

Pregnant mice and rats fed ethylene glycol in their diet produced young with statistically significant increases in external and vertebral malformations, and the percentage of malformed live fetuses per litter was significantly increased. Decreased pup weights were observed, particularly in animals receiving higher doses. New Zealand White rabbits showed no adverse effects in similar tests.

4. *Subchronic toxicity.* A human study showed that inhalation of 7–19 ppm for 20–22 hours a day for 4 weeks did not cause adverse hematological or immune function effects. No studies were located describing neurological, reproductive, genotoxicity, or developmental effects in humans by all other routes of exposure. No subchronic dermal or oral human studies were found. No subchronic inhalation animal toxicity studies were located, but subchronic dermal and oral studies for inhalation exposure showed adverse effects similar to chronic exposure.

5. *Chronic toxicity.* The oral reference dose (RfD) for ethylene glycol is 2.0 mg/kg/day with an uncertainty factor (UF) of 100, based on the NOAEL of 200 mg/kg/day toxic effect in kidneys in rats. The oral RfD for ethylene glycol is 2.0 mg/kg/day with an UF of 100, based on the NOAEL of 200 mg/kg/day toxic effect in kidneys in rats. Rats and mice given ethylene glycol orally for 2 years, in separate studies, did not exhibit any carcinogenic effect. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), and EPA have not classified ethylene glycol for carcinogenicity. Studies with people who used ethylene glycol did not show carcinogenic effects. However, rodents fed ethylene glycol in long-term feeding studies showed mortality.

6. *Animal metabolism.* Animal studies have shown that rats and dogs are more sensitive to ethylene glycol exposure than mice. Ethylene glycol ingestion causes metabolic acidosis and toxic calcium oxalate production in humans and other animals. The main toxic metabolites are glycolic acid, glyoxylic acid, and oxalic acid.

7. *Metabolite toxicology.* Ethylene glycol is absorbed from the digestive tract rapidly, depleting the water in the body and breaking down into three major metabolites; glycolic acid, glyoxylic acid, and oxalic acid that cause harmful crystalline deposits in the body. These metabolites are typically detected in urine. Ethylene glycol can be detected in the blood and serum soon after ingestion, but much less so after metabolic activity begins.

8. *Endocrine disruption.* Neither mice nor rats have exhibited endocrine effects after experimental exposure.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure.* Oral consumption of ethylene glycol by humans is usually accidental, but has serious, sometimes fatal, toxicity. Oral consumption by animals attracted by the sweet odor is an important cause of veterinary emergencies. The oral dose of ethylene glycol required to cause death in humans is not well defined, but a lethal dose is estimated to be 1,330 mg/kg body weight.

i. *Food.* The migration of ethylene glycol from regenerated cellulose films containing triethylene glycol and polyethylene glycol as softening agents into food has been documented. It has also been found to migrate into food from pet (polyethylene terephthalate) plastic bottles used for packaging carbonated beverages. Ethylene oxide is a commonly used food disinfectant and preservative. After treatment with ethylene oxide, trace amounts of residual ethylene glycol may be retained in food. Potential exposure to minute amounts of ethylene glycol present in microencapsulated pesticides used in food and non-food areas of food handling establishments would not be of concern.

ii. *Drinking water.* EPA has established several drinking water Health Advisories for ethylene glycol. The (DWEL) Drinking Water Equivalent Level is 70 milligrams per liter for an adult. Ethylene glycol would only be present in drinking water by accidental release into reservoirs. However, biodegradation is an effective method of removing ethylene glycol from soil and water.

2. *Non-dietary exposure.* The most likely route of exposure to ethylene glycol is through dermal exposure; however, dermal exposure is not likely to lead to lethal toxic effects. Dermal exposure can occur occupationally in production facilities, and by handling liquid antifreeze, brake and other car and industrial fluids and solvents, inks in stamp pads, ballpoint pens, and in print shops. Inhalation of ethylene glycol mist may occur in industrial production, and there are trace amounts in cigarette smoke. Dermal and inhalation exposure may occur during airplane de-icing. Hazardous waste sites may also contain ethylene glycol until degradation occurs. Small amounts of ethylene glycol are also in pharmaceuticals (components of skin lotions, powders, and as a glycerin substitute).

D. Cumulative Effects

Humans and animals are exposed to significant levels of ethylene glycol by several routes of exposure. Available studies have not shown that cumulative effects are seen, due to the rapid biodegradation of ethylene glycol.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* Little information on quantitative levels in human tissues and body fluids, populations near hazardous waste sites, or those occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol is available. Most exposure to the general population is through dermal contact with products containing ethylene glycol during application or use, or by accidental or intentional oral ingestion. Workers involved in the manufacture or use of products containing high concentrations of ethylene glycol are at greater risk by this exposure than the general population, but no widespread reports of toxicity and deaths have been located.

2. *Infants and children.* As ethylene glycol is mainly used in antifreeze, hydraulic fluids and de-icing compounds, and other industrial and consumer products, children and infants would be exposed to it mostly by adult carelessness in use, disposal, and storage of products containing ethylene glycol.

F. International Tolerances

No listings found.
[FR Doc. 04–17506 Filed 8–3–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[DA 04–2154]

The Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau Seeks Additional Information Regarding Certain Slamming Informal Complaints

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau seeks additional information for certain informal complaints regarding “slamming” (the unauthorized change of a subscriber’s selection of telephone exchange or telephone toll service).

DATES: Additional information regarding certain slamming informal complaints is due on or before August 16, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Diane Fallica, (202) 418-0298 (voice), (202) 418-0484 (TTY), or e-mail Diane.Fallica@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's *Public Notice* DA 04-2154, released July 16, 2004, seeking additional information regarding certain slamming informal complaints. If you would like to submit additional information for any of the informal complaint cases below, contact Diane Fallica, (202) 418-0298 (voice), Diane.Fallica@fcc.gov, of the Consumer Policy Division, Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau. The TTY number is (202) 418-0484. Any case number listed below for which no additional information is received by the Commission on or before August 16, 2004, may be dismissed in accordance with §§ 64.1100 through 64.1195 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 64.1100 through 64.1195.

To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an e-mail to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418-0530 (voice) or (202) 418-0432 (TTY). This *Public Notice* can also be downloaded in Word and Portable Document Format (PDF) at <http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/policy/slamming.html>.

Synopsis: This *Public Notice* contains the case file numbers for certain informal complaints regarding "slamming" (the unauthorized change of a subscriber's selection of telephone exchange or telephone toll service) for which we are in need of additional information. The purpose of the slamming rules is to protect consumers and law abiding carriers from companies that engage in slamming in violation of our rules. Since the current slamming rules became effective, the Commission has ordered over half a million dollars in consumer refunds and credits. As part of our continuing effort to vigorously enforce our slamming rules, we seek additional information for the cases listed below:

01-S52091, 01-S54640, 01-S55024, 01-S55457, 01-S56724, 01-S56764, 01-S57323, 01-S57853, 01-S58226, 01-S58227, 01-S58239, 01-S58318, 01-S58612, 01-S60205, 01-S61086, 01-S61414, 01-S62301, 01-S62446, 01-S62548, 01-S63474, 01-S65664, 01-S66825, 02-B0003652, 02-B0007313, 02-B0011332, 02-F0007637, 02-N69287, 02-P28259, 02-S66700, 02-S66758, 02-S67038, 02-S67160, 02-S67535, 02-S67614, 02-S67622, 02-S67654, 02-S67966, 02-S67976, 02-S67989, 02-S67998, 02-S68005, 02-

S68023, 02-S68044, 02-S68056, 02-S68114, 02-S68124, 02-S68125, 02-S68491, 02-S68495, 02-S68640, 02-S70222, 02-S70489, 02-S70491, 02-S70515, 02-S70608, 02-S71109, 02-S71450, 02-S71556, 02-S7192, 02-S71946, 02-S72027, 02-S72304, 02-S72441, 02-S72451, 02-S7269, 02-S72794, 02-S72798, 02-S73093, 02-S73099, 02-S73100, 02-S73260, 02-S73337, 02-S73363, 02-S73366, 02-S73368, 02-S73370, 02-S73376, 02-S73401, 02-S73402, 02-S73467, 02-S73492, 02-S73523, 02-S74508, 02-S74904, 02-S74907, 02-S74928, 02-S75895, 02-S76098, 02-S76207, 02-S76267, 02-S76290, 02-S76313, 02-S76490, 02-S76586, 02-S76608, 02-S76832, 02-S76977, 02-S77181, 02-S77183, 02-S77201, 02-S77233, 02-S77236, 02-S77252, 02-S77365, 02-S77441, 02-S78709, 02-S78980, 02-S79295, 02-S79297, 02-S79379, 02-S79386, 02-S79485, 02-S79590, 02-S79592, 02-S79603, 02-S79736, 02-S79785, 02-S80051, 02-S80447, 02-S80622, 02-S80645, 02-S80690, 02-S80697, 02-S80765, 02-S80775, 02-S81306, 02-S81334, 02-S81339, 02-S81399, 02-S81436, 02-S81521, 02-S81522, 02-S81568, 02-S81634, 02-S81647, 02-S81905, 02-S81920, 02-S81921, 02-S81951, 03-B0021109, 03-B0042690S, 03-I0024166, 03-I0024540, 03-I0024947, 03-I0026539, 03-I0028598, 03-I0028818, 03-I0028835, 03-I0035079S, 03-I0046885S, 03-I0047501S, 03-I0048539S, 03-I0052955S, 03-I0053481S, 03-I0054773S, 03-I0055388S, 03-I0056465S, 03-I0056842S, 03-I0056969S, 03-I0063318S, 03-I0064075S, 03-I0073916S, 03-I0074884S, 03-I0075087S, 03-I0077518S, 03-S000377S, 03-S82112, 03-S82177, 03-S82297, 03-S82350, 03-S82633, 03-S82654, 03-S82997, 03-S83063, 03-S83073, 03-S83168, 03-S83170, 03-S83283, 03-S83328, 03-S83343, 03-S83361, 03-S83438, 03-S83442, 03-S83485, 03-S83509, 03-S83510, 03-S83533, 03-S83544, 03-S83816, 03-S83817, 03-S83857, 03-S83860, 03-S83941, 03-S83955, 03-S84324, 03-S84388, 03-S84395, 03-S84425, 03-S84460, 03-S84470, 03-S84572, 03-S84594, 03-S84716, 03-S84762, 03-S84842, 03-S84913, 03-S84937, 03-S84946, 03-S84960, 03-S84990, 03-S85012, 03-S85017, 03-S85021, 03-S85029, 03-S85058, 03-S85118, 03-S85183, 03-S85262, 03-S85266, 03-S85299, 03-S85714, 03-S85728, 03-S85818, 03-S85833, 03-S85848, 04-S000392S, 04-S85901

Federal Communications Commission.

Thomas D. Wyatt,

Deputy Chief, Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau.

[FR Doc. 04-17818 Filed 8-3-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Notice of Agreements Filed

The Commission hereby gives notice of the filing of the following agreements under the Shipping Act of 1984.

Interested parties may obtain copies of agreements by contacting the Commission's Office of Agreements at 202-523-5793 or via e-mail at tradeanalysis@fmc.gov. Interested parties may submit comments on an agreement to the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, DC 20573, within 10 days of the date this notice appears in the **Federal Register**.

Agreement No.: 011776-001.

Title: Lykes/CSAV Slot Charter Agreement.

Parties: Lykes Lines Limited LLC and Compania Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.

Filing Party: Wayne R. Rohde, Esq., Sher & Blackwell, 1850 M Street, NW., Suite 900, Washington, DC 20036.

Synopsis: The amendment adds Honduras to the geographic scope, increases CSAV's space allocation, and clarifies CSAV's rights with respect to the use of space within its allocation. It also makes conforming changes and restates the agreement.

Agreement No.: 011852-009.

Title: Maritime Security Discussion Agreement.

Parties: American President Lines, Ltd.; APL Co. Pte Ltd.; Australia-New Zealand Direct Line; China Shipping Container Lines, Co., Ltd.; Canada Maritime; CMA-CGM, S.A.; Contship Container Lines; COSCO Container Lines Company, Ltd.; CP Ships (UK) Limited; Evergreen Marine Corp.; Hanjin Shipping Company, Ltd.; Hapag Lloyd Container Linie GmbH; Hyundai Merchant Marine Co., Ltd.; Italia di Navigazione, LLC; Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd.; Lykes Lines Limited, LLC; A.P. Moller-Maersk A/S; Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd.; Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Orient Overseas Container Line Limited; P&O Nedlloyd Limited; Safmarine Container Line, NV; TMM Lines Limited, LLC; Yang Ming Marine Transport Corp.; Zim Israel Navigation Co., Ltd.; Alabama State Port Authority; APM Terminals North America, Inc.; Ceres Terminals, Inc.; Cooper/T. Smith Stevedoring Co., Inc.; Eagle Marine Services Ltd.; Global Terminal &