Appendix C.—Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms

Abbreviations

2-AAF	2-acetylaminofluorene
ACS	American Cancer Society
AIHC	American Industrial Health Council
B(a)P	benzo(a)pyrene
BAT	best available technology
BPT	best practical technology
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAG	Carcinogen Assessment Group (EPA)
CAI	Carcinogenicity Activity Indicator
CDC	Centers for Disease Control (PHS)
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CIIT	Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicology
CPSA	Consumer Product Safety Act
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
CSIN	Chemical Substances Information Network (EPA)
CWA	Clean Water Act
DES	diethylstilbestrol
DHEW	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FDA	Food and Drug Administration (PHS)
FDCA	Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
FILS	Federal Information Locator System
FSC	Food Safety Council
g	gram
GAO	General Accounting Office
GRAS	generally recognized as safe
HANES	Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NCHS)
HCFA	Health Care Financing Administration (DHHS)
HDL	high dose level
HIS	Health Interview Survey (NCHS)
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer (WHO)
ICD	International Classification of Diseases (WHO)
IOM	Institute of Medicine (NAS)
IRLG	Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group
ITC	Interagency Testing Committee
kg	kilogram (1,000 g)
LASS	Linked Administrative Statistical Sample
m	meter
mg	milligram (one-thousandth of a gram; 10^{-3} g)
MTD	maximum tolerated dose
NAS	National Academy of Sciences
NCAB	National Cancer Advisory Board
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics (DHHS)
NCI	National Cancer Institute (NIH)
NCTR	National Center for Toxicological Research (EPA/FDA)
NDI	National Death Index (NCHS)
ng	nanogram (one-billionth of a gram; 10^{-9} g)
NIEHS	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
NIH	National Institutes of Health (PHS)
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (CDC)
NOHS	National Occupational Hazard Survey (NIOSH)
NORS	National Organics Reconnaissance Survey (EPA)
NRC	National Research Council (NAS)
NRDC	Natural Resources Defense Council
NSF	National Science Foundation
NTP	National Toxicology Program (DHHS)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHRST	Office of Health Research, Statistics, and Technology
OSH Act	Occupational Safety and Health Act
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Department of Labor)
OSTP	Office of Science and Technology Policy
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PHS	Public Health Service (DHHS)
PMN	premanufacturing notice
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RPAR	rebuttable presumption against registration
SAB	Scientific Advisory Board (EPA)
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SEER	Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results program (NCI)
SNUR	significant new use rule
SSA	Social Security Administration (DHHS)
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TSSC	Toxic Substances Strategy Committee
ug	microgram (one-millionth of a gram; 10-' g)
WHO	World Health Organization (United Nations)

Glossary of Terms

Benign tumor: A tumor confined to the territory in which it arises, not invading surrounding tissue or metastasizing to distant organs. Benign tumors can usually be excised by local surgery.

Carcinoma: Cancers of the epithelia, including the external epithelia (mainly skin and linings of the gastrointestinal tract, lungs, and cervix) and the internal epithelia that line various glands (e.g., breast, pancreas, thyroid).

Bioassay: In general, **a** test in living organisms. As used in this report, a test for carcinogenicity in laboratory animals, generally rats and mice, which includes near-lifelong exposure to the agent under test. Used interchangeably with "animal test ."

Carcinogen: A substance that causes cancer.

Epigenetic: As used in reference to cancer, an effect on cancer causation that does not directly involve an interaction with DNA.

Epitheliums: The covering of internal and external surfaces of the body, including the lining of vessels and other small cavities.

Incidence: The number of new cases of a disease, usually expressed as a rate:

$$\frac{\text{Number of new cases of a disease occurring } \textbf{in a population during a specified period of time}}{\textbf{Number of persons exposed to risk of developing the disease during that period of time}}$$

The incidence rate is a direct estimate of the probability, or risk, of developing a disease during a specified period of time.

Initiator: An external stimulus or agent that produces a cell that is "latently premalignant. " An initiation event, or more generally, an early event, may be a mutational change in the cell's genetic material, but the change is unexpressed, and it causes no detectable change in the cell's growth pattern. The change is considered to be irreversible.

Leukemia: Cancers of the blood-forming organs, characterized by abnormal proliferation and development of leukocytes (white blood cells) and their precursors in the blood and bone marrow.

Lymphoma: Cancers of cells of the immune system, i.e., the various types of lymphocytes. Hodgkin's disease is included among the lymphomas.

Malignant tumor: A tumor that has invaded neighboring tissue and/or undergone metastasis to distant body sites, at which point the tumor is called a cancer and is beyond the reach of local surgery.

Melanoma: A tumor made up of melanin-pigmented cells. As used in this report, "malignant melanoma, "

Mesothelioma: A tumor developing from a cell on the surface of the peritoneum (the membrane lining the abdominal cavity), pericardium (the membrane enclosing the heart), or pleura (the membrane lining each half of the thorax).

Metastasis: The spread of a malignancy to distant body sites by cancer cells transported in blood or lymph circulation.

Morbidity: The condition of being diseased.

Mortality rate: The death rate, often made explicit for a particular characteristic, e.g., age, sex, or specific cause of death. A mortality rate contains three essential elements: 1) the number of people in a population group exposed to the risk of death; 2) a time factor; 3) the number of deaths occurring in the exposed population during a certain time period. For example, the annual U.S. cancer mortality rate is:

$$\frac{\textbf{Number of deaths from cancer in the United States during 1 year}}{\textbf{Number of people in the population at midyear}}$$

Mutagen: A chemical or physical agent that interacts with DNA to cause a permanent, transmissible change in the genetic material of a cell.

Myelomatosis: A malignant neoplasm of plasma cells usually arising in the bone marrow. Also called multiple myeloma.

Neoplasm: A new growth of tissue in which growth is uncontrolled and progressive. A tumor.

Nonmelanoma: Skin cancer of two types: basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas. Though these tumors may invade surrounding tissue, and therefore are technically cancers, they seldom metastasize and are usually successfully treated with local surgery. Because they are relatively easily treated, often outside hospitals, cause relatively few deaths, and are not often enumerated, they are usually excluded from cancer statistics.

Prevalence: The number of existing cases of a disease, usually expressed as a rate:

$$\frac{\text{Number of cases of a disease present } \textbf{in the population at (or during) a specified time (period)}}{\textbf{Number of persons in the populaton at (or during) the specified time}}$$

Promoter: An influence or agent causing an initiated cell to produce a tumor. Promotion events, or more generally, late events, can occur only in

"initiated" cells, and are somewhat reversible. Discontinuation of exposure to a promoter, if exposure has not yet caused a tumor, may prevent the appearance of a tumor.

Sarcoma: Cancers of various supporting tissues of the body (e. g., bone cells, blood vessels, fibrous tissue cells, muscle).

Short-term test: Tests that take less time to complete than do bioassays. Most of these tests biologically measure interactions between the agent under test and DNA. Agents that have effects in short-term tests are considered more likely to be carcinogens than those that have no effect.

Transformed cell: A cell that has undergone both initiation and promotion, and will eventually give rise to a tumor.

Tumor: A new growth of tissue in which growth is uncontrolled and progressive. A neoplasm.