

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 α -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 α , β -unsaturated 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 toxicological 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.

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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.

SUMMARY: The Eugene District, Bureau of Land Management, hereby establishes supplementary rules for use of those public lands included in the West Eugene Wetlands Project in the Coast Range Resource Area, Eugene District, Lane County, Oregon. These supplementary rules are intended to provide for public safety, to protect the natural resources of the project area and to be consistent with the City of Eugene regulations covering those project lands within the City of Eugene. A "Notice of proposed establishment of supplementary rules" was published in the **Federal Register** on November 28, 1994 (59 FR 60826) and provided for a thirty day comment period that ended December 28, 1994. No comments were received.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be sent to Wayne Elliott, Coast Range Area Manager, Eugene District Office, P.O. Box 10226, Eugene, Oregon 97440-2226.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jock Beall, 503-683-6993.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Authority for the establishment of these supplementary rules is contained in 43 CFR 8365.1-6. A map showing the location of the lands subject to the supplementary rules is available in the Eugene District Office. The supplementary rules apply to those lands already acquired and to lands that will be acquired as part of the West Eugene Wetlands Project. These supplementary rules are subject to review and will be revised, if appropriate, to further the goals of providing for public safety and protecting natural resources.

DATES: These supplementary rules will become effective on January 24, 1995.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Eugene District, Bureau of Land Management, establishes the following supplementary rules for the West Eugene Wetlands Project:

1. Use or operation of motor vehicles is prohibited except on those roads and parking areas specifically designated for motor vehicle use. Non-street legal motor vehicles are prohibited at all times. Motor vehicles being used by duly authorized emergency response personnel, including police, ambulance and fire suppression, as well as BLM vehicles engaged in official duties and other vehicles authorized by BLM, are exempted.

2. Possession, use and/or discharge of any weapons is prohibited, except that hunting on the Project lands outside the city limits of Eugene is permissible in accordance with federal and state laws.

3. Use and/or occupancy (including leaving personal property unattended) is prohibited between one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise without the written permission of the authorized officer.

4. The collection, disturbance or possession of any natural resource is prohibited without the written permission of the authorized officer.

5. The possession or discharge of fireworks is prohibited.

6. Campfires or other open flame fires are prohibited without the written permission of the authorized officer.

7. No person shall, unless otherwise authorized, bring any animal onto the public lands unless such animal is on a leash not longer than six feet and secured to a fixed object or under control of a person, or is otherwise physically restricted at all times. This restriction does not apply to legal hunting activities with dogs outside the City of Eugene.

8. Bicycle travel and equestrian travel is limited to designated routes and areas, except as otherwise permitted in writing by the authorized officer.

9. The possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited.

10. Hiking and foot traffic may be limited or closed by the authorized officer in designated areas to protect natural resources.

11. Littering and the disposal of any commercial, industrial or household waste is prohibited.

12. Audio devices creating unreasonable noise and disturbance are prohibited without the written permission of the authorized officer.

13. Smoking may be prohibited by the authorized officer when necessary to protect natural resources and adjacent landowners.

Date of Issue: January 10, 1995.

Barbara Hughes,

Acting District Manager.

[FR Doc. 95-1729 Filed 1-23-95; 8:45 am]

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[NM-931-05-1210-00 (603)]

Establishment of Visitor Restrictions for Designated Recreation Sites, Special Recreation Management Areas, and Other Public Land in the Roswell District, NM

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Interior.

ACTION: Proposed visitor restrictions; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The proposed restrictions are necessary for the management of actions, activities, and use on public

lands, including those which are acquired or conveyed to the BLM. The making of Rules of Conduct is provided for under Title 43 CFR Subpart 8365. These proposed regulations establish rules of conduct for the protection of persons, property, and public land resources. As a visitor to public lands, the user is required to follow certain restrictions designed to protect the lands and the natural environment, to ensure the health and safety of visitors, and to promote a pleasant and rewarding outdoor experience. This notice supersedes previous notices published in the **Federal Register** on January 22, 1991, (Vol. 56, No. 14), and correction to supplemental Rules No. 2, February 1, 1991, Vol. 56, No. 28, establishing Supplementary Rules for Designated Recreation Sites; Special Recreation Management Areas and Other Public Lands in New Mexico.

More specifically, the purpose falls into the following categories:

- **Implementation of Management Plans**—certain prohibited activities have been recommended as Restrictions for designated recreation sites and Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA's). In order to implement these recommendations, they must be published as specific prohibited acts in the **Federal Register**. Use of Rules of Conduct Section of 43 CFR, Subpart 8365, is the most appropriate way of implementation. Rationale for these recommendations is presented in its entirety in the Carlsbad Resource Management Plan, the Roswell Management Framework Plan or recreation management plan for the specific areas.

- **Mitigation of User Conflict**—Certain other visitor restrictions are recommended because of specific user conflict problems. Prohibiting the reservation of camping space in developing campgrounds will allow such space to be available on a first-come-first-served basis. This will prevent people from monopolizing the use of limited developed camping space. Prohibition of motorized vehicle free-play (operation of any 2-, 3-, or 4-wheel motor vehicle for purposes other than accessing a campsite) is recommended to minimize the noise and nuisance factors that such activities represent in developed recreation sites.

- **Public Health and Safety**—The erection and maintenance of unauthorized toilet facilities or other containers for human waste on the public land could represent a major threat to public safety and health. Toilet structures may be permitted by the authorized officer on a case-by-case basis and only when appropriate State