

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5696-5]

Agency Information Collection Activities**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Notice.

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

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before May 5, 1997.

ADDRESSES: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW, Mail code 2223A, OECA/OC/METD, Washington, DC 20460. A copy of these ICRs may be obtained without charge from Sandy Farmer (202) 260-2740.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jane M. Engert, tel: (202) 564-5021; FAX: (202) 564-0050; e-mail: engert.jane@epamail.epa.gov for NSPS subparts M, P, Q, R, and Z. Scott Throwe tel: (202) 564-7013; FAX: (202) 564-0050; e-mail: Throwe.Scott@epamail.epa.gov for NSPS subpart PP. Steven Hoover—tel: (202) 564-7007; FAX: (202) 564-0050; e-mail: Hoover.Steve@epamail.epa.gov for NSPS subpart SSS. Virginia Lathrop, 202/564-7057. Fax 202/564-0050. Lathrop.Virginia@epamail.epa.gov. For NESHAP subpart D. Jane M. Engert, tel: (202) 564-5021; FAX: (202) 564-0050; e-mail: engert.jane@epamail.epa.gov for NESHAP subpart O. Dave Stangel, (202) 564-4162 fax (202) 564-0085 or Stangel.david@epamail.epa.gov for "Notification of Stored Pesticides with Suspended or Canceled Registrations."

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

NSPS Subpart M: Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after the date of proposal (June 11, 1973). The specific units to which this subpart applies are reverberatory and electric furnaces of 1,000 kg (2205 lb) or greater production capacity and blast (cupola) furnaces of 250 kg/h (550 lb/h) or greater

production capacity. This subpart does not apply to furnaces from which molten brass or bronze are cast into the shape of finished products, such as foundry furnaces.

Title: New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart M], OMB Control Number: 2060-0110, Expires: 9/30/97.

Abstract: Secondary brass and bronze production activities result in emissions of metallic particulate matter. In the Administrator's judgment, emissions from these sources are in sufficient quantity to 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 establish limits for both particulate matter and visible emissions.

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.

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 the industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 7.5 person-hours. This is based on an estimated 5 respondents, with no new plants or potlines expected to be constructed in the next three years. The burden estimate includes only recordkeeping associated with startup, shutdown and malfunction events. Since reporting requirements apply only to new sources, there is no anticipated reporting burden for this industry over the next three years as a result of these standards.

NSPS Subpart P, Primary Copper Smelters; NSPS Subpart Q, Primary Zinc Smelters; NSPS Subpart R, Primary Lead Smelters

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are Primary Copper Smelters, Primary Lead Smelters, and Primary Zinc Smelters that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after the date of proposal (October 16, 1974). The specific units to which this subpart applies are: (1) For primary copper smelters, each dryer, roaster, smelting furnace or copper converter; (2) for primary lead smelters, each sintering machine, sintering machine discharge end, blast furnace, dross reverberatory furnace, electric smelting furnace, and converter; and (3) for primary zinc smelters, each roaster and sintering machine.

Title: New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Primary Copper Smelters, Primary Lead Smelters, and Primary Zinc Smelters [40 CFR Part 60, Subparts P, Q, and R] There is no active OMB Control Number.

Abstract: Primary copper, lead and zinc smelter operations result in

emissions of metallic particulate matter and sulfur dioxide. In the Administrator's judgment, emissions from these sources are in sufficient quantity to cause or contribute to air pollution that may endanger public health or welfare. Consequently, New Source Performance Standards were promulgated for these source categories. These standards establish limits for particulate matter, visible emissions and sulfur dioxide.

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 daily records of average sulfur dioxide concentrations, and records of all startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions as they occur. Excess emissions must be reported semi-annually. For copper smelters only, owners or operators must keep monthly records of the smelter charge rate and weight percent (dry basis) of arsenic, antimony, lead and zinc.

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.

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 the industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 1445 person-hours. This is based on an estimated 15 respondents, with no new smelters expected to be constructed in the next three years. The burden estimate includes daily and monthly recordkeeping as well as records of startup, shutdown and malfunction events. Since there are no new sources anticipated, the only reporting burden for this industry is the semi-annual reporting of excess emissions which is estimated at 8 hours per report.

NSPS Subpart Z: Ferroalloy Production Facilities

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are Ferroalloy Production Facilities that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after the date of proposal (October 21, 1974). The specific units to which this subpart applies are: Electric submerged arc furnaces that produce silicon metal, ferrosilicon, calcium silicon, silicomanganese zirconium, ferrochrome silicon, silvery iron, high-carbon ferrochrome, charge chrome, standard ferromanganese, silicomanganese, ferromanganese silicon, or calcium carbide; and dust-handling equipment.

Title: New Source Performance Standards(NSPS) for Ferroalloy Production Facilities [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Z]. No active OMB Control Number.

Abstract: The production of ferroalloys results in emissions of particulate matter and carbon monoxide. In the Administrator's judgment, emissions from these sources are in sufficient quantity to 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 establish limits for particulate matter and carbon dioxide, and for visible emissions from dust-handling equipment.

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 daily records of operating parameters, and record 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.

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 the industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 177 person-hours. This is based on an estimated 1 respondent, with no new plants expected to be constructed in the next three years. The burden estimate includes recordkeeping associated with daily monitoring, and records of startup, shutdown and malfunction events. There is no anticipated reporting burden for this industry over the next three years as a result of these standards.

NSPS Subpart PP: Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are facilities with ammonium sulfate dryers within an ammonium sulfate manufacturing plant in the caprolactam by-product, synthetic and coke oven by-product sectors of the ammonium sulfate industry.

Background: The Administrator has judged that PM emissions from ammonium sulfate manufacturing plants cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Owners/operators of ammonium sulfate manufacturing plants must notify EPA of construction, modification, startups, shut downs, date and results of initial performance test and excess emissions. In order to ensure compliance with the standards promulgated to protect public health, adequate reporting and recordkeeping is necessary. In the absence of such information enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether the standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act.

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

The EPA would like to solicit comments to:

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

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

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

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

Burden Statement: There are 21 sources subject to NSPS subpart PP. No new sources are expected in the next 3 years. The affected sources are required to submit semiannual excess emissions reports. Each report is estimated at 8 hours. The total reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 336 hours per year for the industry. 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 SSS Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to NSPS Subpart SSS, or each coating operation and each piece of coating mix preparation equipment for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced after January 22, 1986.

Title: New Source Performance Standards for Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities—Subpart SSS, OMB Number 2060-0171, expires September 30, 1997.

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, or any non-air 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, (C) 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) sample such emissions (E) keep records on control parameters, production variables or other indirect data when direct monitoring of emissions is impractical (submit compliance certifications in accordance with section 114(a)(3), and (G) provide such other information, as he may reasonably require.

In the Administrator's judgement, VOC emissions from the magnetic tape manufacturing industry cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities were proposed on January 22, 1986, and promulgated on October 3, 1988. These standards apply to each coating operation and each piece of coating mix preparation equipment for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced after January 22, 1986. Volatile organic compounds (VOC's) are the pollutants regulated under this Subpart.

Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only reports: notification of the date of construction or reconstruction (40 CFR 60.7(a)(1)); notification of the anticipated and actual dates of startup (40 CFR 60.7(a)(2) and (a)(3)); notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate (40 CFR 60.7(a)(4)); and notification of the date of demonstration of continuous monitoring system and initial performance test (40 CFR 60.7(a)(5) and (d)). Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup,

shutdowns, malfunctions, or periods where the continuous monitoring system is inoperative. The owner or operator must also provide notification of the date of the initial performance test (40 CFR 60.8(d)) and the reporting of initial performance test results (40 CFR 60.8(a) and 60.717(a)). The owner or operator must maintain performance test results and continuous monitoring system records (40 CFR 60.714(i)), as well as maintain a file of all measurements including performance test measurements, and all other information required by this subpart recorded in a permanent file suitable for inspection. This file shall be retained for at least two years (40 CFR 60.7(e)).

Recordkeeping specific to magnetic tape coating operations include the requirement to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a device to indicate cumulative VOC recovered (when monthly liquid balance is to be performed) (40 CFR 60.713(b)(1)). Records must also be maintained of projected and actual solvent consumption (40 CFR 60.714(a), and 40 CFR 60.717 (b) and (c)), as well as the monthly liquid material balance (40 CFR 60.714(b)). Records of the periods when control devices are not operating must also be maintained (40 CFR 60.714(h)). The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate monitoring devices to record VOC levels in inlet and outlet gas streams controlled by a carbon adsorption system (40 CFR 60.714(c)). A coating operation controlled by a condensation system shall monitor the temperature of the condenser exhaust stream (40 CFR 60.714(d)). Where coating operations or coating mix preparation is controlled by thermal incinerator, the combustion temperature of incinerator must be recorded (40 CFR 60.714(e)). Where the coating operation or affected coating mix preparation equipment is controlled by a catalytic incinerator, the gas temperature of both upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed shall be recorded (40 CFR 60.714(f)). Where a VOC capture system is used, the owner or operator shall identify parameters to be monitored, and then install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device that records the value of the chosen parameter (40 CFR 60.714(g)).

Records shall be maintained of the monthly weighted average mass of VOC contained in the coating (40 CFR 60.714(j)). The actual solvent use records shall be submitted at the end of the initial calendar year (40 CFR 60.717(b)). Each owner or operator shall submit quarterly reports which document the VOC content, capture or destruction, and equipment monitoring

data (40 CFR 60.717(d)). Each owner or operator not required to submit quarterly reports because no reportable periods have occurred shall submit semiannual reports (40 CFR 60.717(e)).

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 that 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 (e.g., combustion temperature or concentration of organic compounds in the exhaust stream) under which compliance was achieved. The quarterly 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 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 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 the currently approved 1994 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.

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.

This estimate is based on the assumption that there would be 10 sources currently covered by the ICR and an additional 3.2 sources per year over the three years covered by the ICR. The annual burden of reporting and recordkeeping requirements for facilities subject to Subpart SSS are summarized by the following information. The reporting requirements are as follows: Read Instructions (1 person-hour), Initial performance test (280 person-hours). It is assumed that 20% of tests are repeated due to failure. Performing monthly method 24 analysis (90 person-hours for 12 occurrences per year). Estimates for report writing are: Notification of construction/reconstruction (2 person-hours), Notification of physical/operational changes (8 person-hours), Notification of anticipated startup (2 person-hours), Notification of actual startup (2 person-hours), Notification of initial performance test (2 person-hours), Notification of CMS (2 person-hours), and Report of performance test (included in VOC content of all coatings applied, total amount and percent VOC recovered, and the total amount of coating applied. In addition, facilities utilizing less solvent annually than the applicable cutoff shall make semiannual estimates of projected annual amount of solvent use and maintain records of actual solvent use.

Each owner or operator of an affected magnetic tape coating operation shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device that continuously indicates and records the concentration level of organic compounds in the outlet gas stream. Certain facilities will also be required to continuously measure and record either the combustion temperature of the incinerator (for those facilities controlled by a thermal incinerator) or the condenser exhaust

temperature (for those facilities controlled by a condensation system).

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 reporting requirements listed above). The report of excess emissions (16 person-hours for 4 occurrences per year assuming 20 percent of the facilities have excess emissions, and the report of no excess emissions (8 person-hours) on a twice per year basis (assuming 80 percent of the facilities have no excess emissions). Recordkeeping requirements are time to enter information records of startups, shutdown, malfunction, etc. (1.5 person-hours for 50 occurrences/year), records of control device operating parameters (0.25 person-hours for 350 occurrences per year), records of projected/actual solvent use (8.0 person-hours for 2 occurrences per year), records for monthly liquid material balance (2.0 person-hours for 12 occurrences per year), and monthly determination of average VOC content of coating (2.0 person-hours for 12 occurrences per year). Records must be kept for a period of two years.

The average burden to industry over the three years of the current ICR from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements was estimated to be 3982 person-hours on an annual basis. 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 three year period of the ICR was estimated to be \$121,264.

NESHAP Subpart D: Beryllium Rocket Motor Firing

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are rocket motor test sites using beryllium propellant.

Title: NESHAP subpart D: Beryllium Rocket Motor Firing. There is not an active OMB Control Number for this ICR.

Abstract: Beryllium rocket motor firing operations result in emissions of beryllium. In the Administrator's judgment, emissions from these sources are in sufficient quantity to cause or contribute to air pollution that may endanger public health or welfare. Consequently, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) subpart D was promulgated on April 6, 1973 and amended

November 7, 1985 for this source category. These standards establish limits for beryllium.

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 subject test sites to test ambient air for Beryllium during and after firing of a rocket motor. Sampling techniques are approved by the Administrator. Samples are analyzed within 30 days and results are reported to the EPA Region by registered letter by the business day following the determination (See 40 CFR 61.43.). In addition stack sampling required at 40 CFR 61.41, requires continuous sampling of beryllium combustion products, analysis and reporting within 30 days. The results are reported to EPA by the day following the determination and calculation. There is one test facility and three to four stored Beryllium fueled rockets subject to NESHAP subpart D.

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 estimated burden hours should be 6 hours per year for the one facility in the industry. An average of two reports per year averaging 3 hours each for a total of 6 hours per year. This estimate includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize

technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

NESHAP Subpart O: Inorganic Arsenic Emissions From Primary Copper Smelters

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to the NESHAP for Inorganic Arsenic Emissions from Primary Copper Smelters.

Title: NESHAP subpart O: Inorganic Arsenic Emissions from Primary Copper Smelters. There is not an active OMB Control Number for this ICR.

Abstract: Primary Copper Smelter operations result in emissions of inorganic arsenic emissions. In the Administrator's judgment, emissions from these sources are in sufficient quantity to cause or contribute to air pollution that may endanger public health or welfare. Consequently, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) subpart O was promulgated on August 4, 1986 for this source category. These standards establish limits for inorganic arsenic.

In order to ensure compliance with the standards, adequate recordkeeping and reporting is necessary. There are currently seven sources subject to this subpart. All sources are covered by section 61.172(a) which exempts them from emission standards. As long as these sources remain in this status their only requirement is to submit an annual report under 61.177(f). This information enables the Agency to be informed of their status.

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 estimated burden hours should be 2 hours per year for each facility to prepare the annual report. An for the seven sources the total burden is 14 hours per year for the industry.

Notification of Stored Pesticides With Suspended or Canceled Registrations

Affected entities: This action affects any producer or exporter of pesticides, registrant of a pesticide, applicant for registration of a pesticide, applicant for or holder of an experimental use permit, commercial applicator, any person who distributes or sells any pesticide, or who possesses any pesticide which has had its registration suspended or canceled.

Title: Notification of Stored Pesticides with Canceled or Suspended Registrations Under Section 6(g) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (EPA Form No. 1519.04), OMB Control Number 2070-0109, Expiration Date: 8/31/97.

Abstract: Section 6(g) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requires any producer or exporter of pesticides, registrant of a pesticide, applicant for registration of a pesticide, applicant for or holder of an experimental use permit, commercial applicator, or any person who distributes or sells any pesticide, who possesses any pesticide which has had its registration suspended or canceled under section 6 to notify the Administrator and appropriate State and local officials of: (1) Such possession; (2) the quantity of such pesticide such person possesses, and (3) the place at which such pesticide is stored.

EPA may require affected persons to submit information on the storage of canceled or suspended pesticides through FIFRA section 6 Suspension and/or Cancellation orders or through Notices published in the Federal Register. The formats, procedures, and identification of persons who must submit FIFRA section 6(g) information will appear in the Suspension/Cancellation Order or Federal Register Notice itself. The information required by FIFRA section 6(g) will be used by

the Agency for compliance monitoring purposes (identification of areas where large amounts of suspended/canceled products are being stored, inspection targeting to assure adequate storage and compliance with the terms of the cancellation or suspension order, inspections to confirm the adequacy of the registrant's recall plans, etc.), indemnification determinations for emergency suspended and canceled products, the determination of disposal burdens, to aid the FIFRA section 19 recall process, and to aid the Agency in the development of a reimbursement plan for the registrant's costs for the storage of canceled and suspended pesticides which have been recalled under FIFRA section 19.

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:

Burden Hours per Response: 1.5 hours per respondent which includes time for reading the Federal Register or Notice of Intent to Cancel, plan activities, create and gather information, process information, and record and report information.

Frequency of Response: As necessary. Burden estimates are based on an estimate of 2 suspensions or cancellations per year.

Number of Respondents: 104,000 respondents (52,000 potential respondents per action) who may be required to submit information per year.

Total Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Burden: 156,000 hours.

This estimate includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

Dated: February 27, 1997.

Elliott J. Gilberg,

Acting Director, Office of Compliance.

[FR Doc. 97-5421 Filed 3-4-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

Environmental Statistics Subcommittee of the National Advisory Council for Policy and Technology; Public Meeting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-463, notice is hereby given that the Environmental Statistics Subcommittee (of the Environmental Information, Economics and Technology Committee) of the National Advisory Council on Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT) will hold a one and one-half day meeting of the full Subcommittee.

The Environmental Statistics Subcommittee was formed to provide key recommendations and strategic advice on the statistical products and activities necessary to enhance the Agency's knowledge about environmental statistics and trends, and to explore information gaps from the perspective of the users/products of these data products. The meeting is being held to discuss and offer critical advice on initiatives of the Office of Strategic Planning and Environmental Data.

Scheduling constraints preclude oral comments from the public during the meeting. Written comments can be submitted by mail, and will be transmitted to Committee members for consideration.

DATES: The public meeting will be held on April 10, 1997 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and April 11, 1997 from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meetings will be held at the World Resources Institute 1709,