

6. COD means chemical oxygen demand.

7. DAILY MAX discharge limitation means the highest allowable "daily discharge" during the calendar month.

8. DISTILLATION AND REVERSE OSMOSIS BRINE is wastewater associated with the process of creating fresh water from seawater.

9. DIATOMACEOUS EARTH FILTER MEDIA is filter media used to filter seawater or other authorized completion fluids and subsequently washed from the filter.

10. DIRECTOR means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator or an authorized representative.

11. DOMESTIC WASTE is materials discharged from sinks, showers, laundries, safety showers, eyewash stations, hand-wash stations, fish cleaning stations, and galleys located within facilities subject to this permit.

12. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

13. FACILITY (as defined in 40 CFR 122.2) means any NPDES "point source" or any other facility or activity that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program.

14. FORMATION TEST FLUIDS are the discharge that would occur if hydrocarbons are located during exploratory drilling and tested for formation pressure and content.

15. GRAB SAMPLE means an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

16. "MGD" means million gallons per day.

17. "mg/L" means milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm).

18. MUDS, CUTTINGS AND CEMENT AT THE SEA FLOOR are discharges which occur at the sea floor prior to installation of the marine riser and during marine riser disconnect and well abandonment and plugging operations.

19. NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the Act.

20. SEVERE PROPERTY DAMAGE means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean

economic loss caused by delays in production.

21. STATIC SHEEN is defined in the static sheen test in appendix 1 to 40 CFR part 435, subpart A.

22. UNCONTAMINATED WATER is freshwater or seawater which is returned to the receiving water without the addition of any chemicals. Included are (1) Discharges of excess water that permit the continuous operation of fire control and utility lift pumps, (2) excess water from pressure maintenance and secondary recovery projects, (3) water released during the training and testing of personnel in fire protection, (4) water used to pressure test piping, (5) once-through, non-contact cooling water, (6) potable water released during transfer and tank emptying operations and (7) condensate from air conditioning units, (8) seawater cooling overboard discharge, (9) chain locker effluent, and (10) firemain system discharge.

23. UPSET means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

24. VISUAL SHEEN means a "silvery" or "metallic" sheen, gloss, or increased reflectivity, visual color, or iridescence on the water surface.

[FR Doc. 01-28633 Filed 11-14-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7103-7]

### Clean Water Act Section 303(d): Availability of Public Comment Extension for Federal Register Notices

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice of public comment period extension availability.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces the extension availability of the public comment period of the **Federal Register** notice 66 FR 47673-47674 published on 9/13/2001 and **Federal Register** notice 66 FR 52403-52404 published on 10/15/2001. These TMDLs were completed in response to a court order dated October 1, 1999, in the lawsuit *Sierra Club, et al. v. Clifford et al.*, No. 96-0527, (E.D. La.).

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted for the **Federal Register** notice published 9/13/2001 on (pesticides-carbofuran and fipronil) in writing to EPA on or before November 30, 2001 and for the **Federal Register** notice published on 10/15/2001 (dissolved oxygen, nutrients, and ammonia) in writing to EPA on or before November 30, 2001.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments on the published notices should be sent to Ellen Caldwell, Environmental Protection Specialist, Water Quality Protection Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 6, 1445 Ross Ave., Dallas, TX 75202-2733. For further information, contact Ellen Caldwell at (214) 665-7513. The administrative record file for these TMDLs and the determinations that TMDLs are not needed are available for public inspection at this address as well. Documents from the administrative record file may be viewed at [www.epa.gov/region6/water/tmdl.htm](http://www.epa.gov/region6/water/tmdl.htm), or obtained by calling or writing Ms. Caldwell at the above address. Please contact Ms. Caldwell to schedule an inspection.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ellen Caldwell at (214) 665-7513.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In 1996, two Louisiana environmental groups, the Sierra Club and Louisiana Environmental Action Network (plaintiffs), filed a lawsuit in Federal Court against the EPA, styled *Sierra Club, et al. v. Clifford et al.*, No. 96-0527, (E.D. La.). Among other claims, plaintiffs alleged that EPA failed to establish Louisiana TMDLs in a timely manner. Discussion of the court's order may be found at 65 FR 54032 (September 6, 2000).

EPA will review all data and information submitted during the extended public comment period and revise the TMDLs and determinations that TMDLs are not needed where appropriate. EPA will then forward the TMDLs to the Court and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ). LDEQ will incorporate the TMDLs into its current water quality management plan. EPA also will revise the Louisiana 303(d) list as appropriate.

Dated: October 30, 2001.

Joan E. Brown,

Acting Director, Water Quality Protection Division, Region 6.

[FR Doc. 01-28631 Filed 11-14-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P