple walls-cylinders nested within other cylinders (multi-walled carbon nanotubes [MWCNT]). CNTs range in diameter from about 1–2 nanometers for SWCNTs to dozens of nanometers for MWCNTs with lengths extending into the micrometer range.

There are several major techniques used in the synthesis of CNTs. The arc-evaporation technique involves passing a current of about 50 A between two graphite electrodes in an atmosphere of helium in the presence of metal catalysts (Co, Ni). The second method is chemical vapor deposition, where nanotubes are formed by decomposition of a carbon-containing gas with use of nano-sized catalytic particles usually Fe, Co, Yt or Ni. The advantage of catalytic synthesis over arc-evaporation is the ability to scale-up for volume production. The third method for making CNTs, laser ablation, involves employment of a powerful laser to vaporize metal (Co and Ni)-graphite targets. Of the three major processes, chemical vapor deposition is the most prominent one that is currently used for CNT production.

Due to their unique physical and chemical properties, CNTs have sparked much research into developing novel applications. CNTs are ideal non-biodegradable materials; they are stronger then steel, flexible, lightweight, heat resistant, and have high electrical conductivity. The market for CNTs is estimated to grow substantially over the next decade. They are currently used in a variety of applications including: Electronics, reinforced plastics, micro-fabrication conjugated polymer activators, biosensors, enhanced electron/scanning microscopy imaging techniques, and in pharmaceutical/biomedical devices for drug delivery and medical diagnostics. Estimates of the number of workers potentially exposed to CNTs are unavailable due to limited exposure data and its relatively recent introduction into domestic commerce.

The toxic nature of SWCNTs and MWCNTs in humans is not known. Recently published in vitro and in vivo studies with some SWCNTs and MWCNTs describe adverse effects including their ability to be cytotoxic when tested in various cell cultures, and cause acute inflammation and early onset of fibrosis when delivered to the lungs of mice by pharyngeal aspiration or inhalation. No occupational exposure limits for CNTs have been established by NIOSH or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

NIOSH seeks to obtain materials, including published and unpublished reports and research findings, to evaluate the possible health risks of occupational exposure to CNTs. Examples of requested information include, but not limited to, the following: (1) Identification of industries or occupations in which exposures to CNTs may occur.

(2) Trends in the production and use of CNTs.

(3) Description of work tasks and scenarios with a potential for exposure to CNTs.

(4) Workplace exposure measurement data in various types of industries and jobs.

(5) Case reports or other health information demonstrating potential health effects in workers exposed to CNTs.

(6) Research findings from in vitro and in vivo toxicity studies.