

Aggregate intermediate-term risk estimates are below EPA's level of concern for adults. In aggregating intermediate-term risk, the background chronic dietary exposure (food + drinking water) and intermediate-term dermal exposures from residential uses are considered. For adults, dermal post-application exposures may result from dermal contact with treated turf. For adults, the total food and residential intermediate-term aggregate MOE is 7,600. As this value is greater than 1,000, the intermediate-term aggregate risk estimate is below EPA's level of concern. For surface and ground water, the estimated average concentrations of bentazon are less than EPA's levels of comparison for bentazon in drinking water as a contribution to intermediate-term aggregate exposure.

A cancer risk assessment was not done. Bentazon is classified as a Group E chemical (evidence of non-carcinogenicity for humans) based upon lack of evidence of carcinogenicity in rats and mice. Based on these risk assessments, it is concluded that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to bentazon residues.

2. *Infants and children.* In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of bentazon, data from developmental toxicity studies in the rat and rabbit and a 2-generation reproduction study in the rat are considered. The developmental toxicity studies are designed to evaluate adverse effects on the developing organism resulting from maternal pesticide exposure during gestation. Reproduction studies provide information relating to effects from exposure to the pesticide on the reproductive capability of mating animals and data on systemic toxicity.

FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the data base unless EPA determines that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children.

Margins of safety are incorporated into EPA risk assessments either directly through use of a margin of exposure (MOE) analysis or through using uncertainty (safety) factors in calculating a dose level that poses no appreciable risk to humans. EPA believes that reliable data support using the standard uncertainty factor (usually 100 for combined interspecies and intraspecies variability) and not the additional tenfold MOE/uncertainty factor when EPA has a complete data

base under existing guidelines and when the severity of the effect in infants or children or the potency or unusual toxic properties of a compound do not raise concerns regarding the adequacy of the standard MOE/safety factor.

The toxicological data base for evaluating prenatal and postnatal toxicity of bentazon is complete with respect to current data requirements. There was evidence of increased susceptibility following *in utero* exposure to bentazon in the prenatal developmental toxicity study in rats and there was quantitative evidence of increased susceptibility following prenatal/postnatal exposure to bentazon in the 2-generation reproduction study in rats.

There is a complete toxicity data base for bentazon and exposure data are complete or are estimated based on data that reasonably accounts for potential exposures. The FQPA Safety Factor for protection of infants and children will be retained at 10x for bentazon due to the increased prenatal/postnatal susceptibility. The FQPA Safety Factor for bentazon is applicable to females 13–50 years old only for acute dietary and residential exposure assessments because increased susceptibility was demonstrated in the developmental study in rats which is designed to evaluate chemical effects on the mother and fetus from the time of implantation of the fertilized egg in the uterus through the end of gestation. The safety factor is also applicable to all population subgroups for chronic dietary and residential exposure assessments because increased susceptibility was demonstrated in the 2-generation reproduction study (which is designed to assess the effects of the pesticide on male and female reproductive processes, from egg and sperm production and mating through pregnancy, birth, nursing, growth and development, and maturation). An acute endpoint was not identified and this risk assessment was not required.

Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit, it was concluded that aggregate exposure to bentazon from food will utilize 28% of the chronic PAD for children 1–6 years old. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the chronic PAD because the chronic PAD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. Despite the potential for exposure to bentazon in drinking water and from non-dietary, non-occupational exposure, the aggregate exposure is not expected to exceed 100% of the chronic PAD.

Although bentazon is a registered herbicide for use on turf and ornamentals, short-term non-dietary ingestion exposure for toddlers is not assessed because EPA determined that there is no acute dietary or oral endpoint applicable to infants and children. Aggregate intermediate-term risk estimates are below EPA's level of concern for infants and children. In aggregating intermediate-term risk, background chronic dietary exposure (food + drinking water) and intermediate-term, non-dietary oral and dermal exposures from residential uses are considered. For toddlers, dermal and non-dietary oral postapplication exposures may result from dermal contact with treated turf as well as hand-to-mouth transfer of residues from turfgrass. For infants and children, the total food and residential intermediate-term aggregate MOE is 2,000. As this value is greater than 1,000, the intermediate-term aggregate risk estimate is below EPA's level of concern. For surface and ground water, the estimated average concentrations of bentazon are less than EPA's levels of comparison for bentazon in drinking water as a contribution to intermediate-term aggregate exposure.

Based on these risk assessments, BASF concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to bentazon residues.

F. International Tolerances

There is neither a Codex proposal, nor Canadian or Mexican limits for residues of bentazon in clover. Therefore, a compatibility issue is not relevant to the proposed tolerance.

[FR Doc. 01–27600 Filed 11–1–01; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–7097–9]

Proposed CERCLA Administrative Cost Recovery Settlement; Cliff/Dow Dump, Marquette, MI

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with section 122(i) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. 9622(i), notice is hereby given of a proposed administrative settlement for recovery of past response costs

concerning the Cliff/Dow Dump site in Marquette, Michigan with the following setting parties: The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, The Dow Chemical Company, Georgia-Pacific Corporation and the City of Marquette, Michigan. The settlement requires the setting parties to pay \$412,600 to the EPA Hazardous Substances Superfund. The settlement includes a covenant not to sue the settling parties pursuant to section 107(a) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9607(a). For thirty (30) days following the date of publication of this notice, the Agency will receive all written comments relating to the settlement. The Agency will consider all comments and may modify or withdraw its consent to the settlement if comments received disclose facts or considerations which indicate that the settlement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate. The Agency's response to any comments received will be available for public inspection at U.S. EPA, Region 5, Administrative Records, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604 (312) 886-0900; the Peter White Public Library, 217 N. Front St. Marquette, MI 49855; and the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Knapps Center, Lansing, Michigan 48909.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before December 3, 2001.

ADDRESSES: The proposed settlement is available for public inspection at U.S. EPA, Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60640. A copy of the proposed settlement may be obtained from Christine M. Liszewski, at U.S. EPA, Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard (C-14J), Chicago, IL 60640, phone (312) 886-4670. Comments should reference the Cliff/Dow Dump located in Marquette, Michigan, and Docket No. V-W-01-C-655 and should be addressed to Christine M. Liszewski, U.S. EPA, Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard (C-14J), Chicago, IL 60640.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christine M. Liszewski, at U.S. EPA, Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard (C-14J), Chicago, IL 60640, phone (312) 886-4670.

Dated: October 10, 2001.

William E. Munro,

Director, Superfund Division, Region 5.

[FR Doc. 01-27592 Filed 11-1-01; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collection(s) being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission, Comments Requested

October 26, 2001.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) that does not display a valid control number. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted on or before January 2, 2002. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all comments to Les Smith, Federal Communications Commissions, 445 12th Street, SW., Room 1-A804, Washington, DC 20554 or via the Internet to lesmith@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collections contact Les Smith at (202) 418-0217 or via the Internet at lesmith@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control No.: 3060-0496.

Title: ARMIS Operating Data Report.

Form No.: FCC 43-08.

Type of Review: Extension.

Respondents: Business or other for profit.

Number of Respondents: 50.

Estimated Time Per Response: 160 hours per response (avg).

Total Annual Burden: 8000 hours.

Estimated Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Cost Burden: \$0.

Frequency of Response: Annually.

Needs and Uses: Section 220 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 220, allows the Commission, at its discretion, to prescribe the forms of any and all accounts, records and memoranda to be kept by carriers subject to this Act, including the accounts, records and memoranda of the movement of traffic, as well as the receipts and expenditures of moneys. Section 219(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 219(b), authorizes the Commission by a general or special orders to require any carriers subject to this Act to file annual reports concerning any matters with respect to which the Commission is authorized or required by law to act. Section 43.21 of the Commission's rules detail that requirement. ARMIS was implemented to facilitate the timely and efficient analysis of revenue requirements, rates of return and price caps; to provide an improved basis for audits and other oversight functions; and to enhance the Commission's ability to quantify the effects of alternative policy. The ARMIS 43-08 Report collects network operating data in a consistent format. The ARMIS 43-08 Report monitors network growth, usage, and reliability. The information contained in the ARMIS 43-08 Report provides the necessary detail to enable this Commission to fulfill its regulatory responsibilities.

OMB Control No.: 3060-0763.

Title: The ARMIS Customer

Satisfaction Report.

Form No.: FCC Report 43-06.

Type of Review: Extension.

Respondents: Business or other for Profit.

Number of Respondents: 8.

Estimated Time Per Response: 720 hours per response (avg).

Total Annual Burden: 5760 hours.

Estimated Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Cost Burden: \$0.

Frequency of Response: Annually.

Needs and Uses: Section 220 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 220, allows the Commission, at its discretion, to prescribe the forms of any and all accounts, records and memoranda to be kept by carriers subject to this Act, including the accounts, records and memoranda of the movement of traffic, as well as the receipts and expenditures of moneys. Section 219(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 219(b), authorizes the Commission by a general or special orders to require any carriers subject to