determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96–14710 Filed 6–10–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–5517–6]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; New Source Performance Standards for Subparts DD, DDD, I, JJJ, L, and RRR

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 Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Before submitting the ICR to OMB for review and approval, EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the proposed information collection as described below.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before August 12, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Compliance. People interested in getting copies of or making comments about these ICRs should direct inquiries or comments to the Office of Compliance, Mail Code 2224A, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460. 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 for Enviroene.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kenneth Harmon, (202) 564–7049, facsimile number (202) 564–0037, for NSPS Subpart DD; Sandi Jones, (202) 564–7038, facsimile number (202) 564–0037, for NSPS Subpart DDD; Scott Throwe, (202) 564–7013, facsimile number (202) 564–0050, for NSPS Subpart I; Joyce Chandler, (202) 564–7073, facsimile number (202) 564–0037, for NSPS Subpart JJJ; Jane M. Engert, (202) 564–5021, facsimile number (202) 564–0050, or via e-mail (ENGERT.JANE@EPAMAIL.EPA.GOV.), for NSPS Subpart L; and Darlene Williams, (202) 564–7031 or via e-mail (Williams.Darlene@EPAMAIL.EPA.GOV.), for NSPS Subpart RRR.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

NSPS Subpart DD Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are each truck unloading station, truck loading station, barge and ship unloading station, barge and ship loading station, railcar loading station, railcar unloading station, grain dryer, and all grain handling operations at any grain terminal elevator or any grain storage elevator.

Title: NSPS Subpart DD: Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators, OMB control Number 2060–0082, expires November 30, 1996.

Abstract: This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR Part 60.300, *et seq.*, Subpart DD, New Source Performance Standards for Grain Elevators. This information notifies EPA when a source becomes subject to the regulations, informs the Agency if a source is in compliance when it begins operation, and informs the Agency if the source remained in compliance during any period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

In the Administrator's judgment, particulate matter emissions from grain elevators 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, as required under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act.

Controlling emissions of particulate matter from grain elevators requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the operation and maintenance of that equipment. Particulate emissions from grain elevators are the result of grain drying and grain handling operations, including loading and unloading. These standards rely on the proper operation of particulate control devices such as baghouses and equipment such as shed doors and spouts designed to reduce particulate emission during grain unloading and loading.

Owners or operators of the affected facilities subject to NSPS Subpart DD 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 that may increase the rate of emission of the regulated pollutant; notification of the date of the initial performance test; and the results of the initial performance test, including information necessary to determine the conditions of the performance test and performance test measurements and results, including particulate matter concentration and opacity.

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, as well as the nature and cause of the malfunction (if known) and corrective measures taken. These notifications, reports and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to NSPS. Without such information, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine if the standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act.

EPA estimates that one additional source will become subject to the standard in each of the next three years.

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 required information consists of emissions data and other information that have been determined 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 (see 40 CFR 2; 41 FR 36902, September 1, 1976; amended by 43 FR 40000, September 8, 1978; 43 FR 42251, September 20, 1978; 44 FR 1764, March 23, 1979).

The EPA solicits 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 average total annual burden to industry to be $3,261. This is based on an estimated average total annual burden for this industry of 107.1 person-hours. The respondent costs have been calculated on the basis of $14.50 per hour, plus 110 percent overhead.

EPA's estimate of 107.1 average total annual burden hours over the three year life of this ICR represents a 21 percent decrease from the 134.85 hours estimated in the previous ICR. This downward adjustment, however, results from EPA's discovery of a calculation error that overstated the true burden.

To account for the annual burden hours associated with the startup, shutdown, and malfunction recordkeeping activities of the estimated one new source annually over the three year life of the ICR, the prior ICR and this ICR both assume that 1.5 sources represents the average number of new sources over three years. This average number of new sources is added to the number of existing sources, and the total estimated annual average number of sources is multiplied by the estimated annual burden hours per source for these activities. In the prior ICR, the average number of new sources, 1.5, was added to the number of existing sources, 60, but the estimated burden annual hours per source, 1, was mistakenly multiplied by 1.5 before the estimated annual average number of sources, 61.5, was multiplied by the estimated annual burden hours per source, 1.5[sic]. As a result, the burden hours, 92.25, and cost, $2,809.01, associated with these activities were overstated by 50 percent, skewing the estimated total annual burden to industry by 30.75 hours and $936.34.

The estimated annual burden is calculated as one hour for the newly subject respondent to read the reporting requirements; 24 hours for the new respondent to perform the initial performance test, 4.8 hours annually to account for the estimated 20 percent of performance tests that must be repeated, 4 hours for the new respondent to perform the Method 9 tests, 0.8 hours annually to account for the estimated 20 percent of Method 9 tests that must be repeated, two hours to prepare and send the notification of construction/reconstruction of the newly-subject source, two hours to prepare and send notification of anticipated startup, two hours to prepare and send notification of actual startup, and two hours to prepare and send notification of the initial performance test. Together, these information collection activities required of the anticipated one new source annually amount to and average of 42.6 person hours at a cost of $1,297. Additionally, EPA estimates that established sources will spend an average of an hour annually entering information regarding startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions. Assuming 63 existing sources and one addition source for each of the three years that this ICR will be in effect, EPA estimates an average of 64.5 sources annually will each devote one person hour to these activities for a total of 64.5 person hours, at a cost of $1,964. Therefore, the estimated total annual industry burden is 107.1 hours at a cost of $3,261.

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.

NSPS Subpart DDD Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Approximately 30 sources are currently subject to the standard, and it is estimated that an additional 10 sources per year will become subject to the standard in the next three years. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are the pollutants regulated under this Subpart. Entities potentially affected by this action are facilities involved in the manufacture of polypropylene, polystyrene, or poly(ethylene terephthalate)for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced after the date of proposal, or after January 10, 1989, depending on the process section.

Title: Subpart DDD: Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry, OMB Control Number 2060–0145, expires December 31, 1996.

Abstract: This ICR contains recording and reporting requirements under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DDD, that apply to facilities involved in the manufacture of polymers. 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 affected facilities include: (1) For polypropylene and polyethylene manufacturing, each raw materials preparation section, each polymerization reaction section, each material recovery section, each product finishing section, and each product storage section; (2) for polystyrene manufacturing processes, each material recovery section; and (3) for poly(ethylene terephthalate) manufacturing, each polymerization reaction section. For equipment leaks, the affected facilities are each group of fugitive emissions equipment within any process unit.

In the Administrator's judgment, VOC emissions from the polymer manufacturing industry cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Consequently, NSPS were promulgated for this source category.

In order to ensure compliance with these standards, adequate recordkeeping is necessary. This information enables the Agency 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 reports: notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the anticipated and actual dates of startup; notification of a 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 any emission stream diverted away from 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; 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 not 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 record 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. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR Part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

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 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 45 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, 3,600 person hours to conduct the initial performance tests and 720 person hours for a total of 4,320 person hours (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 270 person hours to fill out semiannual reports and 4,095 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 record keeping and reporting requirements has been estimated at 8,765 person hours. The respondents cost were calculated on the basis of $14.50 per hour plus 110% overhead. The total annual burden to industry is estimated at $266,894.

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.

NSPS Subpart I Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart, Standards of Performance for Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities.

Title: NSPS Subpart I: Standards of Performance for Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities, OMB Control Number 2060–0083, expires November 30, 1996.

Abstract: This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with Subpart I, New Source Performance Standards for Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities. 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 judgment, particulate matter from hot mix asphalt facilities 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 hot mix asphalt facilities subject to NSPS Subpart I are required to make initial notifications for construction, startup, and performance testing. They must also report the results of a 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 malfunction in the operation of the air pollution control device. 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 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

The EPA would like to solicit comments to:

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

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

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

(iv) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated electronic,

mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Burden Statement: At the writing of the previous ICR there were 1100 sources currently subject to the standards. It is estimated that 60 additional sources per year will become subject to the standard. The current ICR estimates average burden to the industry to be 4,341 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 $132,183.45.

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; and notification of initial performance test. Initial performance tests are allocated 24 burden hours. It is assumed that 20% of all affected facilities will have to repeat performance tests.

Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose information to or for a federal agency. 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 JJJ Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those whose which are subject to NSPS Subpart JJJ or each petroleum dry cleaning facilities for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced after December 14, 1982. The affected facilities include the petroleum solvent dry cleaning dryers, washers, filters, stills, and settling tanks.

Title: NSPS Subpart JJJ: Standard of Performance for Petroleum Dry Cleaners, OMB Control Number 2060–0079, expires November 30, 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 to under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, to establish standard of performance for new stationary sources. Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are the pollutants regulated under this Subpart. The standards require that any affected petroleum dry cleaning dryer be a solvent recovery dryer.

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; and the notification of the date 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 the affected facility. These notifications, reports and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to NSPS. Notifications are used to inform the Agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the standard. Performance test records are needed as these are the Agency's record of a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standards.

Recordkeeping requirements specific to petroleum dry cleaners include only the performance test required under Section 60.624. There are no reporting requirements specific to Subpart JJJ.

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

The EPA would like to solicit comments to:

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

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

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

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

Burden Statement: The 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 make assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

The estimate was based on the assumption that there are approximately 216 sources currently subject to the standard, and it is estimated that an additional 18 sources per year will become subject to the standard in the next three years. For new sources it is estimated that it takes a respondent 81.2 person hours for recordkeeping and reporting. The frequency of these reports is once. The annual burden to industry is 1,462 person hours per year. Respondent costs would be calculated on the basis of $14.50 per hour, plus 110 percent overhead. The annual cost of the burden to the industry is $44,517.90.

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.

NSPS Subpart L Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are secondary lead smelters. Specifically, the affected facility in each smelter is any pot furnace of more than 250 kg charging capacity, blast (cupola) furnaces, and reverberatory furnaces.

Title: NSPS Subpart: Standards of Performance for Secondary Lead Smelters, OMB Control Number 2060–0080, expires January 31, 1997.

Abstract: Secondary lead smelters produce elemental lead from scrap, providing the primary means for

recycling lead-acid batteries (automotive) into useable products. Currently upwards of 95% of all lead-acid batteries are recycled by these facilities. Secondary lead smelters emit lead and non-lead particulate matter in quantities that, in the Administrator's judgment, cause or contribute to air pollution that may endanger public health or welfare. Consequently, New Source Performance Standards were promulgated for this source category. These standards rely on the proper installation, operation and maintenance of particulate control devices such as electrostatic precipitators or scrubbers.

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, notification and report of the initial emissions test, and notification of any physical or operational change that may increase the emission rate. In addition, sources are required to keep records of all startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.

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 NSPS 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 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

The EPA would like to solicit comments to:

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

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

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

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

Burden Statement: The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 34.5 person-hours. This is based on an estimated 23 respondents. Respondent costs would be calculated on the basis of $14.50 per hour, plus 110 percent overhead. The average annual burden for reporting only is projected to be less than 10 hours. This is because virtually all reporting requirements apply to new facilities only, and no new secondary lead smelters are anticipated over the next three years. There is a chance that some existing facility might need to report a physical or operational change; however, these reports are very rare, and might only involve one facility over the three-year period, with a burden of less than 10 hours.

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 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 RRR Supplementary Information

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) Reactor Processes, Subpart RRR with the exceptions listed in 40 CFR 60.700(c).

Title: NSPS Subpart RRR: Standards of Performance for VOC Emission from SOCMI Reactors Processes, OMB number 2060–0269, expires November 30, 1996.

Abstract: This ICR contains record keeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR Part 60.700, Subpart RRR, Standards of Performance for VOC Emissions from SOCMI Reactor Processes. 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 record keeping to document process information relating to the sources' ability to meet the requirements of the standard and to note the operating conditions under which compliance was achieved.

In the Administrator's judgment, VOC emissions from SOCMI reactor processes 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; continuous records of flow to the control device as well as records of all periods and the duration when the vent stream is diverted from the control device; records of all monthly visual inspections of the seals as well as records of all periods and the duration when the seal mechanism is broken, the bypass line valve position has changed, the serial number of the broken car-seal has changed, or when the key for a lock-and-key type configuration has been checked out.

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; 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 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

The EPA would like to solicit comments to:

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

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

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

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

Burden Statement: The Agency computed the burden for each of the record keeping 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 27 new affected facilities each year and that there would be an annual average of 203 affected facilities over each of the next three years covered by the ICR. For new sources, it was estimated that it would take: 27 person hours to read the instructions, 11,520 person hours to conduct the initial performance tests (assuming that 20% of the tests must be repeated), and 432 person hours to gather the information and write the initial reports. For all sources, it was estimated that it would take: 812 person hours to fill out semiannual reports and 3784 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 record keeping and reporting requirements has been estimated at 16,575 person hours. The respondents costs were calculated on the basis of $14.50 per hour plus 110% overhead. The total annual burden to industry is estimated at $504,708.75.

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.

Dated: May 31, 1996.

Elaine G. Stanley,

Director, Office of Compliance.

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[FRC–5515–7]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Ecosystem Monitoring Survey

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 Information Collection Request (ICR) for the Ecosystem Monitoring Survey described below has been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden and cost; where appropriate, it includes the actual data collection instrument.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 11, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR A COPY CALL: Sandy Farmer at EPA, (202) 260–2740, and refer to EPA ICR No. 1782.01.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Ecosystem Monitoring Survey. EPA ICR No. 1782.01. This is a new collection.

Abstract: The primary goal of the survey is to obtain information regarding the possible future requirements and applications of natural resources monitoring data in the Pacific Northwest. Results of the survey will be used by the EPA in developing an integrated monitoring plan for the region. The survey is targeted at monitoring issues which have not been specifically addressed by FEMAT. The survey is exploratory, and is not designed for statistical analysis of how monitoring data is used, or a critical evaluation of any specific monitoring program or system. The survey is voluntary, and although a list of interviewed individuals will accompany the published report, these individuals or organizations which they represent will not be associated with specific comments. The survey involves one and one-half hour interviews with approximately 30 persons representing State and local governments or other resource management entities in western Oregon and Washington. Interviews will be tape recorded to minimize use of the respondent's time,