

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.

The ICR provides a detailed explanation of this estimate, which is only briefly summarized in this notice. The annual public burden for the Data Generation for Pesticide Reregistration information collection is estimated to average 359.5 hours per an average 111 respondents. The average burden estimates assume that that respondents receiving product specific DCIs have an average of 8.9 products. The following is a summary of the estimates taken from the ICR:

Respondents/affected entities:
Pesticide registrants.

Estimated total number of potential respondents: 111.

Frequency of response: As needed only when specific data is required.

Estimated total/average number of responses for each respondent: 8.9.

Estimated total annual burden hours: 2,715 to 33,120.

Estimated total annual burden costs: \$183,870 to \$2,701,872.

VI. Are There Changes in the Estimates from the Last Approval?

Yes. Three factors distinguish this ICR from the previous one. Both the unit test costs and labor rates were updated to reflect more current values. The unit test costs for list "C" and "D" chemicals almost doubled from the prior ICR. Secondly, the data requirements for list "B", "C", and "D" chemicals were revised. Lastly, the anticipated number of cases per year, the number per chemical list and the respondents affected changed from the previous ICR. The previous ICR anticipated an average number of 668 respondents and this ICR estimated a total of 269 respondents over 3 years or 90 per year which is about 60 percent lower.

VII. What is the Next Step in the Process for this ICR?

EPA will consider the comments received and amend the ICR as appropriate. The final ICR package will then be submitted to OMB for review and approval pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.12. EPA will issue another **Federal**

Register notice pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.5(a)(1)(iv) to announce the submission of the ICR to OMB and the opportunity to submit additional comments to OMB. If you have any questions about this ICR or the approval process, please contact the person listed in the "FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT" section.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection,
Information collection requests.

Dated: June 3, 1999.

Susan H. Wayland,

*Acting Assistant Administrator for
Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances.*

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6361-2]

Science Advisory Board; Notification of Public Advisory Committee Meetings

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-463, notice is hereby given that the Drinking Water Intake Subcommittee of the Science Advisory Board's (SAB) Executive Committee will meet on the dates and times described below. All times noted are Eastern Time. All meetings are open to the public, however, seating is limited and available on a first come basis. Documents that are the subject of SAB reviews are normally available from the originating U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) office and are *not* available from the SAB Office. Public drafts of SAB reports are available to the Agency and the public from the SAB office. Details on availability are noted below.

The Subcommittee will hold two public meetings to review the Agency's report entitled *Estimated Per Capita Water Consumption in the United States*. The first meeting will be conducted as a public teleconference on Thursday, July 8, 1999, between the hours of 12:00 noon and 2:00 p.m., Eastern Time. The purpose of the first meeting will be to introduce the topic to the Subcommittee, to conduct some preliminary discussions on the report, and to plan for the second meeting which will be held on July 19-20, 1999. The July 8 meeting will be coordinated through a conference call connection in Room 3709 of the Waterside Mall, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401

M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460. The public is welcome to attend the meeting physically or through a telephonic link. For those intending to participate telephonically, the briefing slides used by EPA in its introductory remarks to the Subcommittee can be viewed at the SAB Website (<http://www.epa.gov/sab/>) by July 6, 1999. The Website link to the slides will be contained within the "What's New" sidebar and will be titled "Drinking Water Intake." Additional instructions about how to participate in the conference call can be obtained by calling Ms. Dorothy Clark at (202) 260-6555, and via e-mail at: <clark.dorothy@epa.gov> by July 2, 1999.

The second meeting, a two-day face-to-face meeting to discuss the report in detail and to formulate SAB advice, will be held in the Capital Hill Room of the Embassy Suites Hotel Crystal City, 1300 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202, telephone (703) 979-9799, beginning at 8:30 am Monday, July 19, 1999 and ending not later than 5:00 pm Tuesday, July 20, 1999.

Background—Water Consumption Estimates for the United States

EPA has prepared a report providing estimates of per capita water intake in the U.S. based on the USDA 1994-96 Continuing Survey of Food Intake for Individuals (CSFII). Estimates include amounts of direct and indirect water consumption. Direct water consumption is plain water consumed directly as a beverage. Indirect water is water added to foods and beverages during final preparation at home, in schools, or restaurants. In addition, empirical distributions of estimated water consumption were generated by water source and by the respondent demographic and physical characteristics. Water sources include: (1) The community water supply, (2) bottled water, (3) other sources including a household well or rain cistern, or a household or public spring. Physical and demographic characteristics include: age, gender, race, socioeconomic status, geographic region. Estimates were also generated separately for pregnant and lactating women. The distributions of estimated water intake include point estimates of the mean and the following percentiles: 1st, 5th, 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th, 95th, and 99th. In addition, confidence intervals for the mean and bootstrap intervals for the upper percentiles are provided for the larger subpopulations.

Charge to the Science Advisory Board

The Agency charge to the SAB includes the following questions:

1. The distributions of estimated water intake were generated using standard statistical methodology for surveys with complex designs such as the 1994–96 CSFII. Is the statistical methodology used to generate the estimates appropriate?

2. EPA limited the calculation of confidence intervals about the mean and boot strap intervals for percentiles to the distributions for the larger subpopulations. The complex sample design makes the calculation and interpretation of results for smaller subpopulations difficult if not impossible to calculate and interpret. Is this an appropriate decision?

3. The CSFII survey is based on short-term survey data. Upper percentile estimates may differ for short-term and long-term data because short-term survey data tends to be inherently more variable. Is it appropriate to report upper percentile estimates such as the 99th percentile?

4. Are the data conventions used to identify indirect water appropriate?

5. Do the data support estimates of subpopulation distributions?

6. EPA has provided distributions of estimated water intake for numerous subpopulations. Should any additional subpopulations be added? Should any be excluded? Specify such subpopulations.

7. USDA has identified two types of indirect water in foods. They are:

a. The amount of water in food as consumed.

b. The amount of water used to prepare food.

The EPA water intake report provides estimates of the amount of indirect water in food as consumed. If resources permit, we could expand our report as a future addendum to include estimates of the amount of indirect water used to prepare food. Would this be desirable?

8. Additional water intake estimates associated with types of food may be useful for specific risk-exposure analyses, e.g., cold beverage intake. Such analyses are feasible using the CSFII data. EPA could expand the report as a future addendum if resources permit. Are any such targeted analyses of significant interest at this time?

9. Intrinsic water is the water contained in foods and beverages at the time of market purchase. Intrinsic water includes commercial water (added to food products by food manufacturers) and biological water (found naturally in foods). Intrinsic water is not included in EPA's current analysis. If resources

permit, EPA could expand the report as a future addendum to include estimates of intrinsic water. Would this be desirable?

10. What are the scientific limitations to the use of the water consumption estimates provided in this report?

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Single copies of the background report for the review can be obtained by contacting either Dr. Julie Du, US EPA, Office of Science and Technology, Mail Stop 4304, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC, 20460; [telephone: (202) 260–7583] or Ms. Helen Jacobs, US EPA, Office of Science and Technology, Mail Stop 4303, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC, 20460; [telephone: (202) 260–5412]. Additional information for these meetings, or the agendas for the meetings, can be obtained by contacting Mr. Thomas O. Miller, Designated Federal Officer (DFO) for the Drinking Water Intake Subcommittee, Science Advisory Board (1400), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460; by telephone at (202) 260–5886; by fax at (202) 260–7118 or via e-Mail at:

<miller.tom@epa.gov>, or by contacting Ms. Dorothy Clark at (202) 260–6555, by fax at (202) 260–7118, and by e-Mail at: <clark.dorothy@epa.gov>. Anyone wishing to make an oral presentation to the Subcommittee must contact Mr. Miller, in writing (by letter, fax, or E-mail) no later than 12 noon, Thursday, July 1, 1999, in order to be included on the Agenda for the July 8 teleconference meeting and no later than 12 noon, Monday, July 12, 1999 for the July 19–20 meeting. The request should identify the name of the individual who will make the presentation and an outline of the issues to be addressed. At least 35 copies of any written comments to the Committee are to be given to Mr. Miller no later than the time of the presentation for distribution to the Subcommittee and the interested public.

Providing Oral or Written Comments at SAB Meetings

The Science Advisory Board expects that public statements presented at its meetings will not be repetitive of previously submitted oral or written statements. In general, each individual or group making an oral presentation will be limited to a total time of ten minutes. For teleconference meetings, opportunities for oral comment will usually be limited to no more than three minutes per speaker and no more than fifteen minutes total. Written comments (at least 35 copies) received in the SAB Staff Office sufficiently prior to a meeting date (usually one week before the meeting), may be mailed to the

relevant SAB committee or subcommittee; comments received too close to the meeting date will normally be provided to the committee at its meeting, or mailed soon after receipt by the Agency. Written comments may be provided to the relevant committee or subcommittee up until the time of the meeting.

Additional information concerning the Science Advisory Board, its structure, function, and composition, may be found on the SAB Website (<http://www.epa.gov/sab>) and in The Annual Report of the Staff Director which is available from the SAB Publications Staff at (202) 260–4126 or via fax at (202) 260–1889.

Individuals requiring special accommodation at SAB meetings, including wheelchair access, should contact Mr. Miller at least five business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

Dated: June 7, 1999.

Donald G. Barnes,

Staff Director, Science Advisory Board.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP–34190; FRL–6087–9]

Organophosphate Pesticides: Bensulide and Profenofos; Availability of Revised Risk Assessments and Public Participation on Risk Management

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the availability of the revised risk assessments and related documents for two organophosphate pesticides, bensulide and profenofos. In addition, this notice starts a 60-day public participation period during which the public is encouraged to submit risk management ideas or proposals. These actions are in response to a joint initiative between EPA and the Department of Agriculture to increase transparency in the tolerance reassessment process for organophosphate pesticides.

DATES: Comments, identified by docket control numbers OPP–34132B for bensulide and OPP–34138B for profenofos, must be received by EPA on or before August 16, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by mail, electronically, or in