

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: "Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plans" (OMB Control No. 2050-0021; EPA ICR No. 328.05) expiring 9/30/96. This ICR requests an extension of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, EPA's Oil Pollution Prevention regulation (40 CFR Part 112) requires facility owners or operators to prepare and implement SPCC Plans and keep certain records. Preparation of the SPCC Plan requires that a facility owner or operator analyze how to prevent oil discharges, thereby promoting appropriate facility design and operations. The information in the SPCC Plan also promotes efficient response in the event of a discharge. Finally, proper maintenance of the SPCC Plan promotes important spill-reducing measures, facilitates leak detection, and generally ensures that the facility deters discharges at its peak capability. All of the SPCC Plan recordkeeping activities are mandatory. The specific activities and reasons and uses for the information collection are described below.

Recordkeeping Activities: Under § 112.3, a facility owner or operator must prepare a written SPCC Plan, maintain it at or near the facility, and have it certified by a Registered Professional Engineer (PE). Under § 112.5 the SPCC Plan must be amended (i) whenever there is a facility change that materially affects the potential to discharge oil, and (ii) to include more effective prevention and control technology identified in the owner of operator's triennial Plan review. If amended, the Plan must also be certified by a PE. Under § 112.4, in the event of certain oil discharges, facility owners or operators must submit the SPCC Plan and other information to the EPA Regional Administrator and the appropriate state water pollution control agency within 60 days. Upon review, the Regional Administrator may require amendment of the SPCC Plan. Again, the amended Plan must be certified by a PE. Under § 112.3, the owner or operator must maintain (and update) records of specific inspections as outlined under § 112.7(e).

Purpose of Data Collection: Facility owners or operators are the primary user of SPCC Plans and related data. EPA does not collect the Plan or related records on a routine basis. Facilities that prepare, implement, and maintain a SPCC Plan improve their ability to prevent oil discharges, and mitigate the environmental damage caused by such discharges. As facility owners or

operators accumulate the data, they necessarily analyze the facility's capability to prevent oil discharges, facilitate safety awareness, and promote the use of appropriate design and operational standards that reduce the likelihood of an oil discharge. The Plan information can also help the facility respond efficiently in the event of a discharge. Inspection records help facility owners and operators to promote important operation and maintenance, and demonstrate compliance with the SPCC requirements.

EPA also uses SPCC Plan data in certain situations. EPA primarily uses SPCC Plan data to verify that facilities comply with the regulation and implement their Plan, including design and operation specifications and inspection requirements. EPA reviews SPCC Plans: (1) When facilities submit the Plans because of oil discharges, and (2) as part of EPA's inspection program. State and local governments may also use the data, which is not necessarily available elsewhere and can greatly assist local emergency preparedness planning efforts.

An Agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a current 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 4/5/96 (61 FR 15246); EPA received nine (9) comment letters.

Burden Statement: The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 39.9 hours per newly regulated facility and 5.4 hours per already regulated facility. 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 to 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: 448,730.

Frequency of Response: one-time plan, occasional records/reports.

Estimated Total Annual Hour Burden: 2.56 million hours.

Estimated Total Annualized Cost Burden: \$77.4 million.

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. 328.05 and OMB Control No. 2050-0021 in any correspondence.

Ms. Sandy Farmer, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, OPPE Regulatory Information Division (2137), 401 M Street, 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: July 30, 1996.

Joseph Retzer,

Director, Regulatory Information Division.

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[OPPTS-400104B; FRL-5390-9]

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know; Notice of Public Meeting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: EPA will hold a public meeting regarding the Agency's proposal and options to add industry groups to the list of industry groups subject to reporting requirements under section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) specifically to discuss the potential impacts on small entities. This meeting is being held in addition to two previously scheduled public meetings concerning the proposal.

DATES: The meeting will take place in Chicago, IL on August 19, 1996, at 10 a.m. and adjourn by 3 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the: O'Hare Marriott Hotel, 8535 West Higgins Road, Chicago, IL.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tim Crawford at 202-260-1715, e-mail: crawford.tim@epamail.epa.gov, or Brian Symmes at 202-260-9121, e-mail: symmes.brian@epamail.epa.gov, or the

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Stop 5101, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, Toll free: 1-800-535-0202, in Virginia and Alaska: 703-412-9877 or Toll free TDD: 1-800-553-7672.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In 1986, Congress enacted the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). Section 313 of EPCRA requires certain businesses to submit reports each year on the amounts of toxic chemicals their facilities release into the environment or otherwise manage. The purpose of this requirement is to inform the public, government officials, and industry about the chemical management practices of specified toxic chemicals.

Current EPCRA section 313 reporting requirements apply to facilities classified in the manufacturing sector (Standard Industrial Classification codes 20 through 39), that have 10 or more full-time employees, and that manufacture, process, or otherwise use one or more listed section 313 chemicals above certain threshold amounts.

EPA has been in the process of evaluating industry groups for potential addition under EPCRA section 313. EPA is proposing to add seven industry groups to the list of industries subject to EPCRA section 313 reporting requirements (61 FR 33588). This public meeting is being scheduled in order to provide a forum for dialogue to be shared by EPA, potentially affected industry groups, and the public regarding the basis of EPA's proposed action, options provided, and potential impacts and benefits. This meeting is being held specifically to discuss concerns regarding the potential impacts of the proposal on small entities, including small businesses and small local governments. The previously scheduled public meetings may also serve as a forum for these discussions (61 FR 33619).

Oral statements will be scheduled on a first-come first-serve basis by calling Cassandra Vail at (202) 260-0675. All statements will be part of the public record and will be considered in the development of any rule amendment.

Dated: July 30, 1996.

William H. Sanders III,

Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

[FR Doc. 96-19814 Filed 8-2-96; 8:45 am]

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[OPP-00446; FRL-5390-9]

Worker Protection Standard; Notice of Public Meetings

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of meetings.

SUMMARY: EPA is holding a series of public meetings to solicit information from workers, growers, and others regarding regulations designed to protect agricultural workers and pesticide handlers. The first meeting was held in Winter Haven, Florida on February 22, 1996. The meetings are a part of EPA's commitment to monitor and evaluate the impact and performance of the Worker Protection regulations. The public meetings are designed to provide an opportunity for those directly affected by the regulations to relay their experiences after the regulations' first full year of implementation. By reaching out to those on the frontlines and for whom these regulations are intended to provide public health protection, EPA will better understand how the program is working and where meaningful improvements should be made. The meetings are open to the public.

DATES: The following is the schedule for the remaining public meetings:

August 7, 1996, Portageville, Missouri

August 21, 1996, Tipton, Indiana

The date and location for a public meeting in Puerto Rico will be announced at a later date. There will not be a public meeting scheduled in Washington, DC as was previously noted.

ADDRESSES: The August 7, 1996 meeting will be held at the University of Missouri Delta Research Center, Highway T, Portageville, Missouri.

The August 21, 1996 meeting will be held at the Tipton County Fair Grounds, 1200 South Main Street, Tipton, Indiana.

In general, registration begins at 5 p.m., and the public meetings begin at 7 p.m. Please call the contacts listed below to verify the schedule for each meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Jeanne Heying (7506C), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Telephone number: (703) 305-7164, Fax: (703) 308-2962, e-mail: heying.jeanne@epamail.epa.gov., or EPA WPS representatives in regions hosting public meetings.

Indiana meeting: Don Baumgartner, (312) 886-7835.

Missouri meeting: Glen Yager, (913) 551-7296 or Kathleen Fenton, (913) 551-7874.

Puerto Rico meeting: Fred Kozak, (908) 321-6769.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In 1992, EPA issued final regulations governing the protection of employees on farms, forests and nurseries, and greenhouses from occupational exposures to agricultural pesticides. The WPS covers both workers in areas treated with pesticides, and employees who handle (mix, load, apply, etc.) pesticides. More specifically, the provisions of the Standard are intended to:

Inform employees about the hazards of pesticides:

- By requiring provisions for basic safety training, posting and distribution of information about the pesticides.

Eliminate exposure to pesticides:

- By prohibiting against the application of pesticides in a way that would cause exposure to people.

- By requiring time-limited restrictions for workers to return to areas following the application of pesticides.

- By requiring provisions for workers and handlers to wear proper protective clothing/equipment.

Mitigate exposures that occur:

- By requiring arrangements for the supply of soap, water, and towels in the case of pesticide exposure.

- By requiring provisions for emergency assistance.

II. Information Sought by EPA

EPA believes that agricultural workers, handlers, and growers are best able to provide unique insights on the effects of the WPS requirements. Their input will be supplemented by data generated from other sources during the course of EPA's longer-term evaluation effort. As a follow-up to the public meetings, EPA will develop a summary of information gained. These tools will be used to develop strategies for improving the administration of the WPS. The Agency is specifically interested in hearing public comment, or receiving written comment, on the following topics.

1. Assistance from regulatory partners and others involved with the WPS.

2. Usefulness of available assistance.

3. Understanding the WPS requirements.

4. Success in implementing the requirements.

5. Difficulties in implementing the requirements.

6. Suggestions to improve implementation.

III. Registration to Make Comments

Persons who wish to speak at the public meeting are encouraged to