concluded that there was ''no evidence'' of carcinogenic activity in male or female mice administered sodium fluoride in drinking water for 2–years.

8. *Endocrine disruption*. There is no evidence from any studies to suggest that SF or fluoride are endocrine disrupters.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure*. The Dietary Exposure Evaluation Model (DEEM), version 7.075, of Novigen Sciences, Inc. was used to estimate the dietary exposure to the U.S. population and critical sub-populations resulting from the use of SF on walnuts and raisins. The highest potential acute exposures to SF were to children ages 1–6 years totaling 0.00008 mg/kg-bwt/day. The highest potential acute exposure to fluoride was to children ages 1–6 years with a highest estimated exposure of 0.003 mg/kg-bwt/day. The highest potential chronic exposures to SF was to children ages 1–6 years resulting from the consumption of walnuts totaling 0.000002 mg/kg-bwt/day. Likewise, the highest potential chronic exposure to fluoride was to children ages 1–6 years with a highest estimated exposure of 0.00004 mg/kg-bwt/day.

i. *Food*. Food tolerances as inorganic fluorine compounds exist to support the uses of Cryolite (insecticide) on various food and feed commodities in the U.S. EPA, in the 1996 Cryolite RED document conservatively estimates that the ''high-end dietary exposures to fluoride due to all sources and routes, (including the fluorination of water and the potential for fluoride residues resulting from the uses of Cryolite) are approximately 0.085 mg/kg-bwt/day.

ii. *Drinking water*. There is no anticipated exposure of SF to drinking water. As a public health tool to aid in the prevention of dental caries, fluoride is added to some domestic water supplies at generally 0.8 to 1.0 ppm.

2. *Non-dietary exposure*. Sulfuryl fluoride (as Vikane specialty gas fumigant) is presently used to fumigate homes and other structures to control wood infesting insects. The existing Vikane use patterns and exposed populations are not expected to overlap with the intended post-harvest uses of ProFume on stored walnuts and raisins.

D. Cumulative Effects

The primary degradation product of SF is fluoride. The toxicity of fluoride in various forms has been extensively reviewed and is used as an additive in treated water supplies, tooth pastes, mouth rinses, and other treatments for the prevention of dental caries. It is also prescribed in therapeutic amounts for the treatment of osteoporosis. Fluoride is naturally present in both food and water in varying amounts, and has been added to public water supplies to fight dental caries. The recommended concentration of fluoride (usually as fluorosilicic acid) in treated water supplies is 0.8 to 1.0 ppm. The Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the U.S. says that:

Food contributes only small amounts of fluoride and monitoring the diet for fluoride intake is not very useful for current public health concerns. The sub-population most susceptible to fluoride is children. For this reason a number of studies have attempted to quantify the fluoride intake from a variety of sources. The total daily intake of fluoride from water (used to prepare formula, juices, and other foods) for infants ages birth to 9–months ranged to 1.73 mg with means from 0.29 to 0.38 mg. Assuming a body weight of 10 kg, these amounts are equivalent to 0.03 to 0.04 mg/kg/day. These levels of dietary exposure in combination with the potential dietary exposures that the proposed uses of ProFume on stored walnuts and raisins would represent (chronic dietary exposures of 0.00004 mg/kg-bwt/day) are considerably lower than the USEPA MCLG for fluoride of 0.114 mg/kg-bwt/day.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population*. Aggregate risk from exposure to SF would be minimal because of its rapid dissipation from any fumigated commodity and because it is not expected to be present at the time of food consumption. The SF residues in fumigated foods are expected to be non-detectable at the point of food consumption. Furthermore, if residues were considered as high as 2.0 ppm, the Margin of Exposure to the most sensitive population (children) is estimated to be greater than 300,000 (acute) or greater than 1,000,000 for chronic exposures. Exposure to fluoride, the residue of interest for SF, can occur from foods, water, and, dental treatments. The additional fluoride residues in raisins fumigated with SF are indistinguishable from the natural levels of fluoride already present and would therefore also fall within the EPA Threshold of Regulation Policy. Alternatively, fluoride in walnuts are expected to contribute to the fluoride that is ingested, but at a levels far below other sources, especially treated water and dentrifices. Chronic exposure to fluoride in walnuts and raisins (0.00004 mg/kg/day) is much lower than the EPA MCLG of 0.114 mg/kg-bwt/day calculated for exposure to fluorinated water. In addition there is no directly applicable scientific documentation of adverse medical effects at levels of fluorine below 0.23 mg/kg/day.

2. *Infants and children*. Acute exposure from a single day consumption of raisins and walnuts would be approximately 0.003 mg/kg/day for a child age 1–6 years. This value is approximately 10,000 times lower than the generally accepted toxic dose, and approximately 2,500 times lower than the accepted safe dose.

F. International Tolerances

There is no Codex maximum residue level established for residues of fluoride on any food or feed crop.

[FR Doc. 01–15150 Filed 6–14–01; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6996–3]

Preliminary Draft Staff Paper for Particulate Matter

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of a draft for public review and comment.

SUMMARY: On June 13, 2001, the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS)of EPA will make available for public review and comment a preliminary draft document, Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter: Policy Assessment of Scientific and Technical Information (Preliminary Draft Staff Paper). The purpose of the Staff Paper is to evaluate the policy implications of the key scientific and technical information contained in a related EPA document, Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter, required under sections 108 and 109 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) for use in the periodic review of the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). The OAQPS also will make available for public review and comment a draft EPA document entitled, Particulate Matter NAAQS Risk Analysis Scoping Plan.

DATES: Comments on the preliminary draft Staff Paper and draft Risk Analysis Scoping Plan should be submitted on or before July 12, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the preliminary draft Staff Paper should be submitted to Dr. Mary Ross, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (MD–15), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711; e-mail: *ross.mary@epa.gov;*

telephone: (919) 541–5170; fax: (919) 541–0237.

Comments on the draft Risk Analysis Scoping Plan should be submitted to Mr. Harvey Richmond, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (MD–15), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711; e-mail: *richmond.harvey@epa.gov;* telephone: (919) 541–5271; fax: (919) 541–0237.

Availability of Related Information

Single copies of the preliminary draft Staff Paper and draft Risk Analysis Scoping Plan may be obtained without charge by contacting Mary Ross at the address or telephone number listed above. Please include name, address, telephone number, e-mail if available, and delivery preference (mail or e-mail delivery).

Electronic Availability

The preliminary draft Staff Paper and draft Risk Analysis Scoping Plan can also be obtained online at the Agency's OAQPS Technology Transfer Network (TTN) under the technical area of Office of Air and Radiation Policy and Guidance (OAR P&G), and under the heading of ''Staff Papers'' at the following internet web site: *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/t1sp.html* If assistance is needed in accessing the system, call the help desk at (919) 541–5384 in Research Triangle Park, NC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Mary Ross at the address and telephone number given above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The EPA is currently reviewing the NAAQS for PM. Sections 108 and 109 of the CAA require that EPA carry out a periodic review and revision, where appropriate, of the scientific criteria and the NAAQS for ''criteria'' air pollutants such as PM. Details of EPA's plans for review of the NAAQS for PM were announced in a previous **Federal Register** notice (62 FR 55201, October 23, 1997). The second external review draft of the Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter was recently made available for public review and comment (66 FR 18929, April 12, 2001).

The purpose of the Staff Paper is to evaluate the policy implications of the key scientific and technical information contained in the Air Quality Criteria document and identify critical elements that EPA staff believe should be considered in reviewing the NAAQS. The Staff Paper is intended to ''bridge the gap'' between the scientific review contained in the Air Quality Criteria document and the public health and welfare policy judgments required of the Administrator in reviewing the NAAQS (Natural Resources Defense Council v. Administrator, 902 F.2d 962, 967 (D.C. Cir. 1990).

This preliminary draft Staff Paper includes preliminary assessments of the scientific and technical information contained in the draft Air Quality Criteria document and discusses proposed analyses to be conducted for inclusion in a subsequent draft Staff Paper. Staff conclusions and recommendations on the PM NAAQS are not included in this preliminary draft but will be included in a subsequent draft to be made available for further review and comment as indicated below.

The draft Risk Analysis Scoping Plan describes EPA's plans and approach for conducting PM health risk analyses that will be summarized and discussed in the next draft of the Staff Paper.

The preliminary draft Staff Paper and draft Risk Analysis Scoping Plan, along with the second external review draft of the Air Quality Criteria for PM, will be reviewed at an upcoming public meeting of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) of EPA's Science Advisory Board. A future **Federal Register** notice will inform the public of the date and location of that meeting. Following the CASAC meeting, EPA will prepare a revised draft Staff Paper, taking into account public and CASAC comments, and will make the revised draft available for further review and comment by CASAC and the public.

Dated: June 7, 2001.

Anna B. Duncan,

Acting Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

[FR Doc. 01–15146 Filed 6–14–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collection(s) Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission

June 5, 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(s), 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 July 16, 2001. 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 Judy Boley, Federal Communications Commission, Room 1-C804, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20554 or via the Internet to jboley@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collection(s), contact Judy Boley at 202–418–0214 or via the Internet at jboley@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control No.: 3060–0331.

Title: Section 76.1803 Aeronautical frequencies: signal list, Section 76.1804 Aeronautical frequencies: leakage monitoring.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 1,200.

Estimated Time Per Response: .5 hour.

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirement.

Total Annual Burden: 600 hours.

Total Annual Cost: $54,000.

Needs and Uses: The notifications are used by the Commission to locate and eliminate harmful interference as it occurs, to help assure safe operation of aeronautical and marine radio services and to minimize the possibility of interference to these safety-of-life services.

OMB Control No.: 3060–0685.

Title: Annual Updating of Maximum Permitted Rates for Regulated Cable Services.

Form No.: FCC Form 1240.