data collected from IUs includes the mass, frequency, and content of their discharges, their schedules for installing pretreatment equipment, and actual or anticipated discharges of wastes that violate pretreatment standards, have the potential to cause problems at the POTW, or are considered hazardous under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). States and POTWs applying for approval of pretreatment programs submit data concerning their legal, procedural, and administrative bases for establishing such programs. This information may include surveys of IUs, local limits for pollutant concentration, and schedules for completion of major project requirements. IUs and POTWs submit written reports. These data may then be entered into the NPDES databases by the approved State or EPA.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR Part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

The EPA would like to solicit comments to:

(i) evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(ii) evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(iii) enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(iv) minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Burden Statement: The information collection will involve an estimated 33,526 respondents at an annual cost of $91,332,981 to those respondents. The total annual cost to both respondents and government (excluding Federal government) is estimated at $95,859,696. The annual number of responses will be 203,518 or 6.07 responses per respondent. The time required for a response ranges from 15 minutes to 400 hours, with an average response time of 6.600 hours. An estimated 33,526 respondents are required to keep records at an average annual burden of 6.853 hours per record keeper. The pretreatment program will entail 229,741 hours of record keeping and 1,343,215 hours of reporting for a total of 1,572,957 burden hours. The pretreatment program will also entail 218,168 burden hours for municipal and State governments as users of the data.

Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

Dated: April 5, 1996.

Michael B. Cook,

Director, Office of Wastewater Management.

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[FRL–5463–2]

Technical Workshop on Monte Carlo Analysis in Exposure Assessment

AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: Responding to broad Agency interest in Monte Carlo analysis, the EPA's Risk Assessment Forum is organizing a workshop on the use of this methodology in exposure assessments for human health risk assessment. A panel consisting of experts from industry and academia as well as practitioners from state and federal agencies will discuss general principles related to this application of Monte Carlo analysis. The workshop will be open to members of the public as observers. The plans for this workshop will be finalized only after the EPA's FY96 funding situation is clarified either through another continuing resolution or receipt of an appropriation.

DATES: The meeting will begin on Tuesday, May 14, 1996, at 8:00 a.m. and end on Thursday, May 16, at 1:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the EPA Region II Headquarters offices, 290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007. Eastern Research Group, Inc., an EPA contractor, is providing logistical support for the workshop. To attend the workshop as an observer, contact Eastern Research Group, Inc., Tel: (617) 674–7374 by May 7, 1996. Space is limited so please register early.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For further information concerning the Monte Carlo analysis workshop, please contact Marina Olsen, U.S. EPA Region II, 290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007, Telephone (212) 637–4313 or Steven Knott, U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development (8103), 401 M St. SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, Telephone (202) 260–2231.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Monte Carlo analysis can be applied to improve risk characterization through analysis of variability and uncertainty as recommended by the National Academy of Science and other advisory bodies. Increasingly, EPA program and regional risk assessors must make decisions concerning the use of probabilistic techniques in exposure assessment. However, guidance for agency risk assessors on the use of techniques such as Monte Carlo analysis has been lacking. The May workshop is being organized in response to this need.

Many of the technical issues that arise during the application or review of Monte Carlo analyses occur during the following steps in the exposure assessment process: Selecting input data/distributions for model parameters; evaluating variability and uncertainty; presenting results. These issues will be the focal points for the discussion during the May workshop. A panel consisting of experts from industry and academia as well as experts and practitioners from EPA, state agencies, and other federal agencies will lead discussions on the application of Monte Carlo techniques. Case studies will be used to illustrate the issues and to provide possible solutions for technical problems. The goal of the Workshop is to develop recommendations to assist assessors in the preparation and/or evaluation of Monte Carlo analyses. The workshop will also serve as the foundation for later Agency guidance on the use of Monte Carlo analysis in exposure assessment.

Dated: April 17, 1996.

Joseph K. Alexander,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Science, Office of Research and Development.

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