

and 18 CFR 385.214). All such motions or protests should be filed on or before the comment date. Protests will be considered by the Commission in 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. 96-30554 Filed 11-29-96; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5657-4]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; New Source Performance Standards for Subparts K, Kb, S, T, U, V, W, X, and AAA and NESHAP Subparts F, G, H, and I

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this document announces that EPA is planning to submit the following proposed and/or continuing Information Collection Requests (ICR) 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 collection as described below.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before January 31, 1997.

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, S.W., Washington, DC 20460. Information may also be acquired electronically through the EnviroSense Bulletin Board, (703) 908-2092 or the EnviroSense WWW/Internet Address, <http://wastenot.inel.gov/envirosense/>. All responses and comments will be collected regularly for EnviroSense

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For NSPS Subparts K and Kb: Everett Bishop of the Manufacturing Energy, and Transportation Division (mail code 2223A), telephone (202) 564-7032, facsimile (202) 564-0050 or e-mail

Bishop.Everett@epamail.epa.gov; for NSPS Subpart S: Jane Engert of the Manufacturing Energy, and Transportation Division (mail code 2223A), telephone (202) 564-5021, facsimile (202) 564-0050 or e-mail engert.jane@epamail.epa.gov.; for NSPS Subparts T, U, V, W, and X: Steve Howie, telephone (202) 564-4146, facsimile (202) 564-0085 or Cletis Mixon, telephone (202) 564-4153, facsimile (202) 564-0085, of the Agriculture and Ecosystems Division, Agriculture Branch (mail code 2225A); for NSPS Subpart AAA: Robert C. Marshall, Jr., of the Wood Heater Program, telephone (202) 564-7021, facsimile (202) 564-0039 or e-mail marshall.robert@epamail.epa.gov.; and for NESHAP Subparts F, G, H, and I, the Hazardous Organic NESHAP (HON): Marcia Mia of the Chemical, Commercial Services and Municipal Division, (mail code 2224A), telephone (202) 564-7042, facsimile (202) 564-0009 or e-mail mia.marcia@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

NSPS Subpart K: Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which maintain storage vessels containing petroleum liquids which have a storage capacity greater than 151,412 liters (40,000 gallons) that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after June 11, 1973 and prior to May 19, 1978. Exemptions to this Subpart are for those storage vessels for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, and/or treated at a drilling and production facility prior to custody transfer. This document is to begin the process of reissuing an OMB number for an information collection request that has lapsed.

Title: The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels at 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K, ICR Control Number 1797.01.

Abstract: The ICR contains recording and recordkeeping requirements under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K, that apply to Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels. In the Administrator's judgment volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from petroleum storage vessels cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, NSPS have been promulgated for this source category.

The control of VOC emissions from petroleum storage vessels requires

properly operated and maintained equipment. VOC emissions are the result of evaporation of volatile organic liquids contained in the vessels. These standards rely on the owner or operator to equip their storage vessels with a floating roof, a vapor recovery system or their equivalents.

In order to ensure compliance with these standards, adequate recordkeeping is necessary. In the absence of such information, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether the standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act. Generally, this information will be readily available because it is needed for plant records. As a result, there should be no additional burden from these requirements.

The format of the rule is the collecting and maintaining of prescribed information. An owner or operator shall maintain a record of the petroleum liquid stored, the period of storage and the maximum true vapor pressure of that liquid during the storage period. Determining the vapor pressure may be ascertained by nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517 or from liquid samples taken from a storage vessel, if specified by the Administrator.

Initial notifications are required by the General Provisions at 40 CFR section 60.7. These initial reports include notification of construction or modification, reconstruction, startup, shutdown, or malfunction. Due to the time frames established under Subpart K, there can be no new notices for construction. Subpart K, itself, does not require further notifications to the Agency.

Information generated by notifications and recordkeeping is used by the Agency to ensure that facilities affected by the NSPS continue to operate the control equipment used to achieve compliance. Notification of construction and startup indicated to the Agency that an affected facility was being constructed and therefore subject to the standards. If the information were not collected, the Agency would have no means for ensuring that compliance with the NSPS was achieved and maintained by the sources subject to the regulation. Under these circumstances, an owner or operator could elect to reduce operating expenses by not installing, maintaining, or otherwise operating the control technology required by the standards. In the absence of the recordkeeping requirements, the standards could be enforced only through continuous onsite inspection by regulatory agency personnel. Consequently, not collecting

the information results in (1) greatly increased resource requirements for enforcement agencies or (2) the inability to enforce the standards.

NSPS Subpart K required notification to the Agency of any affected facility. Afterwards, the only requirements were to install appropriate equipment, a floating roof, vapor recovery system or their equivalents and then to maintain the following information, record of the petroleum liquid stored, maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid stored and the storage period for each petroleum liquid.

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).

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: It is estimated that 150 Respondents are affected by Subpart K. The estimated reporting burden is 2.5 hours/respondent/year for recordkeeping. The frequency for collecting this information depends on the number of times in a year the petroleum storage tank is emptied and refilled. The estimate for this is once a year. Respondent costs generally can be

calculated on the basis of \$14.50 per hour, plus 110 percent overhead.

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 Kb: Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which maintain volatile organic liquid (VOL) storage vessels, including petroleum storage vessels, which have a storage capacity greater than or equal to 40 cubic meters that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after July 23, 1984. Exemptions to Subpart Kb are for vessels at coke oven by-product plants, pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kPa and without emissions to the atmosphere, vessels permanently attached to mobile vehicles, vessels with a design capacity less than or equal to 1,589.874 m³ used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, vessels located at bulk gasoline storage plants, storage vessels located at gasoline service stations and vessels used to store beverage alcohol.

Title: The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels at 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, OMB Control Number 2060-0074, expiring on June 3, 1997.

Abstract: The ICR contains reporting, recording, and recordkeeping requirements under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, that apply to VOL Storage Vessels. In the Administrator's judgment, VOC emissions from VOL storage vessels cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, NSPS have been promulgated for this source category.

The control of emissions of VOC from storage vessels requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the operation and

maintenance of that equipment. VOC emissions are the result of evaporation of volatile organic liquids contained in the vessels. These standards rely on the enclosure of the tanks by fixed or floating roofs, or a vapor recovery system or equivalent control device.

In order to ensure compliance with these standards, adequate recordkeeping is necessary. In the absence of such information, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether the standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act. Generally, this information will be readily available because it is needed for plant records. As a result, there should be no additional burden from these requirements.

The format of the rule is that of an equipment standard. A performance test is not required because conducting a performance test is not feasible for floating roofs. Floating roofs are subject to visual inspections and periodic measurements. Flares must meet the General Provisions at section 60.18(f). An alternative means of limiting emissions is permitted if it can meet the emissions limitations required in § 60.112b. For the equipment to be permitted, a person or company must notify the Administrator who must then publish the information in the Federal Register and hold a public hearing. The submittal of information must include an actual emissions test that uses a full-size or scale model storage vessel that accurately collects all VOC emissions from a given control device and that accurately simulates wind and accounts for other emission variables such as temperature and barometric pressure. Also, the submittal must include an engineering evaluation that the Administrator determines is an accurate method of determining equivalence. (60.114b).

Owners or operators of tanks equipped with a fixed roof and internal floating roof (IFR) shall perform visual inspections of the roof and seals prior to filling the vessel with VOL and at least once every 12 months thereafter. As an alternative to annual inspections, double-sealed systems may be visually inspected internally every 5 years and each time the vessel is emptied and degassed. An internal inspection, in which the tank is emptied and degassed, is required at least every 10 years.

Owners or operators of tanks equipped with an external floating roof (EFR) shall perform seal gap measurements of the gap area and maximum gap width between the primary seal and the wall of the storage vessel (within 60 days of the initial fill

and at least every 5 years thereafter) and between the secondary seal and the wall of the storage vessel (initially and at least once per year thereafter). They shall perform visual inspections of the roof, seals and fittings each time the vessel is emptied and degassed.

Owners or operators of vessels equipped with closed vent systems are required to submit, for the Administrator's approval, an operating plan describing system design, operation, and maintenance specifications, and an inspection plan for the system. In the event the owner or operator has installed a flare, a report showing compliance with visible emission General Provisions shall be furnished to the Administrator.

Initial notifications are required by the General Provisions at 40 CFR section 60.7. These initial reports include notification of construction or modification, reconstruction, startup, shutdown, or malfunction. Subpart Kb includes notifications when a tank is filled or refilled and prior to seal gap measurements.

The owner or operator of each storage vessel that is equal to or greater than 40 m³ (10,000 gal) in capacity shall, for the life of the source, keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel.

Records shall be kept for at least 2 years of the type of VOL stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period for each storage vessel with: (1) a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ (40,000 gal) storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 1.75 kPa (0.25 psia) or (2) a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ (20,000 gal) but less than 151 m³ (40,000 gal) storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 15.0 kPa (2.2 psia). In cases where vessels meet the criteria for size cut-offs but are typically below the vapor pressure cut-offs, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the respective maximum true vapor pressure values for each volume range. Owners or operators of each vessel equipped with a closed-vent system and 95 percent effective control device are exempt from these requirements. Records must be kept of inspections and seal gap measurements.

Owners or operators of each vessel storing a waste mixture of indeterminate or variable composition shall conduct semiannual physical testing for maximum true vapor pressure in cases

where the vapor pressure of the anticipated liquid composition is above the cutoff for monitoring, but below the cutoff for control requirements.

The owner or operator shall keep copies of all reports and records resulting from inspections for at least 2 years. Owners or operators of vessels equipped with an IFR or EFR are required to submit a report describing the control equipment and certify that the control equipment meets the specifications of the regulation. Owners or operators of external floating roof (EFR) vessels shall submit a seal gap measurement reports for the primary seal and the secondary seal. Additional reports are required only in the event the vessel is determined to be out of compliance with the standards. These reports shall identify the vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date that the vessel was emptied or repaired. Reports are required for periods when a pilot light is absent from a flare.

Information generated by notifications, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements is used by the Agency to ensure that facilities affected by the NSPS continue to operate the control equipment used to achieve compliance. Notification of construction and startup indicates to enforcement personnel when a new affected facility has been constructed and therefore is subject to the standards. If the information were not collected, the Agency would have no means for ensuring that compliance with the NSPS is achieved and maintained by the new, modified, or reconstructed sources subject to the regulation. Under these circumstances, an owner or operator could elect to reduce operating expenses by not installing, maintaining, or otherwise operating the control technology required by the standards. In the absence of the recordkeeping requirements, the standards could be enforced only through continuous onsite inspection by regulatory agency personnel. Consequently, not collecting the information results in (1) greatly increased resource requirements for enforcement agencies or (2) the inability to enforce the standards.

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).

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: Based upon the last ICR, there were 857 respondents with 10,455 storage vessels affected by this Subpart. The estimated burden is: One time notification or start up burden is 47 hours/year/respondent; repeat requirements (seal and gap measurements) burden is 23 hours/year/respondent; recordkeeping requirements burden is estimated at 104 hours/respondent/year. Respondent costs generally can be calculated on the basis of \$14.50 per hour, plus 110 percent overhead.

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. 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 S: Primary Aluminum Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are primary

aluminum reduction plants that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after the date of proposal. The specific units to which this subpart applies are potroom groups and anode bake plants.

Title: New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants at 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart S, OMB Control Number 2060-0031, expiring July 31, 1997.

Abstract: Primary aluminum processing activities result in emissions of gaseous hydrogen fluoride and particulate fluorides, alumina, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds 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 this source category. These standards establish limits for both total fluoride emissions and visible emissions, and rely on the proper installation, operation and maintenance of particulate control devices such as electrostatic precipitators or scrubbers. Typically, primary aluminum plants are components of larger facilities that produce a variety of finished products. The primary aluminum source category, however, does not include holding furnaces, casting, or refining processes which are generally considered under the category of secondary aluminum.

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 (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).

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 the industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 874 person-hours. This is based on an estimated 7 respondents, with no new plants or potlines expected to be constructed in the next three years. The average annual burden for reporting only is projected to be 296 person-hours. Respondent costs generally can be calculated on the basis of \$14.50 per hour, plus 110 percent overhead.

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 Subparts T, U, V, W, X: Phosphate Fertilizer Supplementary Information

Affected entities: This action affects entities which operate wet-process phosphoric acid plants, super phosphoric acid plants, granular diammonium phosphate plants, and triple superphosphate plants. This action also affects entities which operate granular triple superphosphate storage facilities.

Title: New source Performance Standards (NSPS) for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry at 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts T, U, V, W, X, OMB Control Number 2060.0037, expiring June 30, 1997.

Abstract: The NSPS for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry were proposed in October 22, 1974, and promulgated on August 6, 1975. These standards apply to each wet-process phosphoric acid plant, each super phosphoric acid plant, each granular diammonium phosphate plant, and each triple superphosphate plant, having a design capacity of more than 15 tons of equivalent phosphorous pentoxide (P_2O_5) feed per calendar day. These standards also apply to granular triple superphosphate storage facilities. Specific affected facilities for each subpart are found at 40 CFR. 60.200, 60.210, 60.220, 60.230 and 60.240.

Phosphate fertilizer plant and phosphate bearing feed owner operators of phosphate fertilizer plants must notify EPA of construction, modification, start-ups, shutdowns, malfunctions, and dates and results of the initial performance test. Owner/operators must install, calibrate, and maintain monitoring devices to continuously measure/record pressure drop across scrubbers.

Recordkeeping shall consist of: the occurrence and duration of all startups and malfunctions as described; initial performance tests results; amount of phosphate feed material; equivalent calculated amounts of P_2O_5 , and pressure drops across scrubber system. Startups, shutdowns and malfunctions must be recorded as they occur. Performance test records must contain information necessary to determine conditions of performance test and performance test measurements. Equivalent P_2O_5 stored or amount of

feed must be recorded daily. The CMS shall record pressure drop across scrubbers continuously and automatically.

Reporting shall include: initial notifications listed and initial performance test results.

The EPA is charged under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, to establish standards of performance for new stationary sources. These standards must reflect application of the best technological system of continuous emissions reductions. Such reductions should take into consideration the cost of achieving emission reduction, or any non-air quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements.

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).

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 reporting burden for this requirement is limited to initial notifications and reports of performance test results. No new sources are anticipated to occur during the period for which renewal is

requested so no reporting burden is anticipated.

The average total annual recordkeeping burden associated with this ICR is 962.5 hours. This figure reflects a per-respondent burden of 87.5 hours, with a total of 11 respondents representing the industry. These figures are unchanged from the current ICR. The per-respondent annual burden consists of 0.25 hours per (daily) occurrence of time to enter information, times 350 operation days per year (as specified in the NSPS review document). All other burdens associated with recordkeeping under this ICR, including time necessary to read instructions, plan activities, and implement activities, are assumed to be included in the burden associated with startup of new facilities and not included in the annual recordkeeping. The numbers were derived from standard estimates based on the EPA's experience with other standards. Respondent costs generally can be calculated on the basis of \$14.50 per hour, plus 110 percent overhead.

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 AAA: New Residential Wood Heaters Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which manufacture or sell new residential wood heaters.

Title: Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources; New Residential Wood Heaters at 40 CFR 60, Subpart AAA, Sections 60.530 through 60.539(b), OMB Control Number 2060-0161, expiring August 31, 1997.

Abstract: Information is supplied to the Agency under the applicable rule by emission testing laboratories, manufacturers and commercial owners (e.g., distributors, retailers).

The information supplied by manufacturers to the Agency is used: (1)

to ensure that the best demonstrated technology (BDT) is being used to reduce emissions from wood heaters, (2) to ensure that the wood heater tested for certification purposes is in compliance with the applicable emission standards, (3) to provide evidence that production-line wood heaters have emission performance characteristics similar to tested models and (4) to provide assurance of continued compliance.

Manufacturers submit a notification to the Agency stating the dates of certification testing, perform the certification testing at an accredited laboratory, supply detailed component drawings including manufacturing tolerances to the Agency, reapply for certification every five years, seal/store each tested model, and maintain all necessary certification test records.

For each certified model line, manufacturers are required: (1) to submit biennially, a statement certifying that no material or dimensional changes have been made to the model line that affects emission performance; (2) to affix both permanent and temporary labels to each new wood heater manufactured; (3) to disclose, to the consumer, instructions for operation and maintenance of the wood heater; (4) to notify the Agency that a quality assurance emission test will be conducted within one week of the mailing; (5) to maintain, for each model line, records of certification test reports including raw field, laboratory, and instrument calibration data; and (6) to perform and document quality assurance parameter inspections conducted on assembly-line wood heaters; (7) to perform and document emission audit tests performed on assembly-line wood heaters; (8) to maintain records of the quantity and model type of wood heaters produced and sold; (9) to maintain records and storage locations of all wood heaters exempt from certification requirements; and (10) to retain for the life of the model line wood heater units tested for certification purposes.

Emission testing laboratories seeking accreditation are required: (1) to apply to the Agency for accreditation before conducting certification tests; (2) pass a standardized proficiency test; and (3) notify the Agency prior conducting the required test.

The regulation requires currently accredited laboratories: (1) to participate in proficiency test programs on an annual basis, (2) to report within ten days the results of random compliance audits in the form of a preliminary test report, (3) to report to the Agency the failure of any manufacturer to submit a wood heater for testing, (4) to report any

interruptions or postponements in the testing schedule and advise the Agency of the new testing date; (5) to retain all certification test records and documentation; and (6) to retain all certification test records and associated documentation.

Commercial owners are required to maintain records of previous owners of wood heaters to enable the Agency to confirm whether the stove should be categorized as a used stove or an affected facility.

Most recordkeeping and reporting provisions of the rule consists of emissions-related data and other information not considered confidential. 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).

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 the Agency's regulations are listed in 40 CFR Part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

The agency 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: Previous ICRs used a combination of burden hours and/or dollar-cost figures. In these ICRs, burden hours were converted to dollar-cost figures using an average salary multiplier (\$14.50 per hour plus 110 percent overhead) times the number of burden hours. The dollar-cost figures were then added to compute the overall

dollar-cost figure. In this ICR, both burden hours and dollar-cost figures will be assigned to each regulatory burden.

Based on the previous ICR, approved for use through August 31, 1996, the total annual burden to regulated entities is 8,775 hours with a total dollar-cost of \$1,349,673.38. The burden to manufacturers is 6,861 hours and \$1,291,423.00. The burden to testing laboratories is 1,564 hours and \$47,654.25, and the burden to retailers is 350 hours and \$10,657.25.

For manufacturers, the following hourly burden and cost estimates are used in the current ICR. A total of 50 manufacturers testing 1.33 wood heaters per year, at a cost of 2 hours per wood heater with payment of \$5,000 in fees to the testing laboratory. Applications, taking 8 hours each to prepare, are submitted at the rate of 1.33 per year. Biennial reporting occurs 0.50 times per year, at a cost of 2 hours per report. It is estimated that manufacturers, on an annual basis, attach to production-line wood heaters, 4,000 permanent and 4,000 temporary labels per year at a cost of \$2 per permanent label, and \$0.75 and 0.0083 hours per temporary label. It is also estimated that manufacturers create one owner's manual per year, taking 20 hours to prepare, perform quality assurance testing 0.80 times per year at a cost of \$5,000 per wood heater and that it takes 2 hours to prepare the notification to the Agency. Emission test documentation is estimated to take 1 hour for each tested wood heater. Recordkeeping for research and development wood heaters is expected to take place once per year and take 2 hours to prepare. Eight hours of recordkeeping is estimated for each stove used in certification testing that is subsequently sealed and stored by the manufacturer.

For emission testing laboratories, the following hourly burden and cost estimates are used in the current ICR. It is estimated that 1 new testing laboratory will apply for certification each year and that preparation of the application for certification will take 40 hours. The notice for initial proficiency testing for this laboratory will take 1 hour to prepare and the required initial proficiency test will take 135 hours to complete. For accredited testing laboratories, an annual demonstration of continuing proficiency is required and is estimated to take 135 hours. Rescheduling of proficiency tests are estimated to occur twice per year for each laboratory and take 2 hours to prepare the required notice to the Agency. It is estimated that currently certified test laboratories will spend 4

hours per week maintaining emission test records.

For retailers, records of wood heaters previously owned by noncommercial owners are required to be maintained for 5 years. It is estimated that 875 retailers will create such records, 4 times a year at an expense of 0.100 hour per record.

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. The above burden estimate(s) 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 Subparts F, G, H, and I, the Hazardous Organic NESHAP (HON) Supplementary Information

Affected Entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to the HON with the exceptions listed in 40 CFR 63.100(f).

Title: NESHAP Subparts F, G, H, and I, the Hazardous Organic NESHAP (HON), OMB number 2060-0282, expiring May 31, 1997.

Abstract: This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR part 63.100, 63.110, 63.160, and 63.190; subparts F, G, H, and I, respectively, for hazardous air pollutant emissions from process vents, storage vessels, transfer racks, wastewater and equipment leaks. This information is used by the Agency to identify sources subject to the standards and to insure that the maximum achievable control is being properly applied. The standards require periodic recordkeeping to document process information relating to the source's ability to comply with the standards. Respondents are owners or operators of processes in SOCM industries, styrene-butadiene rubber production, polybutadiene production, chloride production, pesticide production, chlorinated hydrocarbon use in production of chemicals, pharmaceutical production, and miscellaneous butadiene use.

Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, requires that EPA establish standards to limit emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP's) from stationary sources. The sources subject to the proposed rule can potentially emit 149 of the 189 HAP's listed in Section 112. In the Administrator's judgment, hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions in the synthetic organic chemical industry and other negotiated industries cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, NESHAPs have been promulgated for this source category as required under section 112 of the Clean Air Act.

Generally, respondents are required by law to submit one time reports of start of construction, anticipated and actual start-up dates, and physical or operational changes to existing facilities. In addition, Subpart G requires respondents to submit five types of reports: (1) Initial Notification, (2) Implementation Plan (note: on August 26, 1996, EPA proposed to eliminate the need for an Implementation Plan. No adverse comments were received and EPA plans to go final with that notice in December), (3) Notification of Compliance Status, (4) Periodic Reports, and (5) several event triggered reports. The Initial Notification report identifies sources subject to the rule and the provisions which apply to these sources. The Notification of Compliance Status is submitted to provide the information necessary to demonstrate that compliance has been achieved. The Periodic Reports provide the parameter monitoring data for the control devices, results of any performance tests conducted during the period, and information on instances where inspections revealed problems. Subparts H and I require the source to submit an initial report detailing the equipment and process units subject to, and schedule for implementing each phase of, the standard. Owners and operators also have to submit semiannual reports of the monitoring results from the leak detection and repair program in the equipment leak standard. All records are to be maintained by the source for a period of at least 5 years. The Initial Notification is due 180 days before commencement of construction or reconstruction for new sources.

The Notification of Compliance Status would be submitted 150 days after the source's compliance date for both new and existing sources.

Generally, Periodic Reports would be submitted semiannually. However, if monitoring results show that the

parameter values for an emission point are outside the established range for more than 1 percent of the operating time in a reporting period, or the monitoring system is out of service for more than 5 percent of the time, the regulatory authority may request that the owner or operator submit quarterly reports for that emission point. After 1 year, semiannual reporting can be resumed, unless the regulatory authority requests continuation of quarterly reports.

Other reports would be submitted as required by the provisions for each kind of emission point. The due date for these kinds of reports is tied to the event that precipitated the report itself. Examples of these special reports include requests for extensions of repair, notification of scheduled inspections for storage vessel and wastewater management units, process changes, and startup, shutdown, and malfunctions.

Subparts H and I, the equipment leak standards, would require the submittal of an initial report and semiannual reports of leak detection and repair experiences and any changes to the processes, monitoring frequency and/or initiation of a quality improvement program. For new sources, the initial report shall be submitted with the application for construction, as under Subpart G. Every 6 months after the initial report, a report must be submitted that summarizes the monitoring results from the leak detection and repair program and provides a notification of initiation of monthly monitoring or implementation of a quality improvement program, if applicable.

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).

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.

The EPA specifically would like comments on the following: (i) the estimated percentage of respondents filing electronically; (ii) the estimated percentage of respondents contracting out the leak detection and repair (LDAR) portion; (iii) an estimate of the annual cost of contracting out the LDAR program; and (iv) the model plant scenario, which consists of: 20 parameters to monitor at control devices throughout facility; 10 affected storage tanks of various capacities; 3 affected major wastewater streams; 4 affected transfer rack operations; 1 overall LDAR program for 2000 components; and 1 facility wide inventory of emission points, Group 1 and Group 2.

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

The estimate was based on the assumption that there would be 18 new affected facilities each year and that there would be 389 existing sources over each of the next three years covered by the ICR. For the new sources, it was estimated that it would take 250 person hours to read the instructions, 355 person hours to plan activities, 132 person hours for training, 4266 person hours for performance testing, 2943 person hours to gather information, monitor and inspect, 40 person hours to process, compile and review, 557 person hours to complete reports, 489 person hours to record and disclose information, and 264 person hours to store and file reports. For existing sources, it was estimated that it would take 83 person hours to read the instructions, 79 person hours to plan activities, 21 person hours for training, 1767 person hours for performance

testing, 1693 person hours to gather information, monitor and inspect, 20 person hours to process, compile and review, 406 person hours to complete reports, 454 person hours to record and disclose information, and 237 person hours to store and file reports.

The annual burden to industry for the three year period covered by this ICR from recordkeeping and reporting requirements has been estimated at 2,321,399 hours. The respondents costs were calculated on a basis of \$33/hr technical; \$49/hr managerial, and \$15/hr clerical; with a split of 0.05 managerial hours per technical hour and 0.10 clerical hours per technical hour. The total annual burden to industry is estimated at \$74,587,566.

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 use 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: November 22, 1996.

Bruce R. Weddle,

Director, Office of Compliance.

[FR Doc. 96-30609 Filed 11-29-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

[FRL-5657-3]

Science Advisory Board Executive Committee; Notification of Public Advisory Committee Meeting

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-463, notice is hereby given that the Executive Committee (EC) of the Science Advisory Board (SAB) will hold a public teleconference on Tuesday, December 17, 1996, from 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time). The teleconference will be hosted in the SAB Conference Room 2103 of the Mall, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Headquarters Building at 401 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460. For easy access, members of the public should use the EPA entrance next to the

Safeway. Copies of the documents being reviewed will be available for the public at the time of the meeting in the Conference Room. During this teleconference, the Committee will review the following draft reports from two of its Standing Committees:

1. Review of Ecological Risk Assessment Guidelines
—Ecological Processes and Effects Committee (EPEC).
2. Review of Thyroid Cancer Policy document
—Environmental Health Committee (EHC).

A limited number of telephone lines will be available for use by members of the public.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION—Members of the public desiring additional information concerning the teleconference or who wish to submit comments should contact Dr. Donald G. Barnes, Designated Federal Officer for the Executive Committee, Science Advisory Board (1400), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460; by telephone at (202) 260-4126; by fax at (202) 260-9232 or via the INTERNET at: barnes.don@epamail.epa.gov. After December 1, 1996, copies of the draft meeting agenda and draft reports will be available from Ms. Priscilla Tillery-Gadson at the above telephone and fax numbers, and by INTERNET at: tillery-priscilla@epamail.epa.gov. Information regarding how to access the teleconference is available by contacting Ms. Tillery-Gadson at the above numbers.

Members of the public who wish to make a brief oral presentation to the Committee must contact Dr. Barnes in writing by letter, by fax, or by INTERNET (at INTERNET address above) no later than 12 noon (Eastern Standard Time) Tuesday, December 10, 1996, in order to be included on the Agenda. The request should identify the name of the individual who will make the presentation and an outline of the issues to be addressed. Since the EC will be reviewing reports already approved by Standing Committees of the Board, oral comments will be limited to three minutes per speaker and no more than fifteen minutes total. Comments should focus on matters of the clarity of the report and the completeness of responding to the charge, which is included in the report.

Dated: November 22, 1996.

Donald G. Barnes,

Staff Director Science Advisory Board.

[FR Doc. 96-30608 Filed 11-29-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review

AGENCY: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

ACTION: Notice of extension request—no change.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act agencies are required to submit proposed information collection requests to OMB for review and approval, and to publish a notice in the Federal Register notifying the public that the agency has made such a submission. The EEOC has requested an extension of an existing collection as listed below.

ADDRESS: The Request for Clearance (SF 831), supporting statement, and other documents submitted to OMB for review may be obtained from: Margaret Ulmer Holmes, EEOC Clearance Officer, 1801 L Street, NW, Room 2928, Washington, DC 20507.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joachim Neckere, Director, Program Research and Surveys Division, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 1801 L Street, NW, Room 9222, Washington, DC 20507, (202) 663-4958 (voice) or (202) 663-7063 (TDD).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Type of Review: Extension—No Change.

Collection Title: Equal Employment Opportunity Local Union Report EEO-3.

Form Number: EEOC Form 274.

Frequency of Report: Biennial.

Type of Respondent: Referral unions with 100 or more members.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code: 863.

Description of Affected Public: Labor unions and similar labor organizations.

Responses: 3,000

Reporting Hours: 4,500

Federal Cost: \$43,500.00.

Number of Forms: 1

Abstract: Section 709(c) of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2000e-8(c), requires employers to make and keep records relevant to a determination of whether unlawful employment practices have been or are being committed and to make reports therefrom as required by the Commission. Pursuant to 29 C.F.R. § 1602.22, referral unions with 100 or more members are required to submit EEO-3 reports biennially. The EEO-3 data collection program has existed since 1967. The individual reports are confidential.