

- Panel 2—Governmental or Third Party Models 11 a.m.—12 p.m.
  - Craig Pirrong, Bauer College of Business, University of Houston
  - Obie O'Brien, Director of Government & Regulatory Affairs, Apache Corporation
  - Representative from Energy Information Administration
  - Representative from National Association of Securities Dealers
  - Lunch 12—1:30 p.m.
  - Panel 3—Industry Responses to the Morning's Discussion 1:30—3 p.m.
  - Gerald Ballinger, President, Public Energy Authority of Kentucky (representing APGA)
  - Arthur Corbin, President, Coalition for Energy Market Integrity and Transparency (EMIT)(Also, President & General Manager of the Municipal Gas Authority of Georgia)
  - Al Musur, Director, Energy and Utility Programs for Abott Labs (also, Chair of the Industrial Energy Consumers of America (IECA))
  - Thomas Skains, Chair of American Gas Association's (AGA) Board Task Force on Gas Price Index Reform (Also President & CEO, Piedmont Natural Gas)
  - Representative from Natural Gas Supply Association
  - Representative from INGAA
  - Break 3—3:15 p.m.
  - Panel 4—Financial Houses' and Other's Responses to the Morning's Discussion 3:15—4:30 p.m.
  - Laurie Ferber, Managing Director, U.S. Power Trading, Goldman Sachs
  - Randall Dodd, Derivatives Study Center
  - Representative from Fitch Ratings
  - Representative from SILCAP, LLC
- Close 4:30 p.m.

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7481-5]

### Science Advisory Board; Request for Nominations for Experts for a Panel on Multimedia, Multipathway, and Multireceptor Risk Assessment (3MRA) Modeling System

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency Science Advisory Board (SAB) is announcing the formation of a new panel regarding the Multimedia,

Multipathway, and Multireceptor Risk Assessment (3MRA) Modeling System and soliciting nominations for membership on this panel.

**DATES:** Nominations should be submitted no later than May 2, 2003.

**ADDRESSES:** Nominations should be submitted in electronic format through the Form for Nominating Individuals to Panels of the EPA Science Advisory Board provided on the SAB Web site. The form can be found at [http://www.epa.gov/sab/sab\\_panel\\_form.htm](http://www.epa.gov/sab/sab_panel_form.htm). To be considered, all nominations must include the information required on that form. Anyone who is unable to submit nominations via this form may contact Ms. Kathleen White, Designated Federal Officer (DFO), as indicated below.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Any member of the public wishing further information regarding this Request for Nominations may contact Ms. Kathleen White, (DFO), U.S. EPA Science Advisory Board (1400A), by telephone/voice mail at (202) 564-4559, by fax at (202) 501-0582; or via e-mail at [white.kathleen@epa.gov](mailto:white.kathleen@epa.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. *Summary:* The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Science Advisory Board (SAB) is announcing the formation of a new Panel to review the technical validity of the Multimedia, Multipathway, and Multireceptor Risk Assessment (3MRA) Modeling System for setting national risk-based regulations on the waste program. The SAB is soliciting nominations to establish the members of the new Panel.

This Panel is being formed to provide advice to the Agency, as part of the EPA SAB's mission, established by 42 U.S.C. 4365, to provide independent scientific and technical advice, consultation, and recommendations to the EPA Administrator on the technical bases for EPA decision making. The Board is a chartered Federal Advisory Committee, which reports directly to the Administrator.

2. *Background:* There have been substantial efforts by Federal and State organizations and the private sector to develop risk assessment tools that include the evaluation of contaminants in different media and the integration of exposures across pathways to help establish an integrated risk-based assessment.

In December 1995, EPA's Office of Solid Waste proposed to amend existing regulations for disposal of listed hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The December 1995 proposal (60 FR 6634, December 21, 1995) outlined the

Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (HWIR) that was designed to establish constituent-specific exit levels for low risk solid wastes that are currently captured in the RCRA subtitle C hazardous waste system. Under this proposal, waste generators of listed wastes that could meet the new concentration-based criteria defined by the HWIR methodology would no longer be subject to the hazardous waste management system specified under subtitle C of RCRA. This would have established a risk-based "floor" for low risk hazardous wastes that would encourage pollution prevention, waste minimization, and the development of innovative waste treatment technologies.

In May and June of 1995, EPA's Science Advisory Board (SAB) reviewed the proposed HWIR methodology for calculating exit concentrations and in May 1996 published its findings in Review of a Methodology for Establishing Human Health and Ecologically Based Exit Criteria for the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (HWIR) (EPA-SAB-EC-96-002), available at <http://www.epa.gov/sab/pdf/ec96002.pdf>. In addition to this review, EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD), and numerous industrial and environmental stakeholders, also reviewed the proposed methodology. While the SAB concluded that the methodology "lacks the scientific defensibility for its intended regulatory use," the SAB also made the following recommendations that, when addressed, should provide an adequate scientific basis for establishing a risk-based methodology applicable at the national level for the waste program:

(a) Develop a true multi-pathway risk assessment in which a receptor receives a contaminant from a source via all pathways concurrently, is exposed to the contaminant via different routes, and accounts for the dose corresponding to each route in an integrated way;

(b) Maintain mass balance;

(c) Conduct substantial validation of the methodology and its elements, against actual data derived from either the laboratory or field, prior to implementation of the model;

(d) Conduct a systematic examination of parameters to ensure a consistent and uniform application of the proposed approach, and further, the full suite of uncertainties to be addressed for the final methodology;

(e) Discard the proposed screening procedure for selecting the initial subset of chemicals for ecological analysis and instead require that a minimum data set