

oral exposure route (food and water) with those via oral and dermal exposure routes from residential uses. The MOEs for "food only" and residential exposure routes are 113, 600, and 330 for females 13+ years. Short-term DWLOC for females 13+ is 10,000 µg/L which is substantially higher than the EECs for acute surface water (4.3 µg/L). The food only and residential (oral and dermal) MOEs are well above the acceptable short-term aggregate MOE of 100. Therefore, exposure to halosulfuron-methyl residues resulting from current and proposed uses does not pose a short-term aggregate risk.

Intermediate-term risk—intermediate-term aggregate exposure takes into account chronic dietary food and water plus intermediate-term residential exposure. The MOEs for "food only" and residential exposure routes are 22,800 and 120 for adult males, and 23,000 and 100 for females 13+ years. The intermediate-term DWLOCs are 590 µg/L and 57 µg/L, respectively, for adult males and females 13+. Intermediate-term DWLOCs are substantially higher than the EEC for chronic surface water (1.1 µg/L). The food only and residential (dermal) MOEs are above the acceptable short-term aggregate MOE of 100. Therefore, exposure to halosulfuron-methyl residues resulting from current and proposed uses does not pose an intermediate-term aggregate risk.

Halosulfuron-methyl has been classified as a Group E chemical based upon the lack of evidence of carcinogenicity in mice and rats, and has been classified as not likely to be a human carcinogen.

Therefore based upon this risk assessment, there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to halosulfuron-methyl residues resulting from current and proposed uses.

2. *Infants and children.* FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA may apply an additional safety factor (up to 10) in the case of threshold effects for infants and children to account for pre-natal and post-natal toxicity and the completeness of the data base. Except for the pending request for a developmental neurotoxicity study, the toxicity data base is complete for halosulfuron-methyl.

The chronic RfD was determined to be 0.1 mg/kg/day based upon the chronic dog study. The percent of RfD occupied is 0.9% for the most sensitive population subgroup, children (1–6 years old). The DWLOC for chronic exposure for infants and children is 1,000 µg/L and is significantly greater than the maximum concentration of halosulfuron-methyl in drinking water

(0.008 µg/L in ground water and 1.1 µg/L in surface water).

Based upon reliable toxicity data, the use of an additional 10X safety factor is not warranted. Dietary assessments do not indicate a level of concern for potential risks to infants and children based upon the low use rates of halosulfuron-methyl, and the results of field and animal RAC studies conclude that detectable residues are not expected in human foods.

Therefore, based on complete and reliable toxicity data and the conservative exposure assessment, it is concluded that there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to halosulfuron-methyl residues with respect to the proposed new uses on dry and succulent snap beans.

F. International Tolerances

Maximum residue levels have not been established for residues of halosulfuron-methyl on any food or feed crop by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

[FR Doc. 02–13814 Filed 5–31–02 8:45 am]

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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 June 28, 2002.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (Susan Zubradt, Assistant Vice President) 925 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64198–0001:

1. *Countryside Square Bancshares, Inc.*, Meriden, Kansas; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of Countryside Bank, Meriden, Kansas.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 28, 2002.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 02–13777 Filed 5–31–02; 8:45 am]

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Information Quality Guidelines

AGENCY: Office of the Chief Information Officer, General Services Administration.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: Section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Pub. L. 106–554) requires all Federal agencies covered by the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), including the General Services Administration, to issue guidelines by October 1, 2002, for the purpose of "ensuring and maximizing the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information (including statistical information) disseminated by the agency." (Pub. L. 106–554). The Agency guidelines must be consistent with governmentwide guidelines published by the Office of Management and Budget (66 FR 49718, September 28, 2001; 67 FR 8452, February 22, 2002) and must include "administrative mechanisms allowing affected persons to seek and obtain correction of information" that the Agency maintains and disseminates, and that does not comply with the OMB or agency guidelines.

This Notice of Availability informs the public that the General Services Administration has written draft guidelines, which are available for public information and comment as described in this notice.