inflammation of the choroid plexus occurred. In a 90-day dermal study in rabbits, the NOEL for systemic toxicity was greater than 1,000 mg/kg/day (highest dose tested). The NOEL for dermal irritation (localized) was 10 mg/kg/day and the LOEL was 100 mg/kg/day.

5. *Chronic toxicity*. In a 52–week dog study, the NOEL was 10,000 ppm (250 mg/kg/day) and the LOEL was 20,000 ppm (500 mg/kg/day) in males. In females, the NOEL was 10,000 ppm (250 mg/kg/day) and the LOEL was 40,000 ppm (1,000 mg/kg/day). There was a dose-related decrease in body weight gain and in changes in some clinical chemistry/hematology parameters. The only histology findings were thickening of the wall of the GI tract in the high dose group (40,000 ppm) and changes in sperm growth/maturation in some of the mid (20,000 ppm) and high dose (40,000 ppm) males.

In a 2–year combined chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity study in rats, body weight and food consumption values were generally lower with increasing dose. Survival increased with dose. There were some dose-related effects in several clinical chemistry/hematology parameters. Histological exams showed mineralization in the brains of high dose animals and a possible increase in thyroid C-cell adenomas in females given 6,000 (300 mg/kg/day) and 18,000 ppm (900 mg/kg/day). This product is not considered a carcinogen. The NOEL for systemic toxicity was determined to be 2,000 ppm (100 mg/kg/day).

In a 78–week oncogenicity study in mice, dietary administration produced reduced body weight gains in both males and females. Kidney cysts were observed in the high dose animals. There was no evidence of any oncogenic (cancer) activity that would be considered treatment related. The systemic NOEL could not be established but the LOEL was determined to be less than 600 mg/kg/day (4,000 ppm). 1,2-Ethanediamine, N, N, N', N'-tetramethyl-, polymer with 1, 1'-oxybis[2-chloroethane] was found not to be carcinogenic in mice at doses up to 2,400 mg/kg/day (16,000 ppm) in the diet.

6. *Animal metabolism*. In a rat metabolism study, test animals were dosed with ^{14}C-labeled 1,2-ethanediamine, N, N, N', N'-tetramethyl-, polymer with 1, 1'-oxybis[2-chloroethane] at oral or intravenous doses of 10 mg/kg, an oral dose of 1,000 mg/kg or at repeated oral doses (14 daily doses) of unlabeled 1,2-ethanediamine, N, N, N', N'-tetramethyl-, polymer with 1, 1'-oxybis[2-chloroethane] at 10 mg/kg followed by administration of a single oral dose of labeled 1,2-ethanediamine, N, N, N', N'-tetramethyl-, polymer with 1, 1'-oxybis[2-chloroethane] at 10 mg/kg. Expired $^{14}CO_2$ was not detected.

In the intravenous dose group, the major routes of excretion of radioactivity were via the urine and feces. Over a 7–day period, approximately half (52–55%) of the test compound administered was excreted in the urine (38–44%) and feces (11–14%) from the animals.

In the single oral dose and repeated oral dose groups, most (88%–106%) of the test compound administered was excreted in the urine (3% of the dose) and feces (85–103% of the dose). In the oral dosed groups, the highest amount of residual radioactivity was found in kidneys, liver and spleen. The residues in the tissues including carcass were not more than 0.14%. This indicates that the potential for bioaccumulation of 1,2-ethanediamine, N, N, N', N'-tetramethyl-, polymer with 1, 1'-oxybis[2-chloroethane] is minimal after low single or repeated oral dose exposures. In the high (1,000 mg/kg) oral dose group, most (85%) of the dose was excreted in urine (14–17% of the dose) and feces (68–71%). Seven days after dosing, residues were low in all tissues except for the kidneys, liver and spleen in this group.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1,2-Ethanediamine, N, N, N', N'-tetramethyl-, polymer with 1, 1'-oxybis[2-chloroethane] is a polymer with a high molecular weight (3,000 – 5,000 daltons) that is not expected to be absorbed through the intact gastrointestinal (GI) tract or through intact human skin, therefore, it would not be capable of eliciting a toxic response. For this reason, health risks from potential exposure to 1,2-ethanediamine, N, N, N', N'-tetramethyl-, polymer with 1, 1'-oxybis[2-chloroethane] in food or drinking water as well as non-dietary exposure are expected to be negligible.

D. Cumulative Effects

Polymers with molecular weights greater than 400 generally are not absorbed through the intact skin and substances with molecular weights greater than 1,000 generally are not absorbed through the GI tract. Chemicals that are not absorbed through the skin or GI tract generally are incapable of eliciting a toxic response. 1,2-ethanediamine, N, N, N', N'-tetramethyl-, polymer with 1, 1'-oxybis[2-chloroethane] has a molecular weight of 3,000 - 5,000, therefore, there is no reasonable expectation of risk due to cumulative exposure.

E. Safety Determination

There are no safety concerns with 1,2-ethanediamine, N, N, N', N'-tetramethyl-, polymer with 1, 1'-oxybis[2-chloroethane] because it conforms to the definition of a low risk polymer given in 40 CFR 723.250 and is considered to be incapable of eliciting a toxic response because it is not expected to be absorbed through the intact skin or intact GI tract.

F. International Tolerances

Buckman is not aware of any country requiring a tolerance for 1,2-ethanediamine, N, N, N', N'-tetramethyl-, polymer with 1, 1'-oxybis[2-chloroethane], nor have there been any Codex maximum residue levels established for any food crops at this time.

[FR Doc. 04–20912 Filed 9–16–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–7814–9]

Public Water System Supervision Program Revision for the State of Colorado

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The State of Colorado has revised its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Primacy Program by adopting regulations for the Long Term One Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1), the Filter Backwash Recycling Rule (FBRR), the Lead and Copper Rule Minor Revisions (LCRMR), the Arsenic MCL Clarifications and updates to analytical methods that correspond to 40 CFR parts 141 and 142. Having determined that these revisions meet all pertinent requirements in the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), 42 U.S.C. 300f *et seq.*, and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR parts 141 and 142, the EPA approves them.

Today's approval action does not extend to public water systems in Indian Country as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151. Please see Supplementary Information, Item B.

DATES: Any member of the public is invited to submit written comments and/or request a public hearing on this determination by October 18, 2004. Please see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, Item C, for information on submitting comments and requesting a hearing. If no hearing is requested or granted, then this action shall become effective

October 18, 2004. If a public hearing is requested and granted, then this determination shall not become effective until such time following the hearing as the Regional Administrator (RA) issues an order affirming or rescinding this action.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and requests for a public hearing should be addressed to: Robert E. Roberts, Regional Administrator, c/o Robert Clement (8P–W–MS), U.S. EPA, Region 8, 999 18th Street, Suite 300, Denver, CO 80202–2466.

All documents relating to this determination are available for inspection at the following locations: (1) U.S. EPA, Region 8, Municipal Systems Unit, 999 18th Street (4th Floor), Denver, CO 80202–2466; (2) Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), Drinking Water Section, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, CO.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Clement, Municipal Systems Unit, EPA, Region 8 (8P–W–MS), 999 18th Street, Suite 300, Denver, CO 80202–2466, 303–312–6653.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA approved Colorado's application for assuming primary enforcement authority for the PWSS program, pursuant to section 1413 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), 42 U.S.C. 300g–2, and 40 CFR part 142. CDPHE administers Colorado's PWSS primacy program.

A. Why Are Revisions to State Programs Necessary?

States with primary PWSS enforcement authority must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR part 142 for maintaining primacy. They must adopt regulations that are at least as stringent as the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) at 40 CFR part 141 (40 CFR 142.10(a)). Changes to state programs may be necessary as federal primacy requirements change, as states must adopt all new and revised NPDWRs in order to retain primacy (40 CFR 142.12(a)).

B. How Does Today's Action Affect Indian Country (18 U.S.C. 1151) in Colorado?

Colorado is not authorized to carry out its PWSS program in Indian Country, as that term is defined at 18 U.S.C. 1151. Indian Country includes, but is not limited to, all land within the exterior boundaries of any Indian Reservations located within or abutting the State of Colorado, including the Southern Ute Indian Reservation and the Ute Mountain Ute Indian Reservation, any land held in trust by the United States for an Indian Tribe.

C. Requesting a Hearing and Submitting Written Comments

Any request for a public hearing shall include the following: (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the individual, organization, or other entity requesting a hearing; (2) a brief statement of the requesting person's interest in the RA's determination and of information that the requesting person intends to submit at such hearing; and (3) the signature of the individual making the request, or, if the request is made on behalf of an organization or other entity, the signature of the responsible official of the organization or other entity.

Notice of any hearing shall be given not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the time scheduled for the hearing. Such notice will be made by the RA in the **Federal Register** and in newspapers of general circulation in the State of Colorado. A notice will also be sent to the person(s) requesting the hearing as well as to the State of Colorado. The hearing notice will include a statement of purpose, information regarding time and location, and the address and telephone number where interested persons may obtain further information. A final determination will be made upon review of the hearing record.

Frivolous or insubstantial requests for a hearing may be denied by the RA. However, if a substantial request is made within thirty (30) days after this notice, a public hearing will be held.

Please bring this notice to the attention of any persons known by you to have an interest in this determination.

Dated: September 3, 2004.

Robert E. Roberts,

Regional Administrator, Region 8.

[FR Doc. 04–20974 Filed 9–16–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR Part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The application also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States. Additional information on all bank holding companies may be obtained from the National Information Center website at *www.ffiec.gov/nic/*.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than October 12, 2004.

A, Federal Reserve Bank of New York (Jay Bernstein, Bank Supervision Officer) 33 Liberty Street, New York, New York 10045-0001:

1. Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC, both of London, England, and *Barclays Group US Inc.*, Wilmington, Delaware; to become bank holding companies by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of Juniper Financial Corp., and Juniper Bank, both of Wilmington, Delaware.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, September 13, 2004.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 04–20940 Filed 9–16–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration on Aging

Notice of Meeting

AGENCY: 2005 White House Conference on Aging, Administration on Aging.

ACTION: Notice of meeting of the 2005 White House Conference on Aging Policy Committee.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section 10(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the second Policy