

is a request for extension of a currently approved collection.

**Abstract:** The Program Development and Approval Guidance implements Section 6217 of the 1990 Coastal Zone Management Act Reauthorization Amendments. The guidance requires 24 coastal States and 5 coastal Territories with approved Coastal Zone Management Programs to submit Coastal Nonpoint Programs to EPA and NOAA for joint review in July 1995. This one-time submittal will be used to determine if States and Territories receiving Clean Water Act Section 319 and Coastal Zone Management Act Section 306 Federal grants will face reductions.

The original Information Collection Request estimated that the reporting burden to develop coastal nonpoint programs under the Program Development and Approval Guidance would average 1,874 hours per response (29 respondents), including the time for reviewing instruction, searching existing data sources, completing and reviewing the information, and preparing the final report. Based on initial reviews of many of the Coastal Nonpoint Programs that have been submitted for review, EPA and NOAA anticipate that many programs are likely to receive conditional approvals. These conditional approvals may require States and Territories to submit additional information at a later date prior to receiving final program approval. The extension for the currently approved ICR will allow States to complete development of their programs and submit their programs to EPA and NOAA for final program approval by fulfilling any conditions that the Federal agencies place on final program approval.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR Part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15. The Federal Register notice required under 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on this collection of information was published on 9/27/95 (60 FR 49833).

**Burden Statement:** Because the coastal States and Territories have completed a substantial majority of their program development at this time, EPA estimates that the remaining reporting burden will be approximately 20 percent of the original burden estimate, or an average of approximately 375 hours per response. 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.

**Respondents/Affected Entities:**

Coastal States and Territories.

**Estimated Number of Respondents:** 29.

**Frequency of Response:** Once for each affected program element.

**Estimated Total Annual Hour Burden:** 3,625 hours.

Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the following addresses. Please refer to EPA ICR No. 1569.03 and OMB Control No. 2040-0153 in any correspondence.

Ms. Sandy Farmer, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, OPPE Regulatory Information Division (2136), 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460 and

Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for EPA, 725 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: December 5, 1995.

Joseph Retzer,

Director, Regulatory Information Division.

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[FRL-5339-9]

**Agency Information Collection Activities up for Renewal; New Source Performance Standards for Subparts Db, Ea, Ee, H, Vv, L and Y**

**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 the 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 February 6, 1996.

**ADDRESSES:** Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Compliance. People interested in getting copies of or making comments about any of these ICRs may contact the Office of Compliance, Mail Code: 2224A, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460. This information may also be acquired electronically through the EnviroSense Bulletin Board, 703-908-2092 or the EnviroSense WWW/Internet Address, <http://wastenot.inel.gov/envirosense/>. All responses and comments will be collected regularly from EnviroSense.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dan Chadwick (202) 564-7054, for NSPS Subpart Db; Joyce Chandler at (202) 564-7073, for NSPS Subpart Ea; Gregory R. Waldrip, (202) 564-7024, or via e-mail ([waldrip>gregory@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:waldrip>gregory@epamail.epa.gov)), for NSPS Subpart Ee; Tracy Back, (202) 564-7076, facsimile number (202) 564-0009, for NSPS Subpart H; Marcia Mia at (202) 564-7042, for NSPS Subpart Vv, facsimile number (202) 564-0037; Maria Malave at (202) 564-7027 or via e-mail ([malave.maria@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:malave.maria@epamail.epa.gov)), for NESHAP Subpart L; Rafael Sanchez at (202) 564-7028 or via e-mail ([sanchez.rafael@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:sanchez.rafael@epamail.epa.gov)) for NESHAP Subpart Y; and Ted Coopwood at (202) 564-7058, for NESHAP Subparts L and Y. Unless otherwise indicated above, the facsimile number for all contacts is (202) 564-0050.

NSPS Subpart Db Supplementary Information

**Affected entities:** Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to NSPS Subpart Db, or each steam generating unit that commences construction, modification or reconstruction after June 19, 1984, and that has a heat input capacity from fuels combusted in the steam generating unit of greater than 29 MW (100 million BTU/hour).

**Title:** NSPS Subpart Db: Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, OMB number 2060-0072, expires April 30, 1996.

**Abstract:** Owners and 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 demonstration of the continuous monitoring system (CMS); 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.

An owner or operator subject to the NO<sub>x</sub> standard who seeks to demonstrate compliance with these standards through the monitoring of steam generating unit operating conditions under the provisions of § 60.48b(g)(2) shall submit to the Administrator for approval a plan that identifies the operating conditions to be monitored under § 60.48b(g)(2) and the records to be maintained under § 60.49b(j). The owner or operator of an affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day, and calculate the annual capacity factor individually for coal, distillate oil, residual oil, natural gas, wood, and municipal-type solid waste for each calendar quarter. For affected facilities that combust residual oil, the owner or operator shall maintain records of the nitrogen content of the residual oil combusted in the affected facility and calculate the average fuel nitrogen content on a per calendar quarter.

For facilities subject to the opacity standard of the regulation, the owner or operator shall maintain records of opacity. The owner or operator subject to the NO<sub>x</sub> standards of the regulation shall maintain records for each steam generating unit operating day. The owner or operator of selected facilities are required to submit excess emission reports for any calendar quarter during which there are excess emissions from the affected facility. In periods where there are no excess emission reports, a semiannual report must be submitted stating that no excess emissions occurred during the semiannual period. The owner or operator of any affected facility subject to the continuous monitoring requirements for nitrogen oxides under § 60.48(b) shall submit a quarterly report containing information recorded in accordance with § 60.49b(i). The owner or operator of any affected facility subject to the sulfur dioxide standards under § 60.42b shall submit

written reports to the Administrator for every calendar quarter in accordance with § 60.49b(j). For each affected facility subject to the compliance and performance testing requirements of § 60.45b, certain information must be reported to the Administrator. Quarterly reporting of emission data is appropriate for Subpart Db sources due to their large emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulates.

For each affected facility subject to the sulfur dioxide standards under § 60.42b for which the minimum amount of data required under § 60.47b(f) were not obtained during a calendar quarter, certain information must be reported to the Administrator. If a percent removal efficiency by fuel pretreatment is used to determine the overall percent reduction under § 60.45b, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement with the quarterly report containing certain information.

The owner or operator of an affected facility described in § 60.44b(j) or § 60.44b(k) shall submit to the Administrator selected information regarding fuel nitrogen content and emission tests on a quarterly basis. The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to demonstrate that the affected facility combusts only very low sulfur oil under § 60.42b(j)(2) shall obtain and maintain at the affected facility fuel receipts from the fuel supplier which certify that the oil meets the definition of distillate oil as defined in § 60.41b.

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 standard is being met. Performance test reports are needed as these are the Agency's record of a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard. Both the quarterly reports and semiannual reports (where appropriate) 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. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR Part 9.

The EPA would like to solicit comments to:

(1) 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 appropriate, the Agency identified specific tasks and made assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paper Reduction Act.

This estimate is based on the assumption that there would be 58 new affected facilities each year and that there were approximately 464 sources in existence for the three years covered by the ICR. The annual burden of reporting and recordkeeping requirements for facilities subject to Subpart Db are summarized by the following information. The reporting requirements are as follows: Read Instructions (1 person-hour), Initial performance test (330 person-hours), 24-hour test for gas units (250 person-hours). It is assumed that 20% of tests are repeated due to failure. The burden for demonstration of continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) is: 150 person-hours for SO<sub>2</sub>, 100 person-hours for PM, 350 person-hours for NO<sub>x</sub>. Repeat demonstration of CEMS is: 150 person-hours for SO<sub>2</sub>, 100 person-hours for PM, 350 person-hours for NO<sub>x</sub>. Annual compliance tests for NO<sub>x</sub> are estimated at 250 person-hours. Appendix F annual accuracy test estimates are: 146 person-hours for SO<sub>2</sub>, and 146 person-hours for NO<sub>x</sub>. Appendix F quarterly audit estimates for SO<sub>2</sub> are: 125 person-hours for in situ, 36 person-hours for extractive, and for Appendix F quarterly audit, NO<sub>x</sub>: for in situ (125 person-hours), for extractive (36 person-hours) (*Assume that 25% of units have an in situ CEMS*). Estimates for report writing are: Notification of construction/reconstruction (2 person-

hours), Notification of anticipated startup (2 person-hours), Notification of actual startup (2 person-hours), Monitoring plan (4 person-hours), Notification of initial performance test: for SO<sub>2</sub> (2 person-hours), for PM (2 person-hours), for NO<sub>x</sub> (2 person-hours), Report of initial performance test: for SO<sub>2</sub> (16 person-hours), for NO<sub>x</sub> (16 person-hours), Notification of CMS demonstration: for SO<sub>2</sub> (2 person-hours), for PM (2 person-hours), for NO<sub>x</sub> (2 person-hours), Quarterly reports for SO<sub>2</sub> (16 person-hours), Quarterly reports for PM: excess (16 person-hours), no excess (8 person-hours), Quarterly reports for NO<sub>x</sub>: CEMS compliance (16 person-hours), excess (16 person-hours), no excess (8 person-hours), Appendix F quarterly reports: for SO<sub>2</sub> (11 person-hours), for NO<sub>x</sub> (11 person-hours). Recordkeeping requirements include the following: Maintaining records of startup, shutdown, malfunction (1.5 person-hours), Maintaining records of all measurements (1.5 person-hours). Records must be kept for a period of two years.

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 Ea Supplementary Information

*Affected entities:* Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to the NSPS Subpart Ea, Municipal Waste Combustors (MWCs) with the exceptions listed in 40 CFR Part 60.50a (c), (d) and (g). The Subpart Ea standards of 40 CFR Part 60 apply to MWC's units with a capacity greater than 225 megagrams per day (250 tons/day) of municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuel, for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced between December 20, 1989 and September 20, 1994. MWC's that are constructed, modified, or reconstructed after September 20, 1994 will be subject to the NSPS Subpart Eb.

*Title:* NSPS Subpart Ea, Municipal Waste Combustors, OMB number 2060-0210, expires May 31, 1996.

*Abstract:* This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting

requirements that are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR Part 60.50a, Subpart Ea, New Source Performance Standards for Municipal Waste Combustors. Owners or operators of units subject to Subpart Ea must provide the EPA, or the delegated State regulatory authority, with one-time notifications and reports, and must keep records, as required of all facilities subject to the general NSPS requirements. In addition, facilities subject to this Subpart must install continuous monitoring systems (CMS) to monitor specified operating parameters to ensure that good combustion practices are implemented on a continuous basis. Owners or operators must submit quarterly and annual compliance reports. The notifications and reports enable the EPA or the delegated State regulatory authority to determine that best demonstrated technology is installed and properly operated and maintained, and to schedule inspections. This information notifies the Agency when a source becomes subject to the regulations and informs the Agency of the source's compliance status when it begins operation. Later the quarterly and annual reports apprise the Agency of the sources' compliance status. The operating parameters specified for the continuous monitoring systems (CMS) ensure that good combustion practices are implemented on a continuous basis.

In the Administrator's judgement, emissions of the MWC metals, the MWC organics, the MWC acid gases, and nitrogen oxides 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.

The control of emissions of MWC metals, MWC organics, MWC acid gases and nitrogen oxides requires not only the correct installation, operation, and maintenance of the equipment, but also properly trained supervisors and equipment operators.

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 to 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 Paperwork Reduction Act.

The estimate was based on the assumption that there would be no new facilities since any MWC's constructed, modified, or reconstruction after September 20, 1994 would be subject to Subpart Eb not Subpart Ea and that there are an average of 70 sources in existence for the three years covered by the ICR. It is estimated that take: 51,352 person-hours to fill out quarterly and annual reports (assuming 20% of the sources will have at least one quarter with excess emissions) and 22,424 person-hours to enter information for records, for employee review of operation manual, and reading reporting requirements.

The average burden to industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 73,776 person hours. The respondent costs have been calculated on the basis of \$14.50 per hour plus 110 percent overhead. The average burden to industry over the next three years of the ICR is estimated to be \$2,253,119.

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 EE Supplementary Information

*Affected entities:* Entities potentially affected by this action are each metal furniture surface coating operation in which organic coatings are applied and for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced after the date of proposal, November 28, 1980. A surface coating operation includes the coating application station(s), flash-off area, and curing oven.

*Title:* NSPS for Metal Furniture Surface Coating (Subpart EE)—Information Requirements; OMB No.: 2060-1006; Expiration date: April 30, 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 furniture surface coating industry 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.

The control of VOC emissions from metal furniture surface 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 furniture surfaces result from the application and curing or drying of organic coatings on the surface of each metal furniture 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 following table documents the computation of 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.

Source Data and Information Requirements—Surface Coating of Metal Furniture (NSPS Subpart EE)

#### Requirement

Notification of construction or reconstruction  
Notification of anticipated data of initial startup  
Notification of actual date of initial startup  
Notification of physical or operational change  
Notification of date of demonstration of continuous monitoring system (N/A)  
Maintain records of startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, periods where continuous monitoring system is inoperative  
Maintain continuous monitoring system and performance test records  
Report of initial performance test  
Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate temperature monitoring device  
Install equipment necessary to determine volume of VOC solvent recovered  
Identify and record periods of low incinerator temperature  
Identify and record excess emissions  
Maintain daily records of incinerator combustion temperature, or amounts of solvent recovered

#### Regulatory Reference

40 CFR 60.7(a)(1)  
40 CFR 60.7(a)(2)  
40 CFR 60.7(a)(3)  
40 CFR 60.7(a)(4)  
40 CFR 60.7(a)(5)  
40 CFR 60.7(b)  
40 CFR 60.7(d)  
40 CFR 60.8(a), 60.315(a)  
40 CFR 60.314(a)  
40 CFR 60.314(b)  
40 CFR 60.315(b)(2), (b)(3)  
40 CFR 60.315(b)(1)  
40 CFR 60.315

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.

The burden has been estimated at 60 hours for performance testing. Notification of construction/modification, anticipated start-up, initial performance test, actual performance test date, no excess emissions, size cut offs exceeded are estimated to take two hours. Reports of monitoring exceedances and periods of noncompliance are estimated to require 16 hours. Notification of actual start-up is estimated to require one hour. An hourly wage of \$14.50 plus 110 percent overhead costs, which equals \$30.45 has been used in the previous ICR. Other assumptions include; total of 30 lines constructed per year, 20 percent of initial performance tests must be repeated due to failure, 80 percent of lines report no excess emission semiannually (.8 x 705 = 564), no lines projecting application of less than 3,842 liters of coating are expected to exceed the cutoff in the next three years, one occurrence of startup, shutdown or malfunction per week (50 weeks per year), and operating parameters are recorded 350 days per year.

**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 128,213 person-hours. 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 \$3,904,086. 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 H Supplementary Information

**Affected entities:** are those plants that produce sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylated acid, hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides and mercaptans, or acid sludge, but does not include facilities where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized primarily as a means of preventing emissions to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds.

**Title:** NSPS Subpart H, Sulfuric Acid Plants, OMB number 2060-0041, expires June 31, 1996.

**Abstract:** This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR Part 60.80, Subpart H, New Source Performance Standards for Sulfuric Acid 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. The Agency is informed of the sources' compliance status by semiannual reports. The calibration and maintenance requirements aid in a source remaining in compliance.

In the Administrator's judgement, SO<sub>2</sub> and acid mist emissions from the manufacture of sulfuric acid 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 SO<sub>2</sub> and acid mist requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the proper operation and maintenance of that equipment. Sulfur dioxide and acid mist emissions from sulfuric acid plants result from the burning of sulfur or sulfur-bearing feedstocks to form SO<sub>2</sub>, catalytic oxidation of SO<sub>2</sub> to SO<sub>3</sub>, and absorption of SO<sub>2</sub> in a strong acid stream. These standards rely on the capture of SO<sub>2</sub> and acid mist by venting to a control device.

Owners or operators of Sulfuric Acid Plants subject to NSPS are required to 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 demonstration of the continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS); notification of the date of the

initial performance test; and the results of the initial performance test. After the initial recordkeeping and reporting requirements, semiannual reports are required if there has been an exceedance of control device operating parameters.

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 notification, reports and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

Four new facilities are estimated to become subject to NSPS Subpart H annually.

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 current ICR estimates the total annual burden to industry to be \$675,478.44. This is based on a total average annual burden of 22,183.2 person hours for 94 respondents with an average wage of \$14.55 per hour and 110% overhead. The burden is greatest for facilities in their first year of operation. The burden in the first year for reporting requirements is estimated to be 455.80 hours per facility. The burden for future years is greatly reduced because the initial notifications and initial performance tests are not required in subsequent years. The estimated burden for record keeping requirements for subsequent years per respondent is 140 person hours. This estimate includes the time to enter information regarding

records of operating parameters and calculations/record of conversion factors.

The following is a breakdown of burden used in the ICR. The estimated burden is calculated as two hours for respondents to write the reports for; notification of construction or reconstruction, notification of physical or operation changes, notification of anticipated startup, notification of actual startup, notification of initial performance test, notification of demonstration of CMS. The ICR uses 300 burden hours for the initial performance test. It is assumed that 20% of all affected facilities will have to repeat performance tests. The ICR uses four hours for performing the Reference Method 9 Test. It is estimated that performance of Reference Method 9 Test will occur 1.2 times per facility a year. The ICR uses 40 hours to write an excess emission reports—it is assumed this will take place twice a year.

The recordkeeping burden is estimated to be 0.25 hours to enter information regarding records of operating parameters. It is assumed this will take place 350 times a year per facility. The burden to enter information regarding calculation/record of conversion factors is 0.5 hours. It is assumed this will take place 1,050 times a year per facility.

#### NSPS Subpart VV Supplementary Information

**Affected entities:** Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to Subpart VV, VOC Equipment Leaks in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry with the exceptions listed in 40 CFR Part 60.480(d).

**Title:** NSPS Subpart VV, VOC Equipment Leaks in the SOCM, OMB number 2060-0012, expires May 31, 1996.

**Abstract:** This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR Part 60.480, Subpart VV, VOC Equipment Leaks in the SOCM. 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 identify and eliminate leaking equipment. The standards apply to specific pieces of equipment contained within a process unit in the SOCM, including pumps in light liquid service, compressors, pressure relief devices in gas/vapor, light or heavy liquid service, sampling connection

systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service, pumps and valves in heavy liquid service, and flanges and other connectors.

In the Administrator's judgement, VOC emissions from equipment leaks in the SOCM 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 11 of the Clean Air Act.

The 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 date of startup, notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which the standard applies (in this case, VOC), notification of the initial performance test, and the results of the performance test. The only regular report required by this Subpart is a semiannual excess emissions summary.

Owners or operator 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 malfunctions of the air pollution control device. These notifications, reports and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to the NSPS.

Recordkeeping requirements specific to equipment leaks in the SOCM support the facility's leak detection and repair program and include identification of leaking equipment; a log of leaking equipment; a log of information relating to the closed vent systems and control devices; a log identifying all equipment subject to the standards; a log of valves designated as difficult-to-monitor or unsafe-to-monitor; a log of valves complying with skip period leak detection and repair alternative standard; a log of criterion established which indicates a failure of the seal system, barrier system, or both for each barrier fluid system; dates of compliance tests and results; and for determining exemptions, an analysis of design capacity of affected sources or demonstration that the equipment is not in VOC service and a statement listing the feed or raw materials and products.

Reporting requirements specific to equipment leaks in the SOCM consist of an initial semiannual report including process unit identification and number of valves, pumps and compressors subject to the standards.

All semiannual reports are to include process unit identification, number of components leaking and not repaired, dates of process unit shutdowns, and revisions to items submitted in initial semiannual report. The source is also required to notify the Administrator of the election to use an alternative standard for valves ninety days before implementing the provision.

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 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 estimate was based on the assumption that there would be 166 new affected facilities each year and that there would be an annual average of 1909 affected facilities over each of the next three years covered by the ICR. For the new sources, it was estimated that it would take: 166 person hours to read the instructions, 9562 person hours to conduct the initial performance tests (assuming that 20% of the tests must be repeated), and 1394 person hours to gather the information and write the initial reports. For all sources, it was estimated that it would take: 15,272 person hours to fill out semiannual reports and 152,720 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 179,104 person hours. The respondents costs were calculated on the basis of \$14.50 per hour plus 100% overhead. The total annual burden to industry is estimated at \$5,453,716.

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

#### NESHAP Subparts L and Y Supplementary Information

**Affected entities:** Entities potentially affected by this action are coke by-product recovery plants (NESHAP Subpart L) and storage vessels that store benzene having a specific gravity within the range of specific gravities specified in ASTM D 836-84 for Industrial Grade Benzene, ASTM D 835-85 for Refined Benzene-535 and ASTM D 4734-87 for Refined Benzene-545 (NESHAP Subpart Y), which are codified as separate subparts under 40 CFR, Part 61.

**Title:** National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, Benzene Emissions from Benzene Storage Vessels, and Coke Byproduct Recovery Plants; OMB No. 2060-0185, expiration date: 6/30/96.

**Abstract:** The EPA is charged under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, with establishing emission standards for hazardous air pollutants. These standards are to be set at a level which provides an ample margin of safety to protect the public health. On June 8, 1977, EPA determined that benzene presents a significant carcinogenic risk to human health and is, therefore, a hazardous air pollutant requiring regulation. In addition, Section 114(a) states that:

\* \* \* the Administrator may require any owner or operator subject to any requirement of this act to: (1) Establish and maintain such records, (2) make such reports, (3) 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 (4) provide such other, information, as he may reasonably be required.

National Emission Standards for Benzene Emissions from Coke By-product Recovery Plants were proposed by EPA on June 6, 1984 (49 FR 23522). At that time, an information collection request was submitted (ICR number 1080). The proposed standards were reconsidered by EPA in light of the U.S. Court of Appeals vinyl chloride decision [*Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. EPA*, 824 F.2d 1146, D.C. (1987)]. Other benzene-related actions including maleic anhydride, ethylbenzene/styrene, benzene storage vessels, and equipment leaks were also reviewed by EPA following the vinyl chloride court decision. The Agency proposed four different approaches to regulating these benzene source categories in a manner consistent with the vinyl chloride court decision (53 FR 28496, July 28, 1988). Regulations proposed for maleic anhydride and ethylbenzene/styrene were not promulgated and therefore have been dropped from this information collection statement. The coke by-product recovery plants rule was promulgated September 14, 1989 (54 FR 38044) and amended September 19, 1991 (56 FR 47406).

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Benzene Emissions from Benzene Storage Vessels were proposed in 1980 and withdrawn by EPA on June 6, 1984 (49 FR 23558). On August 3, 1984, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) filed a petition in the U.S. Court of Appeals, seeking review of the EPA's storage withdrawal and other benzene rulemakings. (*Natural Resources Defense Council Inc. v. Thomas*, No. 84-1387) (referred to as Benzene). In light of the U. S. Court of Appeals Vinyl Chloride decision (*Natural Resources Defense Council. Inc. v. EPA*, 824 F.2d 1146, D.C. Cir., July 28, 1987), EPA requested a voluntary remand in Benzene to reconsider its June 6, 1984, rulemakings. In an order dated December 8, 1987, the court approved the EPA's voluntary remand and established a schedule under which EPA must propose its action on reconsideration within 180 days of the order. In June 1988, EPA received a 45-day extension. The benzene storage vessels rule was promulgated on September 14, 1989 (54 FR 38077) as 40 CFR Part 61 Subpart Y.

#### Subpart L: Coke By-Product Recovery Plants

A national emission standard for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) was proposed under Section 112 for coke by-product recovery plants, a benzene source category, on June 6, 1984 (49 FR 23522), repropoed on July 28, 1988 (53 FR 28496), and was promulgated on September 14, 1989.

The control requirements for coke by-product recovery plants require that organic vapors be recovered and routed via closedvent system (no detectable emissions) to a control device that achieves a 95 percent or greater destruction efficiency. The affected equipment must not exceed a specified level of equipment leaks, either through a concentration standard, or in the case of valves, a percent of total valves standard is optional. The control of emissions of benzene from recovery plants requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the operation and maintenance of that equipment. Emissions of benzene from recovery plants covered by this regulation are the result of leaking equipment.

The standards require initial notification reports with respect to construction, emissions tests, and startup. The standards also require reports on initial performance tests and emissions tests results.

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 that pollution control devices are properly installed and operated and the standards are being met. Performance test reports are needed as these are the Agency's record of a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard, and note the operating conditions under which compliance was achieved. The regular reports are used for problem identification, as a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations. The information generated by the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements described above is used by the Agency to ensure that facilities affected by the NESHAP continue to operate the control equipment used to achieve compliance. Effective enforcement of the standard is particularly necessary in light of the hazardous nature of benzene. Information is recorded in such sufficient detail to enable owners or operators to demonstrate compliance with the standards. This information is

used to monitor fugitive emissions directly, and to ensure effective operation of the vapor-collection system and control device, thus ensuring continuous compliance with the indications of a source's continuing compliance status. The information collected from recordkeeping and reporting requirements is also used for targeting inspections, and is of sufficient quality to be used as evidence in court. Records and reports also are necessary to enable EPA to identify plants that may not understand the workings of the standard or that may not be in compliance with the standard. Based on reported information, EPA can decide how many plant inspections would be needed, which plants should be inspected, and what records or processes should be inspected at the plant. 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 or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only notices or reports: notification of anticipated startup, notification of actual startup, notification of construction or modification, initial compliance report, notification of emission test, report following an emission test, notification of a monitoring system performance test, and report following a monitoring system performance test. These notifications and reports are general provisions and required of all sources subject to any NESHAP.

Reporting requirements specific to benzene coke by-product recovery plants, Subpart L, include a semiannual report by affected facilities. The semiannual reports include results of leak monitoring and performance tests. Respondents also are required to submit semiannual reports of measurements for sources subject to a no detectable emissions limit and semiannual reports summarizing the results of the leak detection and repair program implemented at the plant. One report would incorporate information for both process equipment and fugitive sources. These reports would include information such as number of leaks that occurred, the number that could not be repaired, the general reasons for unsuccessful or delay of repair, and the results of performance tests conducted during the reporting period.

Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements specific to benzene coke by-product recovery plants for leak detection and repair of fugitive emission sources are those

provisions specified under 40 CFR 61, NESHAP Subpart V. The Subpart V regulations for equipment leaks were approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under control number 2060-0068. The only difference in the equipment leak requirements of Subpart V and this regulation relates to exhausters. Exhausters are subject to quarterly monitoring requirements. However, quarterly monitoring is not required if the exhauster is equipped with a seal system that has a barrier fluid, the exhauster seal is loaded and vented to a control device, or a leakless exhauster is used. Exhausters are subject to the same recordkeeping and reporting provisions as other equipment subject to Subpart V.

The added control amendment to the coke-by-product plant benzene NESHAP is based on a settlement agreement pursuant to a petition to review the benzene NESHAP by the American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute (ACCCI). The recordkeeping and reporting requirements contained in this rule are consistent with those described in the agreement.

The owner or operator choosing to use one of the alternative control technologies (i.e., a carbon absorber or a vapor incinerator) would be required to record for the life of the control device, the design of the control device, the sources which it is intended to control, and a plan for the operation, maintenance and action needed to correct problems. Such a record would assist the owner or operator to operate the device properly throughout its life and would also assist the enforcement personnel in determining, when reviewing records that indicate problems with the control device, whether the device had been properly maintained and appropriate corrective action had been taken. The owner or operator would be required to record the results of each test for determining compliance with the standard. Also required to be recorded would be any data that provide reference values for parameters that are important to monitoring, such as temperature of the firebox in a vapor incinerator and the benzene concentration at the inlet to a carbon adsorber. Some of these data are gathered during the compliance test, others separately (e.g., the demonstrated bed life of a carbon adsorber).

These records would be required to be kept for at least two years, or until the next compliance test (or time that the parameter reference value is determined), whichever is longer. Finally, the results of monitoring the control device would be required to be recorded for at least 2 years. The records

would include any periods when the boundaries established for the monitored parameters were exceeded and the action taken to correct the problem that led to the exceedance.

The alternative control options require reporting in addition to recordkeeping. The General Provisions require reporting of compliance tests. This would be submitted each time a compliance test is performed. The rule requires compliance tests to be done initially and at the request of EPA (not at predetermined intervals). In addition, the rule requires reporting of exceedances of the monitored parameters, with a brief description of the corrective action taken. Included would be exceedances of the operating requirements such as if the source were not vented to a fresh carbon bed before the maximum concentration point was exceeded on the spent bed. The reports are required quarterly. When semiannual reports under Subpart L are due, the information for the quarterly report should be submitted as part of the semiannual report. If there were no exceedances during a quarter in which no semiannual report was due, reporting for that quarter could be skipped and a notation to that effect included in the next report. The reason that quarterly reports are required for these control devices is because the monitoring is generally continuous and therefore provides a continuous record of problems with operation and maintenance of the device. Because of the hazardous nature of benzene, it is important that enforcement personnel are alerted to plants that are having problems with their control device and are potentially in violation of the standards. The enforcement personnel can then move quickly to make sure the problem area is corrected.

Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain an up-to-date file of monitoring and recordings, and retain them for at least two years following. Records of equipment and process design are kept permanently.

These data would include information necessary to administer the program (such as source identification number, percent by weight benzene in the process fluid, type of fugitive emission source) as well as data gathered relating directly to leak detection and repair (such as leak dates and repair methods). Respondents using gas-blanketing systems, closed-vent systems, and control devices are required to maintain records of schematics, design specifications, piping and instrumentation diagrams, and other information related to changes in design

or operation. Other records are required for sources which may be designated for no detectable emissions or as unsafe or difficult to monitor.

All reports are sent to the delegated State or Local authority. If there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the EPA Regional Office.

Data obtained by Agency personnel from records maintained by the respondents during periodic visits are tabulated and published for internal Agency use in compliance and enforcement programs.

Information contained in the report is entered into the Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) Facility Subsystem (AFS) which is operated and maintained by EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. The AFS is EPA's database for the collection, maintenance and retrieval of compliance data and annual emission inventory data for over 100,000 industrial and government facilities. EPA uses AFS for tracking compliance and enforcement by Local and State regulatory agencies, EPA Regional Offices and Headquarters. EPA personnel can edit, store, retrieve and analyze the data via personal computer terminals.

**Burden Statement:** For Subpart L, 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 it was appropriate, the Agency identified specific tasks and made assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paper Reduction Act. The 1993 ICR review was the first since promulgation of the rule and consolidated the added control options promulgated in September 1991.

For Subpart L, the majority of industry costs associated with the information collection activity in the standards are labor costs. The labor estimates were derived from standard estimates based on EPA's experience with other standards. For the purpose of the 1993 ICR burden analysis it was assumed that no sources choose to comply with the percent-allowable leaks nor skip period reporting. Thus, the burden analysis was based on a most burdensome case scenario for reporting and recordkeeping.

Recordkeeping and reporting requirements are an ongoing burden associated with this ICR. The 1993 ICR estimated a nationwide annualized cost to respondents for recordkeeping and reporting requirements of \$215,678 over a 3-year period. The respondent burden was estimated at 7,083 person-hours per

year. This estimate was based upon a cost of \$14.50 per hour plus an overhead rate of 110 percent, for a total cost of \$30.45 per hour.

The following is a breakdown of burden used in the 1993 ICR for Subpart L. It was assumed that 36 sources were subject to the standard and no additional sources per year will become subject to the standard over the past three years. The ICR allocated 224.5 hours *per respondent* for implementing the activities required to meet the recordkeeping and reporting requirements. Specifically, 132 hours were allocated for filing and maintaining records, 4 hours for conducting Method 21 tests during the year, 57.5 hours for creating the information for reporting and 31 hours for writing the report.

#### Subpart Y: Benzene Storage Vessels

Respondents are all owners or operators of benzene storage vessels. It is estimated that 126 existing plants are subject to the standard. All owners and operators of new or reconstructed plants would also have to respond.

In the General Provisions of 40 CFR Part 61 applicable to storage vessels, require up to four separate one time-only reports for each owner or operator: notification of construction or reconstruction, initial source report, notification of physical/operational changes, notification of anticipated and actual startup. The initial source report is the only one of these reports that would be required from existing sources under the standard.

Certain records and reports are necessary to assist EPA and State agencies to which enforcement has been delegated in determining compliance with the standard.

An initial emissions test is not required because conducting an emission test is not feasible. Therefore, the format of the standard is that of an equipment standard. Owners or operators of vessels equipped with the specified controls are required to submit, along with the notifications required by the General Provisions, a report that describes the control equipment used to comply with the regulation. Thereafter, an annual visual inspection is required of the primary seal of internal floating roof vessels (IFR's) (in cases where no secondary seal is present). An annual seal gap measurement of the secondary seal system on external floating roof vessels (EFR's) is required. The following inspections are required every five years: (1) internal inspection of seal system on IFR's equipped with primary and secondary seals in situations where

the owner or operator has decided to forego the annual visual inspection; and (2) measurement of gaps between the tank wall and primary seal on EFR's. An internal inspection in which the tank is emptied and degassed is required at least every 10 years for IFR's.

Another control option allowed is for owners or operators to equip vessels with closed-vent systems and 95-percent efficient control devices. It is expected that very few, if any, vessels will be equipped with these systems; however, owners or operators of vessels with such systems are required to submit, for the Administrator's approval, an operating plan describing system design specifications and an operation, maintenance, and inspection plan for the system. In the event the owner or operator has installed a flare, a report showing compliance with visible emission provisions shall be furnished to the Administrator. For closed-vent systems with control devices, quarterly reports are required informing the Administrator of each occurrence that results in excess emissions. Annual reports of the results of these inspections and seal gap measurements are required. These reports shall identify each storage vessel that is determined to be out of compliance with the standard, the nature of the defects, and the date the vessel was emptied or the repair was made. The owner or operator shall keep copies of all reports and records resulting from these inspections for two years.

The owner or operator of each benzene storage vessel shall, for the life of the source, keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel. For each vessel with a closed vent system and 95-percent efficient control device, records of the operating plan shall be kept for the life of the control device. Records of monitored parameters and maintenance shall be kept for two years.

**Burden Statement:** For Subpart Y, EPA estimated the nationwide annualized cost to respondents at a \$47,045/yr over a 3-year period. The respondent burden is estimated at 1,545 person-hours/yr. Respondent costs are estimated based on a cost of \$14.50 per hour, and on an overhead rate of 110 percent (for a total cost per hour of \$30.45). The annual reporting burden is estimated at a \$39,372/yr over a 3-year period. The number of responses per year is estimated to be 162. The number of responses per respondent is estimated to be five. The total annual responses are estimated to be 810. The number of hours per response per year is estimated

to be four. 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.

\* \* \* \* \*

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.

Send comments regarding these matters, or any other aspect of the information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the contacts listed above.

Dated: November 24, 1995.

Rick Colbert,

*Acting Director, Office of Compliance.*

[FR Doc. 95-29739 Filed 12-7-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

[ER-FRL-5231-1]

### Environmental Impact Statements; Notice of Availability

Responsible Agency: Office of Federal Activities, General Information (202) 260-5076 OR (202) 260-5075. Weekly receipt of Environmental Impact Statements Filed November 27, 1995

Through December 01, 1995 Pursuant to 40 CFR 1506.9.

EIS No. 950552, FINAL EIS, USA, MA, Army Material Technology Laboratory Reuse and Disposal, Implementation, Town of Watertown, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex Counties, MA, Due: January 08, 1996, Contact: James Davidson (703) 274-5510

EIS No. 950553, DRAFT EIS, NAS, International Space Station, Assembly and Operation, Space Station Freedom (SSF), Due: January 22, 1996, Contact: David F. Ruszczzyk (713) 244-7756.

EIS No. 950554, DRAFT EIS, DOE, WA, Plutonium Finishing Plant (PFP) Stabilization, To Safely Reduced Radiation Exposure to Workers and the Environment, Hanford Site, Richland, Benton County, WA, Due: January 23, 1996, Contact: Ben F. Burton (509) 946-3609.

EIS No. 950555, DRAFT EIS, FRC, WA, Condit Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2342-005), Relicensing, White Salmon River, Klickitat and Skamania Counties, WA, Due: January 22, 1996, Contact: John Blair (202) 219-2845.

EIS No. 950556, DRAFT EIS, AFS, WA, Snoqualmie Pass Adaptive Management Area Plan, Implementation, Wenatchee and Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forests, Cle Elum and North Bend Ranger Districts, Kittitas and King Counties, WA, Due: January 31, 1996, Contact: Floyd Rogalski (509) 674-4411.

EIS No. 950557, DRAFT EIS, FRC, ME, Lower Androscoggin River Basin Hydroelectric Project, Gulf Island Deer Rips Project (FERC No. 2283-005) and Marcal Project (FERC No. 11482-000) Relicensing and Licensing, Androscoggin County, ME, Due: January 22, 1996, Contact: Alan Creamer (202) 219-0635.

EIS No. 950558, DRAFT EIS, GSA, CO, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Consolidation of Facilities; National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to Upgrade Facilities and National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NITA) to Implement Master Site Development Plan, Site Specific, 325 Broadway Campus, Boulder County, CO, Due: January 22, 1996, Contact: Sharon Malloy (303) 236-7131.

EIS No. 950559, FINAL EIS, MMS, AL, TX, MS, LA, 1996 Central and Western Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf (OSC) Oil and Gas Lease Sales No. 157 (March 1996) and No. 161 (August 1996), Lease Offerings, Offshore coastal counties and parishes of AL, MS, LA and TX,

Due: January 08, 1996, Contact: Archie P. Melancon (703) 787-5471. EIS No. 950560, DRAFT EIS, FRC, WI, Flambeau River Hydroelectric Projects, Big Falls (FERC No. 2930), Thornapple (FERC No. 2475), Upper (FERC No. 2640), Lower (FERC No. 2421), Pixley (FERC No. 2395) and Crowley (FERC No. 2473), Relicensing, WI, Due: January 22, 1996, Contact: Frank Karwoski (202) 219-2782.

EIS No. 950561, FINAL EIS, NOA, Atlantic Mackerel, Squid and Butterfish Fisheries, Fishery Management Plan, Amendment No. 5, Implementation, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off the US Atlantic Coast, Due: January 23, 1996, Contact: Rolland A. Schmitt (301) 713-2239.

EIS No. 950562, DRAFT EIS, FHW, WI, US 10 Highway Improvements, WI-13 and US 10 in Marshfield to WI-54 and US 10 in Waupaca, Funding and COE Section 404 Permit, Wood, Portage and Waupaca Counties, WI, Due: January 22, 1996, Contact: Wesley Shemwell (608) 829-7500.

EIS No. 950563, DRAFT EIS, FHW, CA, CA-101/Cuesta Grade Highway Improvements, 1.1 Miles north of Reservoir Canyon Road to the Cuesta Grade Overhead, Funding and Permit Issuance, San Luis Obispo County, CA, Due: March 08, 1996, Contact: John R. Schultz (916) 498-5041.

EIS No. 950564, DRAFT EIS, COE, WA, Resource Investments Landfill Facility Construction, COE Section 404 Permit Issuance, Pierce County, WA, Due: January 22, 1996, Contact: Jim Green (206) 764-6906.

Dated: December 04, 1995.

B. Katherine Biggs,

*Associate Director, NEPA Compliance Division, Office of Federal Activities.*

[FR Doc. 95-29983 Filed 12-7-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-U

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### Notice of Public Information Collections Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval

December 4, 1995.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Communications, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the