passed, we propose not to accept any new applications. *See Western Asphalt Service*, 25 DOE ¶85,047 (1995). Instead, these funds will be added to the general crude oil overcharge pool used for direct restitution.

Before taking the action proposed in this Proposed Decision, we intend to publicize our proposal and solicit comments from interested parties. Comments regarding the tentative distribution process set forth in this Proposed Decision and Order should be filed with the OHA within 30 days of its publication in the Federal Register.

It is therefore ordered that:

The refund amount remitted to the Department of Energy by Texas American Oil Corporation pursuant to the Order of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas signed on April 12, 1995, will be distributed in accordance with the foregoing Decision.

[FR Doc. 96–7270 Filed 3–25–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–5447–3]

Agency Information Collection Activities

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), this notice announces that EPA is planning to submit the following proposed and/or continuing Information Collection Requests (ICRs) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Before submitting the ICRs to OMB for review and approval, EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the proposed information collections as described below.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before May 28, 1996.

ADDRESSES: U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW, Mail code 2223A OECA/OC/METD, Washington, D.C. 20460. A copy of these ICR's may be obtained without charge from Sandy Farmer (202) 260–2740. This information may also be acquired electronically through the Enviroene Bulletin Board, 703–908–2092 or the Enviroene WWW/Internet Address, http//wastenot.inel.gov./envirosense/. All responses and comments will be collected regularly from Enviroene.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: NSPS subpart D and NSPS subpart Da, Ted Coopwood, (202) 564–7058 FAX (202) 564–0050 or Chris Oh, (202) 564–7004; NSPS subpart BB, Maria DiBiase Eisemann at (202) 564–7016, FAX (202) 564–0050, NESHAP subpart N, NSPS subpart CC and NSPS subpart HH, Scott Throwe at (202) 564–7013, FAX (202) 564–0050; NSPS subpart MM, Suzanne Childress at (202) 564–7018, FAX (202) 564–0050, NSPS subpart RR, and Arsenic in Wood Preserving, Seth Heminway, (202) 564–7017, fax: (202) 564–0050, E-mail: Heminway.Seth@ EPAMAIL.EPA.GOV.; NSPS subpart SS, NSPS subpart TT, and NSPS subpart WW, Gregory R. Waldrip, 202–564–7024 (telephone)/202–564–0050 (facsimile)/ waldrip.gregory@epamail.epa.gov (Email); NSPS subpart GGG, and NESHAP subpart M, Tom Ripp (202) 564–7003; NSPS subpart HHH, Belinda Breidenbach, (202) 564–7022, fax (202) 564–0050; NSPS Subparts III and NNN, Jeffery KenKnight at (202) 564–7033 or via E-mail (KENKNIGHT.JEFFERY@ EPAMAIL.EPA.GOV); NSPS subpart KKK/LLL, Dan Chadwick, (202) 564–7054, FAX (202) 564–0050; NESHAP subpart E, Jane M. Engert, tel: (202) 564–5021; FAX: (202) 564–0050; e-mail: engert.jane@epamail.epa.gov; MACT subpart L, Maria Malave at (202) 564–7027 or via e-mail (MALAVE.MARIA@ EPAMAIL.EPA.GOV.) or send a fax to (202) 564–0050; MACT NESHAP subpart M, Karin Leff at (202) 564–7068.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

NSPS Subpart D; Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those fossil-fuel-fired Steam Generators for which construction is commenced after August 17, 1971.

Title: New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction is Commenced after August 17, 1971 (Subpart D)—Information Requirements (EPA ICR No. 1052.04; OMB No, 2060–0026). This is a request for extension of a currently approved information collection.

Abstract: Owners or operators of fossil-fuel-fired steam generating units which is capable of combusting more than 73 megawatts heat input of fossil fuel and is not covered under Subpart Da, must provide EPA, or the delegated State regulatory authority with the following one-time-only reports (specified in 40 CFR 60.7): Notifications of the anticipated and actual date of start up, notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, notification of any physical or operational changes to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any regulated air pollutant, notification of the date upon which demonstration of the continuous monitoring system performance commences, notification of the date of the initial performance test, and results of the performance test.

Owners and operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any start up, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an effected facility, or malfunction in the operation of the air pollution control device, or any periods during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports, and records are required in general of all sources subject to NSPS.

In addition to reporting and recordkeeping requirements, facilities subject to this subpart must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system (CMS) to monitor SO_2, NO_X and opacity (specified in 40 CFR 60.45), and must notify EPA or the State regulatory authority of the date upon which demonstration of the CMS performance commences. Owners or operators must submit quarterly reports indicating whether compliance was achieved, and their assessment of monitoring system performance (specified in 40 CFR 60.7). The notifications and reports enable EPA or the delegated State regulatory authority to determine that best demonstration technology is installed and properly operated and maintained and to schedule inspections.

To ensure compliance with these standards, the required records and reports are necessary to enable the Administrator: (1) To identify new, modified, or reconstructed sources subject to the standard; (2) to ensure that the emission limits are being achieved; and (3) to ensure that emission reduction systems are being operated and maintained properly. In the absence of such information collection requirements, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act and in accordance with any applicable permit.

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.

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 Agency computed the burden for each of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry for the currently approved 1992 Information Collection Request (ICR). Where applicable, the Agency identified specific tasks and made assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paper Reduction Act.

The estimate was based on the assumption that there would be no new effected facilities because new utility boilers constructed after September 18, 1978 are subject to Subpart Da, and boilers constructed after June 19, 1986 are subject to Subpart Db. Approximately 660 sources are currently subject to the standard. For the performance test , it was estimated that it would take: 3440 person-hours to gather the information to write the initial reports and to conduct the initial performance tests. However, there are no new sources. For the 660 sources subject, it was estimated that it would take: 2640 person-hours to fill out quarterly and semiannual emission reports and 60,225 person-hours to check, maintain, and operate continuous emission monitors (assuming a source operates 365 days per year).

The average annual burden to industry over the past three year period from recordkeeping and reporting requirements had been estimated at 62,865 person-hours. The respondents costs was calculated on the basis of $14.50 plus 110 percent overhead. The average annual burden to industry over the past three years was estimated to be $1,914,236.

This estimate 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.

NSPS Subpart Da; Electric Utility Steam Generating Units

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for which construction is commenced after September 18, 1978.

Title: New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (Subpart Da)—Information Requirements (EPA ICR No. 1053.04; OMB No. 2060–0023). This is a request for extension of a currently approved information collection.

Abstract: Owners or operators of Electric Utility Steam Generating Units capable of combusting more than 73 megawatts heat input of fossil fuel must provide EPA, or the delegated State regulatory authority with the following one-time-only reports: Notifications of the anticipated and actual date of start up, notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, notification of any physical or operational changes to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any regulated air pollutant, notification of the date upon which demonstration of the continuous monitoring system performance commences, notification of the date of the initial performance test, and results of the performance test.

Owners and operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any start up, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an effected facility, or malfunction in the operation of the air pollution control device, or any periods during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports, and records are required in general of all sources subject to NSPS.

In addition to reporting and recordkeeping requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.7, facilities subject to this subpart must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system (CMS) to monitor SO_2, NO_x and opacity (specified in 40 CFR 60.7 and 40 CFR 60.47a), and must notify EPA or the State regulatory authority of the date upon which demonstration of the CMS performance commences (specified in 40 CFR 60.47a). Owners or operators must submit quarterly reports indicating whether compliance was achieved, and their assessment of monitoring system performance (specified in 40 CFR 60.49a). The notifications and reports enable EPA or the delegated State regulatory authority to determine that best demonstration technology is installed and properly operated and maintained and to schedule inspections.

To ensure compliance with these standards, the required records and reports are necessary to enable the Administrator: (1) To identify new, modified, or reconstructed sources subject to the standard; (2) to ensure that the emission limits are being achieved; and (3) to ensure that emission reduction systems are being operated and maintained properly. In the absence of such information collection requirements, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act and in accordance with any applicable permit. 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.

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 Agency computed the burden for each of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry for the currently approved 1992 Information Collection Request (ICR). Where applicable, the Agency identified specific tasks and made assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paper Reduction Act.

The estimate was based on the assumption that there would be seven new effected facilities each year and

there was an average of 71 sources in existence for the three years covered by the ICR. For the new sources, it was estimated that it would take: one person-hours to read the instructions, 502 person-hours to gather the information to write the initial reports and 171 person-hours to conduct the initial performance tests and reference method 9 test (assuming that 20% of the tests must be repeated). For all sources, it was estimated that it would take : 32 person-hours to fill out quarterly and semiannual emission reports and 182 person-hours to check, maintain, and operate continuous emission monitors (assuming a source operates 365 days per year).

The average annual burden to industry over the past three year period from recordkeeping and reporting requirements had been estimated at 19,597 person-hours. The respondents costs was calculated on the basis of $14.50 plus 110 percent overhead. The average annual burden to industry over the past three years was estimated to be $596,733.

This estimate 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.

NSPS subpart BB: Kraft Pulp Mills

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart BB, Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills.

Title: NSPS Subpart BB, Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills. OMB Control Number: 2060–0021, Expiration date: September 30, 1996.

Abstract: This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with Subpart BB, New Source Performance Standards for Kraft Pulp Mills. In the Administrator's judgement, particulate matter and Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) from kraft pulp mills cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, New Source Performance Standards have been promulgated for this source category as required under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act.

The control of emissions of particulate matter and TRS requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the proper operation and maintenance of that equipment. These standards rely on the capture of pollutants vented to a control device.

Owners or operators of kraft pulp mills subject to NSPS Subpart BB are required to make initial notifications for construction, startup, and performance testing. They must also report the results of a performance test, and demonstration of a continuous monitoring system if applicable. After the initial recordkeeping and reporting requirements, semiannual excess emission reports are required.

Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or malfunction in the operation of the air pollution control device, or any periods during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports and records are required in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

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.

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: At the writing of the previous ICR there were 65 sources currently subject to the standards. It is estimated that 2 additional sources per year will become subject to the standard. The current ICR estimates average annual burden to the industry to be 14,996 person hours. The respondent costs have been calculated on the basis of $14.50 per hour plus 110 percent overhead rate. The current ICR also estimates the average annual burden to the industry is $456,297.

The following is a breakdown of burden used in the ICR. Burden is calculated as two hours for respondents to write the reports for; notification of construction or reconstruction, notification of physical or operational changes, notification of anticipated startup, notification of actual startup, notification of initial performance test, notification of demonstration of CMS. Initial performance tests are allocated 370 burden hours. It is assumed that 20% of all affected facilities will have to repeat performance tests. The ICR allocates four hours for Method 9.

The recordkeeping burden is estimated to be 30 minutes to enter records of operating parameters. It is assumed that the plant will operate 350 days a year, therefore, this information will be recorded 350 times a year. Sources which have excess emission are required to submit excess emission reports. These reports are allocated 16 burden hours with an average of 2 reports per year. There is no additional third party burden relevant to this ICR.

These estimates include 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.

NSPS Subpart CC: Glass Manufacturing Plants

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart CC, Standards of Performance for Glass Manufacturing Plants.

Title: NSPS Subpart CC, Standards of Performance for Glass Manufacturing Plants. OMB Control Number: 2060–0054, Expiration date: August 31, 1996

Abstract: This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with Subpart CC, New Source Performance Standards for Glass Manufacturing Plants. This information notifies the Agency when a source becomes subject to the regulations, and

informs the Agency that the source is in compliance when it begins operation. In the Administrator's judgement, particulate matter from glass manufacturing plants cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, New Source Performance Standards have been promulgated for this source category as required under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act.

The control of emissions of particulate matter requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the proper operation and maintenance of that equipment. These standards rely on the capture of pollutants vented to a control device.

Owners or operators of glass manufacturing plants subject to NSPS Subpart CC are required to make initial notifications for construction, startup, and performance testing. They must also report the results of a performance test, and demonstration of a continuous monitoring system if applicable. After the initial recordkeeping and reporting requirements, semiannual excess emission reports are required but only from sources with modified processes. It is estimated that seventy five percent of sources will have modified processes.

Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or malfunction in the operation of the air pollution control device, or any periods during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports and records are required in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

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.

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: At the writing of the previous ICR there were 25 sources currently subject to the standards. It is estimated that 1.7 additional sources per year will become subject to the standard. The current ICR estimates average burden to the industry to be 2212 person hours. The respondent costs have been calculated on the basis of $14.50 per hour plus 110 percent overhead rate. The current ICR also estimates the average annual burden to the industry is $67,369.

The following is a breakdown of burden used in the ICR. Burden is calculated as two hours for respondents to write the reports for; notification of construction or reconstruction, notification of physical or operational changes, notification of anticipated startup, notification of actual startup, notification of initial performance test, notification of demonstration of COM. Initial performance tests are allocated 160 burden hours. It is assumed that 20% of all affected facilities will have to repeat performance tests. Sources which have modified processes are required to submit semiannual excess emission reports. Excess emission reports are allocated 8 burden hours and 2 reports per year.

The recordkeeping burden is estimated to be 15 minutes to enter records of operating parameters. It is assumed that the plant will operate 250 days a year, therefore, this information will be recorded 250 times a year. This estimate 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.

NSPS Subpart HH: Lime Manufacturing Plants

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart HH, Standards of Performance for Lime Manufacturing Plants.

Title: NSPS Subpart HH, Standards of Performance for Lime Manufacturing Plants. OMB Control Number: 2060–0063, Expiration date: October 31, 1996.

Abstract: This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with Subpart HH, New Source Performance Standards for Lime Manufacturing Plants. In the Administrator's judgement, particulate matter from lime manufacturing plants cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, New Source Performance Standards have been promulgated for this source category as required under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act.

The control of emissions of particulate matter requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the proper operation and maintenance of that equipment. These standards rely on the capture of pollutants vented to a control device.

Owners or operators of lime manufacturing plants subject to NSPS Subpart HH are required to make initial notifications for construction, startup, and performance testing. They must also report the results of a performance test, and demonstration of a continuous monitoring system if applicable. After the initial recordkeeping and reporting requirements, semiannual excess emission reports are required.

Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or malfunction in the operation of the air pollution control device, or any periods during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports and records are required in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

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.

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: At the writing of the previous ICR there were 32 sources currently subject to the standards. It is estimated that 2 additional sources per year will become subject to the standard. The current ICR estimates average annual burden to the industry to be 3031 person hours. The respondent costs have been calculated on the basis of $14.50 per hour plus 110 percent overhead rate. The current ICR also estimates the average annual burden to the industry is $92,297.

The following is a breakdown of burden used in the ICR. Burden is calculated as two hours for respondents to write the reports for; notification of construction or reconstruction, notification of physical or operational changes, notification of anticipated startup, notification of actual startup, notification of initial performance test, notification of demonstration of COM. Initial performance tests are allocated 280 burden hours. It is assumed that 20% of all affected facilities will have to repeat performance tests. The ICR allocates four hours for Method 9. These are all one time only burdens.

The recordkeeping burden is estimated to be 15 minutes to enter records of operating parameters. It is assumed that the plant will operate 250 days a year, therefore, this information will be recorded 250 times a year. Sources which have excess emission are required to submit excess emission reports. These reports are allocated 8 burden hours with an average of 2 reports per year. There is no additional third party burden relevant to this ICR.

These estimates include 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.

NSPS Subpart MM; Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart MM, Standards of Performance for Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations.

Title: NSPS Subpart MM, Standards of Performance for Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations. OMB Control Number: 2060–0034, Expiration Date: October 31, 1996.

Abstract: This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with Subpart MM, New Source Performance Standards for Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations. In the Administrator's judgement, VOC emissions from auto mobile and light duty truck surface coating operations cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, New Source Performance Standards have been promulgated for this source category as required under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act.

The control of emissions of VOC requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the proper operation and maintenance of that equipment. These standards rely on the capture of pollutants vented to a control device.

Owners or operators of surface coating operations for automobile and light duty trucks subject to NSPS Subpart MM are required to make initial notifications for construction, startup, and performance testing. They must also report the results of a performance test, and demonstration of a continuous monitoring system if applicable. After the initial recordkeeping and reporting requirements, semiannual excess emission reports are required. Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or malfunction in the operation of the air pollution control device, or any periods during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports and records are required in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

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.

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: At the writing of the previous ICR there were 38 sources currently subject to the standards. It is estimated that 3 additional sources per year will become subject to the standard. The current ICR estimates average annual burden to the industry to be 2174 person hours. The respondent costs have been calculated on the basis of $14.50 per hour plus 110 percent overhead rate. The current ICR also estimates the average annual burden to the industry is $66,198.

The following is a breakdown of burden used in the ICR. Burden is calculated as two hours for respondents to write the reports for; notification of construction or reconstruction, notification of physical or operational changes, notification of anticipated startup, notification of actual startup, notification of initial performance test. Initial performance tests are allocated 180 burden hours. It is assumed that 20% of all affected facilities will have to repeat performance tests.

The recordkeeping burden is estimated to be 15 minutes to enter records of operating parameters. It is assumed that the plant will operate 250 days a year, therefore, this information will be recorded 250 times a year. Sources which have excess emissions are required to submit excess emission reports. These reports are allocated 8 burden hours with an average of 2 reports per year. There is no additional third party burden relevant to this ICR.

This estimate 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.

NSPS Subpart RR; Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label

Affected entities: Facilities affected by this action are those that are subject to the Clean Air Act New Source Performance Standard subpart RR, which applies to facility owners and operators who manufacture pressure sensitive tape and labels and whose facilities were built, modified or reconstructed after December 30, 1980.

Title: ''NSPS for Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating (subpart RR)—information requirements,'' OMB control number: 2060–0004, Expiration date 10/31/96.

Abstract: This ICR contains record keeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with subpart RR, New Source Performance Standards for facilities that manufacture pressure sensitive tape and labels. In the Administrator's judgement volatile organic compounds (VOC's) from this industry contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health and welfare. Therefore, this NSPS was promulgated under Clean Air Act (CAA) section 111 for this source category. EPA is granted the authority to require facilities to provide information concerning their air emissions under CAA sections 111(a) and 114(a).

Owners and operators of the affected facilities must make the following onetime-only reports: notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the anticipated and actual dates of initial start-up; notification of any physical change to an existing facility that may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate; notification of initial performance test and the results of the initial performance test. Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrences and duration of any start-up, shut-down or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

Monitoring requirements specific to these coating operations consist of maintaining a calendar month record of all coatings used and their VOC content, the amount of solvent applied and recovered when a solvent recovery device is used, temperature of exhaust gases if thermal incineration is used, temperature of exhaust gases both upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed if catalytic incineration is used and an indication that a hood or enclosure device to capture fugitive emissions is operational. Any affected facility that inputs to the coating process 45 Mg of VOC or less per 12 month period is not subject to the emission limits of 40 CFR § 60.442, however, the effected facility shall maintain a 12 month record of the amount of solvent applied in the coating at the facility.

When thermal or catalytic incineration is performed, the owner or operator shall keep records of each three-hour period during which the incinerator temperature averaged more than 38 degrees celsius below the temperature of the most recent performance test. Records of this information shall be kept at the source for a period of two years.

The record keeping requirements for the surface coating industry of pressure sensitive tape and labels consist of the occurrence and duration of any start-up and malfunctions as described. They include the initial performance test results including information necessary to determine conditions of the performance test, and performance test measurements and results including, for affected facilities complying with the standard without the use of add-on controls, a weighted average of the mass of solvent used per mass of coating solids applied; the weighted average mass of VOC per mass of coating solids applied at facilities controlled by a solvent recovery device; and the weighted average mass of VOC per mass of coating solids applied being used at a facility controlled by a solvent destruction device; and the results of the monthly performance and records of operating parameters. Records of start-ups, shutdowns, and malfunctions should be noted as they occur. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file of these measurements, and retain the file for at least two years following the date of such measurements and records.

The reporting requirements for this industry currently include the initial notifications listed, the initial performance test results, quarterly reports of excess VOC emissions, and semiannual reports when no excess emissions are recorded. Semiannual monitoring system results shall include temperature variances of the control device, the date and time of the deviance, the nature and cause of the malfunction (if known) and corrective measures taken, and identification of the time period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative.

Notifications inform the Agency or delegated authority about when a source becomes subject to the standard. The reviewing authority can then inspect the source to check if the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated. Performance test reports are needed as these are the Agency's record of a source's initial capability to comply with the emissions standard. The semiannual reports are used for problem identification, and a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations.

This collected information is used by the Agency to efficiently monitor industry compliance with NSPS. In the absence of collecting such information, continuous monitoring of compliance with the standards could be ensured only through continuous on-site inspections by regulatory agency personnel, which would be extremely costly.

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.

Data submitted to EPA that is deemed Confidential Business Information will be safeguarded according to the Agency policies set forth in Title 40, Chapter 1, Part 2, Subpart B—Confidentiality of Business Information (see 40 CFR 2).

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.

Burden Statement: The reporting requirements for this information collection consist of performance testing, notifications and VOC emission reporting. EPA estimates that each initial performance test will take 60 hours to complete and that 45 new or modified facilities will be required to conduct the tests each year and that about 20 percent will fail and have to re-test. In addition, there are monthly

performance tests which take approximately 1 hour to conduct, for a total of 12 hours per year per facility. These are conducted to ensure that the pollution control systems are working. In terms of the notification requirements, EPA estimates that on average it takes two hours to prepare the four different notifications for a new plant, notification of construction, anticipated start-up, actual start-up, initial performance test, and submission of the initial performance test.

Each facility is required to report on a semiannual basis the amount of emissions that the facility emitted in excess of the emission standard. Assuming that a facility would submit one report a year for excess emissions in addition to the required semiannual emission report a facility would spend about 5 hours preparing each report for a total of 10 hours per year. For those facilities using incineration (assume 80 percent of all facilities) to control emissions, exhaust gas temperature reports would be submitted semiannually and would take approximately 4 hours to prepare for a total of 8 hours per facility. The emissions recordkeeping takes approximately 15 minutes per day and assuming that the facility is operational for 250 days a year the time expended on this activity would be 62 hours and 30 minutes. An existing facility that is in compliance will spend about 92 hours and 30 minutes complying with the standard. A facility that is new or that has been modified will spend an additional 68 hours complying with the performance test and notifications for new facilities. EPA assumes the average wage is $14.95 per hour plus 110 percent overhead, which equals $30.45. Thus, plants that are in compliance and that are not new or newly modified will spend about $2,817 for compliance with the information collection requirements. Newly built or modified plants will spend about $4,668 to comply with the information collection requirements. EPA estimates that there were 504 affected facilities at the time of the previous ICR renewal plus the average number of facilities to come on-line over the following three years, 45 facilities, totalling 549 sources that are subject to the standard. The total industry annual burden according to EPA's estimate is 54,921 hours or $1,672,346.

This estimate 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.

NSPS Subpart SS; Large Appliance Surface Coating

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are each large appliance surface coating line in which organic coatings are applied and for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced after December 24, 1980. A surface coating line includes the coating application station(s), flash-off area, and curing oven.

Title: NSPS for Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances - Information Requirements; OMB NO.: 2060–0108; Expiration date: October 31, 1996.

Abstract: The EPA is charged under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, to establish standards of performance for new stationary sources that reflect:

> * * * application of the best technological system of continuous emissions reduction which (taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emissions reduction, of any nonair quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements) the Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated [Section 111(a)(1)].

The Agency refers to this charge as selecting the best demonstrated technology (BDT). Section 111 also requires that the Administrator review, and, if appropriate revise such standards every four years. In addition, Section 114(a) states that:

> * * * the Administrator may require any owner or operator subject to any requirement of this Act to (A) establish and maintain such records, (B) make such reports, install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment or methods (in accordance with such methods at such locations, at such intervals, and in such manner as the Administrator shall prescribe), and (D) provide such other information, as he may reasonably require.

In the Administrator's judgment, VOC emissions from the large appliance surface coating industry cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, an NSPS was promulgated for this source category.

The control of VOC emissions from large appliance coating operations requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the operation and maintenance of that equipment. VOC emissions from the coating of large appliances result from the application and curing or drying of organic coatings on the surface of each large appliance part or product. These standards rely on the reduction of VOC emissions through either a capture system and incinerator or a capture system and solvent recovery system.

Information is recorded in sufficient detail to enable owners or operators to demonstrate compliance with the standards. This information is used to monitor effective operation of the capture system and control devices, thus ensuring continuous compliance with the standards. The semiannual reporting requirement for no exceedances of the monitoring parameters provides a good indication of a source's compliance status.

The information collected from record keeping and reporting requirements is also used for targeting inspections, and is of sufficient quality to be used as evidence in court. 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.

In order to ensure compliance with these standards, adequate record keeping is necessary. In the absence of such information, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether the standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act.

Owners/operators of affected facilities must report excess emissions and deviations in operating parameters on a quarterly basis. Where no exceedances have occurred during a particular quarter, a report stating this shall be submitted semi-annually.

Notification of construction and startup indicates to enforcement personnel when a new affected facility has been constructed and therefore is subject to the standards. The information generated by the monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements described above is used by the Agency to ensure facilities affected by the NSPS continue to operate the control equipment used to achieve compliance with the NSPS.

The Agency has calculated individual burdens for each of the record keeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry. The individual burdens are expressed under standardized headings believed to be consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. Where appropriate, specific tasks and major assumptions have been identified.

The record keeeping and reporting requirements burden are as follows: Read Instructions—26 hours; Notification of construction or reconstruction—52 hours; Notification of anticipated date of initial startup—52 hours; Notification of actual date of initial startup—52 hours; Initial Performance Test—1,560 hours; Repeat Performance Test—312 hours; Monthly performance test—3528 hours; Report performance test—3,675 hours; Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate temperature monitoring device—1,880 hours; Identify and record incinerator combustion temperature; Identify and record excess emissions—3675 hours; Records of operating parameters—18,375.

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 individual burdens for each of the record keeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry are consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. The only type of industry costs associated with the information collection activity in the standards are labor costs. The labor estimates in the table were derived from standard estimates based on EPA's experience with other standards. The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these record keeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 29,512 person-hours for 268 existing facilities. It is estimated that each year 26 new sources will replace existing sources. No growth in facilities is expected during the next three years. The respondent costs have been calculated on the basis of $14.50 per hour plus 110 percent overhead. The average annual burden to industry over the next three years of the ICR is estimated to be $898,641. This estimate 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.

NSPS Subpart TT; Metal Coil Surface Coating

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are each metal coil surface coating operation in which organic coatings are applied and for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced after January 5, 1981. A metal coil surface coating operation means the application system used to apply an organic coating to the surface of any continuous metal strip with thickness of 0.15 millimeter (mm) (0.0006 in.) Or more that is packaged in a roll or coil.

Title: NSPS for Metal Coil Surface Coating, Subpart TT—Information Requirements; OMB NO.: 2060–0107; Expiration date: October 31, 1996.

Abstract: The EPA is charged under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, to establish standards of performance for new stationary sources that reflect:

* * * application of the best technological system of continuous emissions reduction which (taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emissions reduction, of any nonair quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements) the Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated [Section 111(a)(1)].

The Agency refers to this charge as selecting the best demonstrated technology (BDT). Section 111 also requires that the Administrator review, and, if appropriate revise such standards every four years. In addition, Section 114(a) states that:

* * * the Administrator may require any owner or operator subject to any requirement of this Act to (A) establish and maintain such records, (B) make such reports, install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment or methods (in accordance with such methods at such locations, at such intervals, and in such manner as the Administrator shall prescribe), and (D) provide such other information, as he may reasonably require.

In the Administrator's judgment, VOC emissions from the metal coil surface coating industry cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, an NSPS was promulgated for this source category.

The control of VOC emissions from large appliance coating operations requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the operation and maintenance of that equipment. VOC emissions from the coating of metal coils result from the application and curing or drying of organic coatings on the coil or roll surface. These standards rely on the reduction of VOC emissions through either a capture system and incinerator or a capture system and solvent recovery system.

Information is recorded in sufficient detail to enable owners or operators to demonstrate compliance with the standards. This information is used to monitor effective operation of the capture system and control devices, thus ensuring continuous compliance with the standards. The semiannual reporting requirement for no exceedances of the monitoring parameters provides a good indication of a source's compliance status.

The information collected from record keeping and reporting requirements is also used for targeting inspections, and is of sufficient quality to be used as evidence in court. 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.

In order to ensure compliance with these standards, adequate record keeping is necessary. In the absence of such information, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether the standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act.

Owners/operators of affected facilities must report excess emissions and deviations in operating parameters on a quarterly basis. Where no exceedances have occurred during a particular quarter, a report stating this shall be submitted semi-annually.

Notification of construction and startup indicates to enforcement personnel when a new affected facility has been constructed and therefore is subject to the standards. The information generated by the monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements described above is used by the Agency to ensure facilities affected by the NSPS continue to operate the control equipment used to achieve compliance with the NSPS.

The Agency has calculated individual burdens for each of the record keeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry. The individual burdens are expressed under standardized

headings believed to be consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. Where appropriate, specific tasks and major assumptions have been identified.

The record keeeping and reporting requirements burden are as follows: Read instructions—6 hours; Report of initial performance test—360 hours; Repeat of performance test—72 hours; Notification of construction or reconstruction—12 hours; Notification of anticipated data of initial startup—12 hours; Notification of actual date of initial startup—12 hours; Emission Reports—1,450 hours; Temperature reports—744 hours; Monthly performance test—1,392 hours; Record operating parameters—7,250.

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 individual burdens for each of the record keeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry are consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. The only type of industry costs associated with the information collection activity in the standards are labor costs. The labor estimates in the table were derived from standard estimates based on EPA's experience with other standards. The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these record keeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 11,310 person-hours for 116 existing facilities. It is estimated that each year 3 new sources will be required to meet these reporting requirements. The respondent costs have been calculated on the basis of $14.50 per hour plus 110 percent overhead. The average annual burden to industry over the next three years of the ICR is estimated to be $344,390. This estimate 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.

NSPS Subpart WW; Beverage Can Surface Coating

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are each facility with beverage can surface coating lines: each exterior base coat operation, each overvarnish coating operation, and each inside spray coating operation and for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced after November 26, 1980. A surface coating line includes the coating application station(s), flash-off area, and curing oven.

Title: NSPS for the Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry—Information Requirements; OMB No.: 2060–0001; Expiration date: October 31, 1996.

Abstract: The EPA is charged under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, to establish standards of performance for new stationary sources that reflect:

* * * application of the best technological system of continuous emissions reduction which (taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emissions reduction, of any nonair quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements) the Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated [Section 111(a)(1)].

The Agency refers to this charge as selecting the best demonstrated technology (BDT). Section 111 also requires that the Administrator review, and, if appropriate, revise such standards every four years. In addition, Section 114(a) states that:

* * * the Administrator may require any owner or operator subject to any requirement of this Act to (A) establish and maintain such records, (B) make such reports, install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment or methods (in accordance with such methods at such locations, at such intervals, and in such manner as the Administrator shall prescribe), and (D) provide such other information, as he may reasonably require.

In the Administrator's judgment, VOC emissions from the beverage can surface coating industry cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, an NSPS was promulgated for this source category.

The control of VOC emissions from beverage can surface coating lines requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the operation and maintenance of that equipment. VOC emissions from the coating of beverage can surfaces result from the application and curing or drying of organic coatings on the surface of each beverage can part or product. These standards rely on the reduction of VOC emissions through either a capture system and incinerator or a capture system and solvent recovery system.

Information is recorded in sufficient detail to enable owners or operators to demonstrate compliance with the standards. This information is used to monitor effective operation of the capture system and control devices, thus ensuring continuous compliance with the standards. The semiannual reporting requirement for no exceedances of the monitoring parameters provides a good indication of a source's compliance status.

The information collected from record keeping and reporting requirements is also used for targeting inspections, and is of sufficient quality to be used as evidence in court. 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.

In order to ensure compliance with these standards, adequate record keeping is necessary. In the absence of such information, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether the standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act.

Owners/operators of affected facilities must report excess emissions and deviations in operating parameters on a quarterly basis. Where no exceedances have occurred during a particular quarter, a report stating this shall be submitted semiannually.

Notification of construction and startup indicates to enforcement personnel when a new affected facility has been constructed and therefore is subject to the standards. The information generated by the monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements described above is used by the Agency to ensure facilities affected by the NSPS continue to operate the control equipment used to achieve compliance with the NSPS.

The Agency has calculated individual burdens for each of the record keeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry. The individual burdens are expressed under standardized

headings believed to be consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. Where appropriate, specific tasks and major assumptions have been identified. The record keeping and reporting requirements burden are as follows: Read instructions—2 hours; Report of initial performance test—120; Repeat of performance test—120 hours; Notification of construction or reconstruction—4 hours; Notification of anticipated date of initial startup—4 hours; Notification of actual date of initial startup—4 hours; Notification of initial performance test—4 hours; VOC emission reports—263 hours; Temperature reports—136 hours; Monthly performance test—252 hours; Records of operating parameters—1,916 hours.

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 individual burdens for each of the record keeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry are consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. The only type of industry costs associated with the information collection activity in the standards are labor costs. The labor estimates in the table were derived from standard estimates based on EPA's experience with other standards. The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these record keeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 2,729 person-hours for 21 existing facilities. It is estimated that each year 2 new sources will replace existing sources with no net increase in facilities required to report. The respondent costs have been calculated on the basis of $14.50 per hour plus 110 percent overhead. The average annual burden to industry over the next three years of the ICR is estimated to be $83,098. This estimate 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.

NSPS Subpart GGG; Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are process units at petroleum refineries that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after January 4, 1983. Affected process units include each group of equipment assembled to produce intermediate or final products from petroleum, unfinished petroleum derivatives, or other intermediates.

Title: Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum—Refineries NSPS Subpart GGG, OMB Number 2060–0067, expires August 31, 1996.

Abstract: Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only reports: notifications of the anticipated and actual date of startup, notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any regulated air pollutant, notification of the date of the initial performance test, and results of the performance tests.

Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility. These notifications, reports and records are required in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

Semiannual reports are required to measure compliance with the standards of NSPS Subpart VV. Monthly monitoring of equipment in VOC service shall take place as specified in Subpart VV Section 60.485(b). If no leaks are detected for two successive months, monitoring may be performed once per quarter. If a leak is detected, the equipment shall be monitored monthly until a leak is not detected for two successive months. Also, leak location shall be recorded in a log, and this information shall be kept available for at least two years. Leaks shall be repaired within 15 days and the date of successful repair shall be recorded in the log.

Semiannual reports shall be submitted itemizing information for each month. All reports are to be sent to the delegated State or local authority. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the EPA Regional office. Notifications are used to inform the agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the standard. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to check if the standard is being met. Performance test results are needed as these are the Agency's record of a sources initial capacity to meet the standard. The semi annual reports are used for problem identification, as a check on source operations and maintenance, and for compliance determinations.

In the Administrator's judgement, VOC emissions from process units cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, New Source Performance Standards have been promulgated for this source category as required under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act.

The control of emissions of VOC from process units requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the proper operation and maintenance of that equipment so that emissions can be minimized. VOC emissions from process units are the result of equipment leaks. These standards rely on the maintenance of the equipment and adequate monitoring.

To ensure compliance with these standards, adequate recordkeeping and reporting is necessary. In the absence of such information collection requirements, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether the standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act and in accordance with any applicable permit.

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.

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 Agency computed the burden for each of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry for the currently approved 1993 Information Collection Request (ICR). Where appropriate, the Agency identified specific tasks and made assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paper Reduction Act.

The estimate was based on the assumption that there would be three new affected facilities each year and that there was an average of 25 sources in existence at the start of the three years covered by the ICR. For the new sources, it was estimated that it would take: three person-hours to read the instructions (one hour per respondent), 24 person-hours to gather the information to write the initial reports (8 hours per respondent) and 86 person-hours (18 hours per respondent) to conduct the initial performance tests (assuming that 60% of the tests must be repeated). For all sources, it was estimated that it would take: 480 person-hours (16 hours per respondent) to fill out the excess emission reports, and 3,285 person-hours (109.5 hours per respondent) to enter information for records of operating parameters (assuming a source operates 365 days per year and that it takes 0.3 hours per occurrence).

The annual average annual burden to industry over the past three year period from recordkeeping and reporting requirements had been estimated at 3,878 person-hours. The respondents costs was calculated on the basis of $14.50 per hour plus 110 percent overhead. The average annual burden to industry over the past three years was estimated to be $118,085.

This estimate includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, 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.

NSPS Subpart HHH: Synthetic Fiber Production

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart HHH, Standards of Performance for Synthetic Fiber Production. These standards apply to solvent spun synthetic fiber process that produces more than 500 megagrams of fiber per year and commenced construction or reconstruction after November 23, 1982. These standards do not apply to any facility that uses the reaction spinning process to produce spandex fiber or the viscose process to produce rayon fiber. This standard does not apply to modified sources.

Title: NSPS Subpart HHH, Standards of Performance for Synthetic Fiber Production. OMB Control Number: 2060–0059, EPA #1156.

Expiration date: October 31, 1996.

Abstract: This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with Subpart HHH, New Source Performance Standards for Synthetic Fiber Production. In the Administrator's judgment, VOCs from synthetic fiber production plants cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, New Source Performance Standards have been promulgated for this source category as required under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act.

The control of emissions of VOCs requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the proper operation and maintenance of that equipment. These standards rely on the capture of pollutants vented to a control device.

Owners or operators of synthetic fiber production plants subject to NSPS Subpart HHH are required to make initial notifications for construction, startup, and performance testing. They must also report the results of a performance test, and demonstration of a continuous monitoring system if applicable. After the initial recordkeeping and reporting requirements, excess emission reports are required quarterly. Semiannual reports are filed if no excess emissions.

Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or malfunction in the operation of the air pollution control device, or any periods during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports and records are required in general, of all sources subject to NSPS. NSPS subpart HHH also requires semiannual reports of VOCs used, and reports of excess fiber production.

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.

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: At the writing of the previous ICR there were 25 sources currently subject to the standards. It is estimated that 1 additional source per year will become subject to the standard. The current ICR estimates average annual burden to the industry to be 2325 person hours. The respondent costs have been calculated on the basis of $14.50 per hour plus 110 percent overhead rate. The current ICR also estimates the average annual burden to the industry is $70,796.

The following is a breakdown of burden used in the ICR. Burden is calculated as two hours for respondents to write the reports for: notification of construction or reconstruction, notification of physical or operational changes, notification of anticipated startup, notification of actual startup, notification of initial performance test, notification of demonstration of COM. Initial performance tests are allocated 72 burden hours. It is assumed that 20% of all affected facilities will have to repeat performance tests. These are all one time only burdens.

The recordkeeping burden is estimated to be 15 minutes to enter records of operating parameters. It is assumed that the plant will operate 250

days a year, therefore, this information will be recorded 250 times a year. Sources which have excess emission are required to submit excess emission reports. These reports are estimated to take 8 hours. It is assumed that each facility will submit one quarterly report every other year in addition to the semiannual reports. There is no additional third party burden relevant to this ICR.

These estimates include 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.

NSPS Subpart III and NNN; Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes, and Distillation Operations

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to the Standards of Performance of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions from the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes, Subpart III and Distillation Operations, Subpart NNN with the exceptions listed in 40 CFR 60.660(c).

Title: NSPS for SOCMI Air Oxidation Unit Processes and Distillation Operations, Subpart III and NNN, OMB number 2060–0197, expires August 31, 1996.

Abstract: This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR Part 60.610, Subpart III, Standards of Performance for VOC Emissions from SOCMI Air Oxidation Unit Processes and 40 CFR Part 60.660, Subpart NNN, Standards of Performance for VOC from SOCMI Distillation Operations. This information is used by the Agency to identify sources subject to the standards and to insure that the best demonstrated technology is being properly applied. The standards require periodic recordkeeping to document process information relating to the sources' ability to meet the requirements of the standard and to note the operation conditions under which compliance was achieved.

In the Administrator's judgment, VOC emissions from SOCMI air oxidation unit processes and distillation operations cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, NSPS were promulgated for this source category.

Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only reports: notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the anticipated and actual dates of startup; notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate; notification of the date of the initial performance test; and the results of the initial performance test. Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

In addition, owners/operators of affected facilities are required to record periods of operation during which the performance boundaries are exceeded, results of flare pilot flame monitoring, all periods of operation of a boiler or process heater, and to continuously record the indication of vent stream flow to the control device. Records of startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions should be noted as they occur. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file of all of these records, and retain the file for at least two years following the date of such measurements and records.

The reporting requirements for this industry currently include the initial notifications listed, the initial performance test results, and semiannual reports. Semiannual reports shall include the following: all exceedances of parameter boundaries; all periods during which the vent stream is diverted from the control device or has no flowrate; all periods when the boiler or process heater was not operated; all periods in which the pilot flame of the flare was absent; and any recalculation of the TRE index value.

All reports are sent to the delegated State or local authority. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the EPA Regional Office. Notifications are used to inform the Agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the standard. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to check if the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated and the standard is being met. Performance test reports are needed as these are the Agency's records of a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard, and note the operating conditions under which compliance was achieved. The semiannual reports are used for problem identification, as a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations.

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 listed in 40 CFR Part 9.

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 Agency computed the burden for each of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry for the currently approved ICR. Where appropriate, the Agency identified specific tasks and made assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

The burden estimates for NSPS Subpart III:

The estimate was based on the assumption that there would be 10 new affected facilities each year and that there would be an annual average of 75 affected facilities over each of the next three years covered by the ICR. For new sources, it was estimated that it would take: 10 person hours to read the instructions, 600 person hours to conduct the initial performance tests (assuming that 20% of the tests must be repeated), and 70 person hours to gather the information and write the initial reports. For all sources, it was estimated that it would take: 450 person hours to fill out semiannual reports and 6,305

person hours to enter information for records of operating parameters.

The annual average burden to industry for the three-year period covered by this ICR from recordkeeping and reporting requirements has been estimated at 7,435 person hours. The respondents cost were calculated on the basis of $21.00 per hour plus 110% overhead. The total annual burden to industry is estimated at $327,884.

The burden estimates for NSPS Subpart NNN:

The estimate was based on the assumption that there would be 236 new affected facilities each year and that there would be an annual average of 1770 affected facilities over each of the next three years covered by the ICR. For new sources, it was estimated that it would take: 236 person hours to read the instructions, 16,992 person hours to conduct the initial performance tests (assuming that 20% of the tests must be repeated), and 1,625 person hours to gather the information and write the initial reports. For all sources, it was estimated that it would take: 10,620 person hours to fill out semiannual reports and 148,798 person hours to enter information for records of operating parameters.

The annual average burden to industry for the three-year period covered by this ICR from recordkeeping and reporting requirements has been estimated at 178,271 person hours. The respondents cost were calculated on the basis of $21.00 per hour plus 110% overhead. The total annual burden to industry is estimated at $7,861,751.

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. No additional third party burden is associated with this ICR.

NSPS subparts KKK/LLL: Onshore Natural Gas Processing

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those onshore natural gas processing plants for which construction is commenced after January 20, 1984. More specifically for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions affected facilities include compressors in VOC service or inlet gas service, and process units. For sulfur dioxide (SO2), the affected facilities include each sweetening unit.

Title: New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants/ Equipment Leaks of VOC (Subpart KKK) and Emissions of SO2 (Subpart LLL)—Reporting and Recordkeeping (EPA ICR No. 1086.03; OMB No, 2060–0120). This is a request for extension of a currently approved information collection.

Abstract: Owners or operators of onshore natural gas processing units must provide EPA, or the delegated State regulatory authority with the following one-time-only reports (specified in 40 CFR 60.7): Notifications of the anticipated and actual date of start up, notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, notification of any physical or operational changes to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any regulated air pollutant. For large facilities subject to Subpart LLL facilities must provide notification of the date upon which demonstration of the continuous monitoring system performance commences, notification of the date of the initial performance test, and results of the performance test.

Owners and operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any start up, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an effected facility, or malfunction in the operation of the air pollution control device, or any periods during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports, and records are required in general of all sources subject to NSPS.

Facilities subject to Subpart KKK shall provide information on leaks from pressure relief devices, the date the leak was detected, repair method used and other pertinent details. Facilities subject to Subpart LLL must provide information on excess emissions of SO2.

In addition to reporting and recordkeeping requirements, large facilities subject to Subpart LLL must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system (CMS) to monitor SO_2 and must notify EPA or the State regulatory authority of the date upon which demonstration of the CMS performance commences. Owners or operators must submit semiannual reports indicating whether compliance was achieved, and their assessment of monitoring system performance (specified in 40 CFR 60.7). The notifications and reports enable EPA or the delegated State regulatory authority to determine that best demonstration technology is installed and properly operated and maintained and to schedule inspections.

To ensure compliance with these standards, the required records and reports are necessary to enable the Administrator: (1) To identify new, modified, or reconstructed sources subject to the standard; (2) to ensure that the emission limits are being achieved; and (3) to ensure that emission reduction systems are being operated and maintained properly. In the absence of such information collection requirements, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act and in accordance with any applicable permit.

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.

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 Agency computed the burden for each of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry for the currently approved 1993 Information Collection Request (ICR). Where applicable, the Agency identified specific tasks and made assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paper Reduction Act.

The estimate was based on the assumption that there would be 32 new effected facilities subject to Subpart KKK and Subpart LLL per year. Approximately 236 sources are currently subject to these standards. The

annual burden of reporting and recordkeeping requirements for facilities subject to Subpart KKK and Subpart LLL are summarized by the following information. The reporting requirements for Subpart KKK are as follows: Read instructions (1 person-hour), Notification of construction (2 person-hours), Notification of reconstruction (2 person-hours), Notification of physical or operational changes (8 person-hours), Notification of anticipated start-up (2 person-hours), Semi-annual reports (70 person-hours) (For each plant one report is required for all compressors and one each for the three process units that each plant is assumed to have), Recalibrate monitors (4 person-hours), Method 21 performance evaluation (2 person-hours). The reporting requirements for Subpart LLL are as follows: Read Instructions (1 person-hour), Initial performance test (734 person-hours), Demonstration of CMS (350 person-hours), Repeat of performance test (734 person-hours), Write report (notification) (10 person-hours), Write report (excess emissions) (16 person-hours). The recordkeeping requirements for Subpart KKK are as follows: Filing and maintaining records (240 person-hours). The recordkeeping requirements for Subpart LLL are as follows: Determining SO_2 reduction efficiency (2 person-hours) (These facilities are not expected to undergo frequent startup or shutdown), Develop record system (20 person-hours), Gathering information for records of startup, shut-down, malfunction, etc. (0.5 person-hours) (Plants with design operating capacities less than 2 LT/D are required to determine, record and maintain a file of their designed operating capacity), Gathering information for records of all measurements and information required by standard (1.5 person-hours), Gathering information for records of capacity data (2 person-hours). Records must be kept for a period of two years from data collection.

This estimate 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.

NESHAP Subpart E; Mercury

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those stationary sources which process mercury ore to recover mercury, use mercury chlor-alkali cells to produce chlorine gas and alkali metal hydroxide, and incinerate or dry wastewater treatment plant sludge.

Title: National Emission Standard for Mercury (Part 61, Subpart E), Reporting and Recordkeeping

OMB Control No: 2060–0097.

Expiration Date: 08/31/96.

Abstract: The inhalation of metallic mercury vapors is believed to cause central nervous system injury and kidney damage in humans. Consequently, a national emission standard was developed for mercury ore processing facilities, mercury chlor-alkali plants, and sludge incineration and drying plants. This standard was designed to ensure that emissions from these facilities do not cause ambient concentrations of mercury to exceed the inhalation effects limit of 1 microgram per cubic meter. In order to ensure compliance with the standards, adequate recordkeeping and reporting is necessary. This information enables the Agency to: (1) Identify the sources subject to the standard; (2) ensure initial compliance with emission limits; and (3) verify continuous compliance with the standard. Specifically, the rule requires an application for approval of construction, notification of startup, and a notification and report of the initial emissions test. In addition, estimates of new emission levels must be reported whenever a change of operation is made that would potentially increase emissions. Sludge incineration and drying plants must also perform, maintain records of, and report annual emissions tests. Mercury-cell chlor-alkali plants must conduct a performance test on the hydrogen and end-box ventilation streams and simultaneously monitor certain control device and/or process parameters.

In the absence of such information collection requirements, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether the standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act. Consequently, these information collection requirements are mandatory, and the records required by this NESHAP must be retained by the owner or operator for two years. In general, the required information consists of emissions data and other information deemed not to be private. However, any information submitted to the agency for which a claim of confidentiality is made will be safeguarded according to the Agency policies set forth in Title 40, Chapter 1, Part 2, Subpart B—Confidentiality of Business Information. 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.

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 average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 37,068 person-hours. This is based on an estimated 298 respondents. The average annual burden for reporting only is projected to be 3,864 hours, with an average of 1.25 reports submitted per affected facility, and a burden of 10.5 hours per response. Sludge incineration and drying plants are required to submit a report of their annual emission tests, while mercury-cell chlor-alkali plants must submit semi-annual reports and notifications of any exceedences of monitored parameters. All facilities must keep hourly records of operating parameters, and mercury-cell chlor-alkali plants must also record any mercury leaks or spills on a daily basis.

This estimate 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.

NESHAP Subpart M; Asbestos

Affected entities: The standard regulates the demolition and renovation of facilities; the disposal of asbestos waste; asbestos milling, manufacturing, and fabricating; the use of asbestos on roadways; asbestos waste conversion facilities; and the use of asbestos insulation and sprayed-on materials.

Title: NESHAP Subpart M—National Emission Standard for Asbestos, OMB No. 2060–0101, expires August 31, 1996.

Abstract: Owners or operators of the affected milling, manufacturing fabricating, waste disposal, and waste conversion facilities described must make the following one-time-only reports: notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the anticipated and actual dates of startup; notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate. Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative.

Therefore, the recordkeeping requirements for the facilities mentioned above consist of the occurrence and duration of any startup and malfunction as described. They include the initial performance test results including information necessary to determine the conditions of the performance test, the performance test measurements and results, including monitoring each potential source of asbestos emissions for visible emissions to the outside air and inspecting air cleaning devices to ensure proper operation. Records of startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions should be noted as they occur. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall maintain a file of these measurements for at least two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance reports, and records. The reporting requirements for this industry currently include the initial notifications listed, the initial performance test results, and quarterly reports of instances when visible emissions are observed at any time during the quarter.

Owners or operators of demolitions and renovations must notify EPA in advance of the initiation of any asbestos removal work. The notice provides information on the dates of operation, the nature of the removal operation, the quantity of asbestos, and controls to be used. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to ensure compliance with the standard. Demolitions and renovations tend to be short projects, and it is difficult at best to determine compliance with the standard once the project has been completed. Therefore, it is important that the delegated authority be renotified as necessary when information in the original notification changes. Additionally, without renotification, the Agency or delegated authority may needlessly inspect a demolition or renovation site where the project has been delayed. The demolition and renovation standard requires that a representative (such as a foreman or management-level person) trained in the provisions of the standard be present at the facility. Evidence that the required training has been completed is required in order to ensure compliance with the provision of the standard. The regulation requires asbestos removal contractors that claim exemption from the wetting provisions because of freezing temperatures to take temperature readings throughout the day and record the information. The provisions require that all containers of asbestos waste be labeled including the name of the waste generator and the location of where the waste was generated. Owners or operators of demolitions and renovations are required to prepare and maintain, for at least two years, records of waste shipment as to its destination, the quantity of waste, the date of shipment, and to furnish a copy of the record to disposal site owners or operators. The regulation also requires that generators of asbestos waste attempt to reconcile instances in which a signed copy of the waste shipment record is not received from the disposal site and that the generator notify EPA if delivery to the disposal site cannot be confirmed.

Owners or operators of waste disposal sites are required to document all asbestos waste shipments that are received and send a copy of each record back to the generator. A record of the location and quantity of asbestos in the landfill is required as well as noting the presence and location of asbestos in the landfill property deed. Disposal site owners or operators have to report to EPA any discrepancies between the amount of waste designated on the waste shipment record and the amount actually received, as well as instances of improperly contained waste. Disposal sites are required to maintain records for at least two years. An owner or operator of an operation in which asbestos-containing materials are spray-applied must notify EPA in advance of the spraying operation. The notice provides information on the name and address of the owner or operator, location of the spraying operation, and procedure to be followed.

In the Administrator's judgement, asbestos emissions from the demolition or renovation of asbestos-containing structures; the disposal of asbestos waste; asbestos milling, manufacturing, and fabricating; the use of asbestos on roadways; the use of asbestos insulation and spray materials; and the conversion of asbestos-containing waste material into nonasbestos material cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, a NESHAP was promulgated under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act for this source category. The control of emissions of asbestos from the regulated sources requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the operation and maintenance of that equipment and following specified work practices. These standards rely on the capture and reduction of asbestos emissions by air cleaning equipment and specified work practices. Effective enforcement of the standard is particularly necessary in light of the hazardous nature of asbestos. In order to ensure compliance with the standards, adequate recordkeeping is necessary. In the absence of such information, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether the standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act.

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.

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 Agency computed the burden for each of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry for the currently approved 1993 Information Collection Request (ICR). Where appropriate the Agency identified specific tasks and made assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paper Reduction Act.

The estimate was based on the assumption that there was an average of 83,500 sources of demolitions or renovations per year (completed by approximately 7,000 contractors), and that 3,447 sources for milling, manufacturing, fabricating and waste disposal were subject to the standard. For demolitions and renovations, it was estimated that it would take 7,000 person-hours (one hour per respondent) to read the instructions, 304,500 person-hours (43.5 hours per respondent) to write notifications (assuming that there are 120,240 renotifications at 0.25 person-hours per renotification) and excepted waste shipment record reports, 49,420 person-hours (7.1 hours per respondent) to record information and mark vehicles, and 81,951 person-hours (11.7 hours per respondent assuming that one-third take refresher courses and that two-thirds receive initial training) to train supervisors. For milling, manufacturing, and fabricating, it was estimated that there was 430 respondents, and that it would take 430 person-hours (one hour per respondent) to read the instructions, 45,709 person-hours (106.3 hours per respondent)to record the information and mark vehicles, 1,333 person-hours (3.1 hours per respondent) to write the reports and develop the record system. For waste disposal, it was estimated that there were 3,017 respondents, and that it would take 3,017 person-hours (one hour per respondent) to read the instructions, 68,626 person-hours (22.75 hours per respondent) to create and gather the information, and 10,788 person-hours (3.6 hours per respondent) to write the reports.

The average annual burden to the industry over the past three year period from recordkeeping and reporting requirements had been estimated at 572,774 person-hours. The respondents costs were calculated on the basis of $14.50 per hour plus 110 percent overhead. The average annual burden to industry over the past three years was estimated to be $17,440,968.

This estimate 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.

NESHAP Subpart N; Inorganic Arsenic from Glass Manufacturing Plants

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Subpart N, Standard for Inorganic Arsenic Emissions from Glass Manufacturing Plants.

Title: Subpart N, Standard for Inorganic Arsenic Emission from Glass manufacturing Plants. OMB Control Number: 2060–0043, Expiration date: July 31, 1996.

Abstract: The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for arsenic emissions from glass manufacturing facilities were proposed on July 20, 1983 and promulgated on August 4, 1986 and amended to add an alternative test method on May 31, 1990.

Owners or operators of sources covered by these standards are subject to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of the standards as well as those standards prescribed in the General Provisions of the NESHAP.

Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only reports: application for approval of construction or modification (new sources) or a source report (existing sources or new sources with initial start-up preceding effective date of standard); and notification of anticipated and actual dates of start-up. Calculations estimating new emission levels must be reported whenever a change of operation is made that would potentially increase emissions. A detailed discussion of the requirements for each of the above reports and the recordkeeping follows.

Owners or operators of any new source to which the standard applies must submit an application for approval of construction. This application must include the name and address of the applicant, the location or proposed location of the source, and technical information describing the source. The technical information should include the proposed nature, size, design, operating design capacity, and method of operation of the source, including a description of pollution control equipment. The technical information should also include calculations of emission estimates.

Any owner or operator of an affected source with an initial start-up after the effective date of these standards must provide a notification of anticipated and actual start-up dates. Deadlines for these notifications are found at 40 CFR 61.09.

Sources subject to these standards are required to demonstrate initial compliance through emission tests. In addition, a continuous monitoring system for the measurement of the opacity of emissions from any control device must be installed and operated. Records of continuous emission monitoring (CEM) results and other data needed to determine emission concentrations shall be maintained at the source and made available for inspection for a minimum of two years.

A written report of each period for which emission rates exceeded the emission limits is required semiannually. All reports are sent to the delegated State or local authority. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the EPA Regional office. Applications and source reports are sent directly to the EPA Regional office. Applications and source reports are used to inform the Agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the standards, and the nature of that source. Notification of start-up informs the reviewing authority at what date the source becomes subject to the standards. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to check if the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated.

Reports, including calculations estimating any subsequent emission levels, are necessary to keep the Agency informed about the source's activities in terms of hazardous air pollutant emissions.

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.

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: At the writing of the previous ICR there were approximately 47 sources. No additional sources are expected to become subject to the standard in the next three years. The current ICR estimates average annual burden to the industry to be 6,769 person hours. The respondent costs have been calculated on the basis of $14.50 per hour plus 110 percent overhead rate. The current ICR also estimates the average annual burden to the industry is $206,116.

The following is a breakdown of burden used in the ICR: Owners and operators of glass melting furnaces seeking to comply with the emission limits in the standards (rather than the percent reduction requirements) are required to calculate arsenic emissions every 6 months for both the preceding and forthcoming 12 month periods for each arsenic containing glass type to be produced during those periods. This calculation takes into account changes in production rates, types of glass produced, and other factors that might affect the uncontrolled arsenic emissions. It is estimated that 43 of the 47 sources will calculate mass balance and calculate an emissions estimate. The current ICR estimates that it will take 8 hours to calculate mass balance and 8 hours to estimate emissions. Both calculations will take place twice per year. The standards require that the rates and factors used in the calculation be recorded. It is estimated that it will take 40 hours to record this information. Should these calculations reveal that the standards were exceeded during the preceding 12-month period, the owner or operator is required to report this fact to the Administrator. It is estimated that 2 of the 47 sources will have excess emissions once per year and that it will take 16 hours to prepare the report. This notification allows the Administrator to determine when a furnace has emitted arsenic into the atmosphere in excess of the level prescribed by the standards and to see that remedial action is taken.

In certain instances, such as periods during which maintenance of the control device is performed, the owner or operator of a facility may apply to the Administrator for approval to bypass the control device for a limited period of time. This application not only informs the Administrator of the owner or operator's intent to bypass the control device, but also allows the Administrator to determine whether the reasons for the bypass are adequate and whether steps are being taken to minimize emissions during the bypass period. It is estimated that 4 of the 47 sources will apply for a bypass waiver once per year and it will take 6 hours to prepare the application.

These estimates include 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.

MACT NESHAP Subpart L: Coke Oven Batteries

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those owners or operators of new and existing by-product and non-recovery coke oven batteries.

Title: National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries, Part 63, Subpart L; OMB No. 2060–0253; EPA No. 1362.03; expiration date: October 30, 1996.

Abstract: The owners of new and existing coke oven batteries are require to daily monitored coke oven emissions values by a certified observer for each emission point and calculate the 30-run rolling average. All respondents shall prepare a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan and a coke oven emission control work practice plan. The work practice procedures in the plan (including associated recordkeeping requirements) would be triggered by exceedances of an applicable visible emission limitation for a regulated emission point. If a malfunction occurred, respondents must notify the enforcement agency and follow up with a written report. A report also would be required if coke oven gas were vented through a bypass/bleeder stack and not flared as required under the rule.

All respondents would be required to submit one-time notifications to elect a compliance track and to certify initial compliance. If applicable, respondents also would submit one-time notifications or requests for (1) constructing a new, brownfield, or padup rebuild by-product coke oven battery using a new recovery technology; (2) restarting a cold-idle battery shutdown prior to November 15, 1990; (3) obtaining an exemption from control requirements for bypass/bleeder stacks by committing to permanent closure of a battery or using an equivalent alternative control system for the stacks; and (4) obtaining an alternative standard for coke oven doors on a battery equipped with a shed. Respondents also would submit initial and semiannual compliance certifications, maintain specified records, and provide copies of records and reports upon request to the authorized union representative.

Records and reports are necessary to enable the Administrator to identify new, modified, or reconstructed sources subject to the standards (and for batteries on the deferral route, which standards would apply) and to ensure that the emission limitations, work practice requirements, and other provisions of the national emission standards are being implemented and achieved.

The information and data will be used by EPA and states to: (1) identify batteries subject to the standards; (2) ensure that MACT and LAER are properly applied; and (3) ensure that daily monitoring and work practice requirements are implemented as required. Effective enforcement of the standard is particularly necessary in light of the hazardous nature of coke oven emissions.

Based on recorded and reported information, EPA and states can identify compliance problems and what records or processes should be inspected at the plant. The records the plants would maintain would help indicate whether plants are in compliance with the standard, reveal misunderstanding about how the standard is to be implemented, and indicate to EPA whether plant personnel are operating and maintaining their process equipment properly.

Reporting and recordkeeping requirements on the part of the respondent are mandatory, required under Sections 112 and 114 of the Clean Air Act as amended. All information submitted to the Agency for which a claim of confidentiality is made will be safeguarded according to the Agency policies set forth in Title 40, Chapter 1, Part 2, Subpart B—Confidentiality of Business Information (See 40 CFR 2; 41 FR 36902, September 1, 1976; amended by 43 FR 39999, September 8, 1978; 43 FR 42251, September 28, 1978; 44 FR 17674, March 23, 1979).

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.

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 total annual hours were estimated to be 73,825 and the recordkeeping and reporting burden was estimated to average 2,461 hours per respondent per year. The total annual cost was estimated to average $2,519, 102 based on 30 respondents (29 by-product plants with a total of 82 batteries and 1 non-recovery plant). Costs were based on the following hourly rates: technical at $35, management at $51, and clerical at $16.

This analysis was based on monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements that would be implement by all plants with existing and new coke oven batteries. The following activities were addressed in calculating the respondent burden: work practice plan; startup, shutdown, malfunction plan; monitoring by certified observer; certification program; monitor of oven pressure; work practices procedures; notifications and written reports required (see discussion that follows for assumptions); information gathering and recording; and training. We made several assumptions for both by-product plants and non-recovery plants in calculating the burden associated with this regulation, as described below.

By-product plants are required to have daily performance tests for each emission point on each battery conducted by a certified observer provided by the state. Therefore, respondent will reimburse the State through permit fees for all costs associated with daily inspections using the formula provided in the standard. Other indirect costs attributable to respondents would include the cost of observer certification. It was assumed in this analysis that of the 29 by-product plants only 10% would be required to implement the work practice procedures, specified in the work practice plan, which is require following the second independent exceedance of an applicable visible emission limitation for an emission point. It was also assumed in the analysis that 10% of the 29 plants would experience a venting episode where emissions are released through bypass/bleeder stacks without flaring and, therefore, require to submit a notification and written report to EPA.

Non-recovery plants are not required to use a certified observer to monitor the oven pressure to control emissions from coke oven doors. They are subject to work practices for charging operation for which they need to keep records.

Other general assumptions made in the burden estimate analysis include: (1) one plant per year will submit a notification for construction or reconstruction, use of new recovery technology, and startup of cold-idle batteries; (2) enforcement agency will receive six requests for an alternative door standard; (3) two plants would permanently close batteries and would be require to submit a notification; (4) all plants will submit initial compliance certifications, semiannual compliance certifications, and a notification as to election of a compliance track; (5) all plants would install flares; (6) no requests for an alternative control system would be submitted to the enforcement agency; and (7) 2 of the 30 existing plants may experience malfunction and, therefore are require to submit a notification and a written report to the enforcement agency.

This burden considered 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.

MACT Subpart M; PCE Dry Cleaning Facilities

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to NESHAP Subpart M, owners or operators of dry cleaning facilities using perchlorethylene (PCE) as a solvent.

Title: NESHAP Subpart M, Dry Cleaning Facilities/Perchloroethylene (PCE), OMB number 2060–0234, expires October 31, 1996.

Abstract: The information collected is needed to determine which sources are subject to the regulation and whether these sources are in compliance with the standards. EPA is required under Section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (Act) to regulate emissions of 189 hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) listed in Section 112(b) of the Act. One of these pollutants, PCE, is emitted from dry cleaning facilities. In the Administrator's judgment, PCE emitted from dry cleaning facilities causes, or contributes significantly, to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger pubic health. Consequently, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for this source category have been developed. Certain records and reports are necessary to enable the Administrator to identify sources subject to the standards and to ensure that the standard, which is based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) or generally available control technology (GACT), is being achieved. The Agency will use the information to identify sources subject to the standards to ensure that MACT or GACT is being properly applied, monitoring is being conducted on a weekly basis to ensure that the emission control devices are being properly operated and maintained on a continuous basis to reduce vented PCE emissions, and leak detection and repair are being conducted on a weekly basis to reduce fugitive PCE emissions.

The records and reports are necessary to enable the EPA to identify facilities that may not be in compliance with the standard. Based on reported information, the EPA can decide which facilities should be inspected/receive compliance assistance, and what records or processes should be inspected at these facilities. The records that the facilities maintain would indicate to the EPA whether they are operating and maintaining equipment properly to control vented emissions and whether transfer emissions and other fugitive emissions are being properly controlled. To minimize the burden, much of the information the Agency needs to determine compliance would be recorded and retained on site at the facility. Such information would be reviewed by enforcement/compliance assistance personnel during an inspection and would not need to be routinely reported to the EPA.

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements under Subpart M are mandatory under 40 CFR 63.324. These requirements are as follows:

5-year retention of records (40 CFR 63.324(d))
Records of solvent purchase per month (40 CFR 63.324(d)(1))
Records of calculation and result of yearly PCE consumption (40 CFR 63.324(d)(2))
Records of weekly or biweekly inspections (40 CFR 63.324(d)(3))
Records of dates of repair or purchase orders (40 CFR 63.324(d)(4))
Records of monitoring (40 CFR 64.324(d) (5) and (6))
Initial report requirements (all) (40 CFR 63.324.(a))
Report on compliance (40 CFR 63.324(b))
Report on facility status change to a major source (40 CFR 63.324(c))
Report on exceedance of low solvent consumption exemption level (40 CFR 63.324(c))

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.

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: Since the dry cleaning industry is considered to be comprised primarily of small businesses, the EPA took special steps to ensure that the burdens imposed on small businesses were reasonable. 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. No additional third-party burden is associated with this ICR.

The individual burdens for each of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry are consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. The annual burden estimates for reporting and recordkeeping for an average respondent are derived from estimates based on the EPA's experience with other standards, and from discussions with industry representatives.

The previous ICR estimated the total annual burden to industry to be $10,131,466. This was based on total annual burden of 1,282,577 person hours for all respondents. For an average dry cleaning facility, the total annual hours were 70 and the total cost was $563. Costs were determined based on management hours at $23.00/hr and employee hours at $7.60/hour. In the current ICR, labor costs are assumed to be $21.00/hour × 110% overhead, or approximately $41.00/hour.

In addition, this estimate was based on the assumption that there will be 2,571 new affected facilities each year, but that the overall number of facilities will remain constant as the new owners will take over old existing facilities.

In estimating the burden associated with reporting requirements, the following activities were taken into account: reading the instructions, gathering information and writing the report. There are four types of possible reports including: the initial report, solvent consumption report, compliance method report, and report in exceeding the consumption cutoff. Only new sources will have to comply with the reporting requirements. For new sources, it is estimated that it would take an average total of 1 person hour to read the instructions, 4 person hours to gather information for reports. It is estimated that it would take new sources 4.25 person hours to write the required reports. It is estimated that there would be 1 occurrence per respondent per year for each of the above listed reporting burdens. The total cost for new sources of complying with the reporting requirements is $21,211.00.

The recordkeeping requirements include the following activities: reading instructions, planning activities, developing a record system, entering the information, and training personnel. Records must be kept on solvent consumption, weekly inspections and biweekly inspections, including leak detection efforts. Only new facilities will have to plan activities and develop a record system. It is estimated that it will take each new source 4 person hours the first year they are in operation to plan activities and develop a record system. It is estimated that it will take new and existing sources 866 person hours per year to complete the other recordkeeping requirements. It is estimated that, for each of the 2,571 new sources, there will be 1 occurrence of planning activities their first year in operation and 3 occurrences of developing a record system that first year. For the 2,571 new sources and the 22,519 existing sources, there will be a total of 78 occurrences per respondent per year of leak detection/repair. There will be 90 total occurrences of entering information in records and 2 occurrences of training personnel per respondent per year. The total cost to new sources of complying with the recordkeeping requirements is $61,644.00. The total cost to all existing sources to comply with the record keeping requirements is $19,501,454.00. Therefore, the total annual cost of complying with the recordkeeping requirements for all sources is $19,563,098.00.

Wood Preserving Containing Arsenic

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those that treat wood with preservative formulations containing arsenic. The Standard Industrial Code for the wood preserving industry is 2491.

Title: Wood Preservatives—Submission of Information Regarding Arsenic Exposure Levels in Wood Treatment Plants.

Abstract: This information collection provides wood treaters that use arsenic formulations a way of exempting themselves from the FIFRA pesticide label requirements, which dictate that all applicators of the product wear NIOSH-approved respirators. This opportunity for facilities to exempt themselves from the respirator requirements is called the Permissible Exposure Limit Monitoring Program (PEL) and it is incorporated in the final settlement of the ''Notice of Intent To Cancel Registrations of Pesticide Products Containing Creosote,

Pentachlorophenol (Including Its Salts) and Inorganic Arsenic'' which is published in the July 1984 Federal Register, Vol. 49, No. 136, p. 28674. Facilities that choose to participate in the voluntary PEL can do the following to exempt themselves from the respirator requirements. First, the facility needs to conduct air monitoring for air-borne arsenic. Facilities that have air-borne arsenic levels that are higher than the permissible exposure limit would have to continue to require plant personnel to wear respirators. If a facility's air-borne arsenic levels are below the permissible exposure limit they are no longer required to wear respirators. Depending on how close the levels are to the permissible exposure limit, the facility is required to retest periodically or fill out a checklist, which indicates if arsenic exposure levels are likely to increase due to changes in the facility's industrial process.

Participating facilities must submit the air monitoring test results to EPA or if arsenic levels are low and testing is not required then they can simply fill out the checklist and submit it to EPA. All submissions must certify that the information provided is accurate.

EPA uses the certification and air monitoring data to determine if the wood preserving facility is complying with the air-borne arsenic levels set by the cancellation order, which was set to ensure that plant personnel are not exposed to levels of arsenic that pose an unacceptably high health risk. This data will also be used to monitor which wood preserving facilities are participating in the PEL program and thus could be exempt from the pesticide label requirement to wear a respirator. Because the information that is submitted to EPA would not be confidential business information the submittals from the facilities will not be handled as such.

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.

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: This information collection assumes that of the estimated 300 wood preserving plants that use arsenic formulation, 200 of these participate in the PEL program. The majority of the participants, 150, have conducted monitoring in the past that has demonstrated that arsenic levels are well below the permissible exposure level. These facilities that are not required to test are required to simply fill out and submit the 6 question PEL checklist, which asks if the facility has changed their process and in doing so may have increased the levels of air-borne arsenic. These 150 plants will spend .75 hours on each submittal at a cost of $14.95 per hour in wages and 110% in overhead for a total cost of $30.45 per hour. Thus each facility will spend $22.84 for the annual submission. Collectively, the 150 plants will spend $3,426 on filling out and submitting the checklist.

EPA estimates that each of the approximately 50 plants that are required to monitor during a given year will spend 17.5 hours on preparing and conducting the tests. When calculating cost EPA assumes an hourly wage of $14.95 with 110% added as overhead for a total hourly cost of $30.45. Thus, a single facility will spend approximately $532 on each test. Collectively, the 50 plants that conduct monitoring will spend $26,644 on monitoring. The total cost for monitoring and submittal costs is $30,070.

This estimate 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: March 5, 1996.

Elaine Stanley,

Director, Office of Compliance.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–5446–9]

Notice of Proposed Purchaser Agreement Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as Amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with Section 122 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (''CERCLA''), 42 U.S.C. 9622, notice is hereby given that a proposed purchaser agreement associated with property adjacent to the Foote Mineral Superfund Site, Exton, PA, was executed by the Agency on March 15, 1996 and is subject to final approval by the United States Department of Justice. The Purchaser Agreement would resolve certain potential EPA claims under Section 107 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9607, against Key West Connection Corporation. (''The purchasers''). The settlement would require Key West Connection Corporation to pay $5,000 within five (5), days of the effective date of the Agreement to the EPA Hazardous Substances Superfund.

For thirty (30) days following the date of publication of this notice, the Agency will receive written comments relating to the proposed settlement. The Agency's response to any comments received will be available for public inspection at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, PA 19107.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before April 25, 1996.

AVAILABILITY: The proposed agreement and additional background information relating to the settlement are available for public inspection at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, PA 19107. A copy of the proposed agreement may be obtained