

exposure MOEs of greater than 1,500 and short-term post-application exposure MOEs of greater than 2,000 for adult and toddler exposure scenarios. For intermediate-term post-application exposure following indoor applications, the MOEs for toddlers and adults were greater than 2,500. Short-term and intermediate-term aggregate exposure assessments were conducted using EPA's Draft Guidance for Performing Aggregate Exposure and Risk Assessments which suggests using the total MOE method for aggregating exposures. In the case of acetaminophen, an MOE greater than 100 provides a reasonable certainty that no harm will occur from the assessed uses. Using the total MOE method for aggregating exposures, adults had the lowest MOE estimates in the short-term aggregate assessment while toddlers had the lowest MOE estimates in the intermediate-term aggregate assessment. All short-term aggregate MOEs were greater than 900 and all intermediate-term aggregate MOEs were greater than 2,000. Therefore, there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate (food, drinking water, and residential) exposure to acetaminophen residues.

D. Cumulative Effects

A determination has not been made that acetaminophen has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. Acetaminophen does not appear to produce a common toxic metabolite with other substances. A cumulative risk assessment was therefore not performed for this analysis.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* Using the conservative assumptions described above and, based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data, it is concluded, that aggregate exposure from the existing and proposed uses of acetaminophen will utilize at most 6.2% of the acute reference dose (aRfD) at the 99.9 percentile of exposure and 0.1% of the chronic population adjusted dose (cPAD) for the U.S. population. These percentages are likely to be much less, as more realistic exposure data and models are developed. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the aRfD and cPAD. Drinking water levels of comparison (DWLOCs) based on these exposure estimates are much greater than conservative estimated concentrations, and would be expected to be well below the 100% level, if they occur at all. Existing and pending uses allowing residential applications of acetaminophen both

indoors and outdoors resulted in short-term applicator exposure MOEs of greater than 1,500 and short-term post-application exposure MOEs of greater than 2,000 for adult and toddler exposure scenarios. For intermediate-term post-application exposure following indoor applications, the MOEs for adults and toddlers were greater than 2,500. Therefore, there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will occur to the U.S. population from aggregate exposure to acetaminophen.

2. *Infants and children.* In multi-generation reproduction and teratology studies, no adverse effects on reproduction were observed in either rats or rabbits. In the long term feeding studies in rats and mice there was no evidence of carcinogenicity. Acetaminophen was not mutagenic under the conditions of testing. There is no indication of developmental neurotoxicity associated with acetaminophen. Using the conservative assumptions described in the exposure section above, the percent of the acute reference dose (aRfD) that will be used is 19.6% for children 1–2 years old (the most highly exposed sub-group) at the 99.9 percentile of exposure and 0.6% of the chronic population adjusted dose (cPAD). As in the adult situation, drinking water levels of comparison are much higher than the worst case drinking water estimated concentrations and would be expected to use well below 100% of the RfD, if they occur at all. MOEs resulting from post-application exposure to acetaminophen in residential areas are greater than 2,000. Therefore, there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will occur to infants and children from aggregate exposure to residues of acetaminophen.

F. International Tolerances

Acetaminophen is registered for use on food crops in several countries outside the United States.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Office of Fossil Energy; National Petroleum Council

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of open meeting.

This notice announces a meeting of the National Petroleum Council. Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463, 86 Stat. 770) requires that notice of these meetings be announced in the **Federal Register**.

DATES: Thursday, September 30, 2004, 9 a.m.–12 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The Westin Embassy Row Hotel, 2100 Massachusetts Ave., NW., Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Slutz, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, Washington, DC 20585. Phone: 202–586–5600.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Purpose of the Committee:* To provide advice, information, and recommendations to the Secretary of Energy on matters relating to oil and gas or the oil and gas industry.

Tentative Agenda:

- Call to Order and Introductory Remarks
- Remarks by the Honorable E. Spencer Abraham, Secretary of Energy
- Consideration of the Council's Response to the Secretary's Request for Advice on Petroleum Refining and Inventory Matters
- Administrative Matters
- Discussion of Any Other Business Properly Brought Before the National Petroleum Council
- Adjourn

Public Participation: The meeting is open to the public. The chairperson of the Council is empowered to conduct the meeting in a fashion that will facilitate the orderly conduct of business. Any member of the public who wishes to file a written statement to the Council will be permitted to do so, either before or after the meeting. Members of the public who wish to make oral statements pertaining to agenda items should contact James Slutz at the address or telephone number listed above. Request must be received at least five days prior to the meeting and reasonable provisions will be made to include the presentation on the agenda.

Transcripts: Available for public review and copying at the Public Reading Room, Room 1E–190, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Issued at Washington, DC, on September 10, 2004.

Rachel Samuel,

Deputy Advisory Committee, Management Officer.

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