on high and increasing level of production and usage, potential for human exposure, suspicion of carcinogenicity, and interest in evaluating the toxicity of the dihydroxybenzenes chemical class of antioxidants. In 1989, U.S. production of TBC was reported to be 1.5 million lbs. TBC is used primarily as an antioxidant and stabilizer and there is potential for worker exposure. Consumer exposure occurs through TBC contamination of, and subsequent leaching from PVC products and other plastics and rubber products and from contact with Thermofax[®] duplicating papers. In addition, TBC is also being considered as a replacement for BHT and BHA, two chemicals used as food additives because of their antioxidant properties, but which have been found to be carcinogenic in rodents at high levels. TBC as well as BHA and BHT are non-mutagenic.

Chemical 12.

Diisopropylcarbodiimide (CAS No. 693– 13–0) 2-year carcinogenesis studies in F344 rats and B6C3F1 mice.

Diisopropylcarbodiimide together with Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide were nominated as representatives of the carbodiimide chemical class by the National Cancer Institute because of widespread potential exposure to personnel in biomedical laboratories and pharmaceutical and chemical industries, the lack of adequate toxicity data, and the suspicion of carcinogenicity because it is an alkylating agent. Both chemicals are potent sensitizers and have produced severe contact dermatitis, severe eye irritation, and delayed-onset temporary blindness. Fourteen-day topical studies have been completed and 90-day topical exposure studies are underway in F344 rats and B6C3F1 mice.

Chemical 13.

Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (CAS No. 538–75–0) 2-year carcinogenesis studies in F344 rats and C6C3F1 mice.

Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide together with Diisopropylcarbodiimide were nominated as representatives of the carbodiimide chemical class by the National Cancer Institute because of widespread potential exposure to personnel in biomedical laboratories and pharmaceutical and chemical industries, the lack of adequate toxicity data, and the suspicion of carcinogenicity because it is an alkylating agent. Both chemicals are potent sensitizers and have produced severe contact dermatitis, severe eye irritation, and delayed-onset temporary blindness. Fourteen-day topical studies have been completed and 90-day topical exposure studies are underway in F344 and B6C3F1 mice.

Chemical 14. Dimethyl adipate (CAS No. 627–93–0) 13-week and 2-year toxicity/carcinogenesis studies in F344 rats and B6C3F1 mice.

Dimethyl adipate (DMA) was nominated to the NTP for study by the **Consumer Products Safety Commission** (CPSC) because of widespread consumer exposure. Its primary consumer use is as a replacement for methylene chloride in paint strippers, along with other dibasic esters such as dimethyl glutarate and dimethyl succinate. This use is expected to increase because the standards for methylene chloride exposure are under review by regulatory agencies and new more stringent ones may be established. There is the potential for workers to be occupationally exposed to DMA and systemic exposure is primarily by inhalation of an aerosol or through percutaneous absorption. There is limited toxicity information available on DMA. NTP is coordinating its plans to conduct studies for this chemical with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Interagency Testing Committee.

Chemical 15. 2,3-Butanedione (CAS No. 431–03–8) 13-week and 2-year toxicity/carcinogenesis studies in F344 rats and B6C3F1 mice.

2,3,-Butanedione was nominated by the National Cancer Institute based on widespread human exposure and suggestive evidence of carcinogenicity from preliminary animal studies and genetic toxicity studies. The chemical is the parent compound of the a-diketones chemical class. The annual production of 2, 3-butanedione is less than 1 million pounds, and it is used in manufacturing processes and as a food (flavoring) additive. It was estimated in 1983 that 3,437 workers were potentially exposed to 2,3-butanedione in the workplace. Its widest exposure is through its natural occurrences in a wide variety of foods, including dairy products (5.9 ppm), meats, baked goods (44 ppm), produce, candy (21 ppm), and beverages (in coffee at levels up to 10 ppm), and is used as a flavor additive in foods. It is also a constituent of tobacco smoke. 2,3-Butanedione is also a bacterial mutagen. There was no information on the effects of chronic exposure to 2,3-Butanedione in the open literature.

Chemical 16. Methyl styryl ketone (CAS No. 122–57–6) 13-week and 2-year toxicity/carcinogenesis studies in F344 rats and B6C3F1 mice.

Methyl styryl ketone (MSK) was nominated by the National Cancer Institute based on its potential for human exposure. MSK is an apha, betasaturated ketone that was produced at

<1,000,000 lbs in 1989 (>55,000 lbs were imported in 1993) and is also present as a natural product. It is used as an intermediate in organic syntheses and in other industrial applications, and is a flavoring and fragrance additive in many products, including cosmetic products (soaps (50–100 ppm), creams and lotions (50–100 ppm), and perfumes (50-500 ppm); food products (baked goods (5.2 ppm) and candy (4.4 ppm)). It was recently identified as a flavoring additive to cigarettes, but its level of use was not reported. It occurs naturally in essential oils of flowers, as a pyrolysis product in waste gases resulting from the removal of coating materials in recycling processes, and as an ozonization product of the humic substance, p-hydroxybenzaldehyde. It has been estimated that 5,483 workers were potentially exposed to MSK in the workplace in 1983. MSK has been identified in wastewaters, and has been shown to bioaccumulate in blue crabs in the southern Chesapeake Bay. MSK is a bacterial mutagen. There was no information on the effects of chronic exposure to MSK in the open literature.

Anyone having relevant information (including ongoing toxicological studies, current or future trends in production and import, use pattern, human exposure levels, environmental occurrence and toxiocological data) to share with the NTP on any of these chemicals, should contact Dr. William Eastin within 60 days of the appearance of this announcement. The information provided will be considered by the NTP in designing these studies.

Contact may be made by mail to: Dr. William Eastin, NIEHS/NTP, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709, by telephone at 919– 541–7941, fax 919–541–4714, or email at Eastin@NIEHS.NIH.GOV.

Dated: January 17, 1995.

Kenneth Olden,

Director, National Toxicology Program. [FR Doc. 95–1664 Filed 1–23–95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[OR-094-6334-04: GP5-059]

Establishment of Supplementary Rules; Lane County, OR

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of establishment of supplementary rules.