

employing electrospray ionization (ESI-LC/MS).

Based on data and information submitted by DuPont, EPA previously determined that the establishment of tolerances of chlorsulfuron on wheat, barley, oats, milk and meat would protect the public health, including the health of infants and children.

Establishment of a new tolerance of 11 ppm for chlorsulfuron on grass, forage and 19 ppm on grass, hay will not adversely impact public health. The proposed new tolerances are for feed commodities and will not directly impact human dietary intake. The proposed use on grass will only pose a small incremental increase in potential dietary burden for cattle. It has been determined that the existing meat and milk tolerances will accommodate this proposed new use on pasture grasses.

Based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicology database and using the conservative assumptions presented earlier, EPA has established a RfD of 0.05 mg/kg/day. This was based on the NOAEL for the chronic rat study, females (5.0 mg/kg/day) and a 100-fold safety factor. It has been concluded that the aggregate exposure was less than 8% of the RfD. Generally, exposures below 100% of the RfD are of no concern because it represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risk to human health. Thus, there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposures to chlorsulfuron residues.

2. *Infants and children.* In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of chlorsulfuron, data from the previously discussed developmental and multigeneration reproductive toxicity studies were considered.

Developmental studies are designed to evaluate adverse effects on the developing organism resulting from pesticide exposure during pre-natal development. Reproduction studies provide information relating to reproductive and other effects on adults and offspring from pre-natal and post-natal exposures to the pesticide. The studies with chlorsulfuron demonstrated no evidence of developmental toxicity at exposures below those causing maternal toxicity. This indicates that developing animals are not more sensitive to the effects of chlorsulfuron administration than adults.

FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA may apply an additional uncertainty factor for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for pre- and post-natal toxicity and the

completeness of the database. Based on current toxicological data requirements, the data base for chlorsulfuron relative to pre-natal and post-natal effects for children is complete. In addition, the NOAEL of 5.0 mg/kg/day in the chronic rat study (and upon which the RfD is based) is much lower than the NOAELs defined in the reproduction and developmental toxicology studies. The sub-population with the highest level of exposure was children (1-6 years old), where exposure was approximately 7.7% of the RfD. Based on these conservative analyses, there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposures to chlorsulfuron.

F. International Tolerances

There are no Codex MRLs established for chlorsulfuron.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7154-9]

Notice of Availability and Request for Public Comment: Proposed National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Discharges From Construction Activities in Indian Country Within the State of Wisconsin

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5 (EPA).

ACTION: Extension of public comment period.

SUMMARY: Today's notice announces an extension of the public comment period regarding EPA's proposed National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit for storm water discharges from construction activities in Indian country within the State of Wisconsin. The general permit is proposed to cover discharges within Indian country, including the following areas: Bad River Indian Reservation, Forest County Potawatomi Indian Reservation, Ho-Chunk Nation Indian Reservation, Lac Courte Oreilles Indian Reservation, Lac Du Flambeau Indian Reservation, Menominee Indian Reservation, Oneida Indian Reservation, Red Cliff Indian Reservation, Sokaogon (Mole Lake) Indian Reservation, St. Croix Indian Reservation, and the Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Reservation.

EPA published the proposed general permit in the **Federal Register** on December 21, 2001 (66 FR 65957-65961). The purpose of this notice is to correct a procedural oversight during

the original notice and comment period. A public meeting will be held followed by a public hearing. The date and location is listed below:

Date: April 4, 2002.

Location: Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary, 1660 East Shore Drive, Green Bay, WI.

Time: 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Public meeting). 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (Public Hearing).

DATES: Comment period on the proposed permit must be received by April 12, 2002. EPA will accept comments submitted in writing or transmitted electronically.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the draft permit may be sent to: Brian Bell, NPDES Programs Branch (WN-16J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604. Comments may also be transmitted electronically to bell.brian@epa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brian Bell, at the above address or, via telephone at 312-886-0981.

Dated: February 22, 2002.

Thomas Poy,

Acting Director, Water Division, Region 5.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[IB Docket 95-59; DA 02-248]

The Preemption of Local Zoning Regulation of Satellite Earth Stations

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In this document, the International Bureau ("Bureau") announces the list of the petitioners that did not respond to the October 2001 public notice, as set forth in the attached Appendix A. These parties may file a supplemental notice of their intent to pursue their respective petitions for reconsideration within 30 days after publication of this Public Notice in the **Federal Register**. The Commission intends to dismiss those petitions for reconsideration from parties that do not indicate intent to pursue their respective petitions for reconsideration. To ensure that each party who filed a petition for reconsideration to the 1996 Antenna Order has actual notice and an opportunity to respond.