

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6156-6]

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 November 3, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Compliance, Mail Code 2224A, 401 M Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20406. Information may also be acquired electronically through the EnviroSense Bulletin Board, (703) 908-2090 or the EnviroSense WWW/Internet Address, <http://wastenot.inel.gov/envirosense/>. All responses and comments will be collected regularly for EnviroSense.

Interested persons may obtain a copy of the ICR without charge by calling Sandy Farmer of OPPE at (202) 260-2740.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**NSPS Subpart Ea and Eb, Municipal Waste Combustors**

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those that combust municipal waste.

Title: NSPS Subpart Ea and Eb, Municipal Waste Combustors, OMB Control Number 2060-1506, expires 1/31/99.

Abstract: Emissions from municipal waste combustors cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. The NSPSs for subpart Ea and subpart Eb, therefore, were promulgated for this source category. The pollutants of concern for Subpart Ea are municipal waste combustor (MWC) metals, MWC organics, MWC acid gases, and nitrogen oxides. In Subpart Eb the additional pollutants of concern are cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb), and mercury (Hg). This ICR is for the combination of the existing information collection requests in support of the Clean Air Act. The NSPS Subpart Ea and Eb requires owners and operators with unit capacity above 225 mg/day to notify the Agency of intent to construct and initiate operation of a new, modified or reconstructed MWC. The notification must contain supporting information regarding unit design capacity, the calculations used to determine capacity, and estimated start-up dates.

Owners and operators of the affected facilities described must notify the Agency of the date of construction or reconstruction, the anticipated and actual startup dates and notification of any physical or operation change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate.

Owners and operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of the startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility. These notifications and records are required, in general, for all sources subject to NSPS. In addition, facilities subject to subpart Ea must install continuous monitoring systems (CMS) to monitor specified operating parameters to ensure that good combustion practices are implemented on a continuous basis. Owners and operators must submit quarterly and annual compliance reports. The notification and reports enable EPA or the delegated State regulatory authority to determine that the best demonstrated technology is installed and properly operated and maintained, and to schedule inspections. In addition, the reporting and record keeping requirement for facilities subject to subpart Eb include

information on the pollutants, Cd, Pb, Hg, and fugitive ash emissions testing and MWC siting requirements. As the means for determining compliance with the standards for Cd, Pb, Hg, and fugitive ash emissions, owners and operators are required to collect the necessary information, keep records, and submit reports. Owners and operators are required to conduct initial compliance tests and annual retests for Cd, Pb, Hg, and fugitive ash emissions. As a means of determining continuous compliance for Hg, owners and operators are required to keep records of the weekly amount of carbon used for the activated carbon injection and to calculate the estimated hourly carbon injection rate for hours of operation. Owners and operators are required to submit and initial compliance report for Cd, Pb, Hg, and fugitive ash emissions.

Once a year, owners and operators are required to submit an annual report that indicates the emission level established during the annual test for Cd, Pb, Hg, fugitive ash emissions and the lowest calculated hourly carbon feed rate. If the emission level recorded for any of these pollutants shows emissions above the emission limit for the pollutant, then the owner or operator is required to submit a semiannual report for the calendar half during which the test was conducted that includes the test report for that pollutant, including the explanation for the exceedance. If the calculated carbon feed rate recorded show a carbon injection rate lower than the carbon injection rate established during the annual compliance test for Hg, then the owner or operator is required to submit the recorded and calculated carbon feed rate data in a semiannual report for the calendar half in which the date was recorded and calculated. Owners or operators are not required to submit test reports unless a pollutant or parameter is recorded as exceeding the emission limit for the pollutant or parameter.

Owners or operators of facilities subject to subpart Eb are required to maintain records of initial performance tests and all annual performance retests for compliance with Cd, Pb, and Hg limits. Owners or operators are required to maintain records of periodic testing for fugitive ash emissions. All records are required to be maintained at the source for a period of five years.

Under the siting requirements of the subpart Eb regulation, owners or operators are required to submit the results of the siting analysis and material separation plans, hold public meeting on the analysis and the plan, and submit a report summarizing public comments and responses.

All reports required under these regulations are to be submitted to the respondent's State or local agency, whichever has been delegated NSPS enforcement authority by EPA. The information will be used solely to determine that all sources subject to the NSPS are achieving the standards.

The EPA would like to solicit comments to:

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

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

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

(iv) Minimize the burden of the collection 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 annual public reporting and record keeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 90,219 hours. For Subpart Ea, it is estimated that the annual compliance test will require 850 hours, while the quarterly audits will require 125 hours and 36 hours respectively for in-situ and extractive. For Subpart Eb the burden is estimated as 227 hours for the initial performance test and test report (or the annual compliance test and test report) for a large plant consisting of three affected units. The estimate for writing the initial notification report is estimated as 2 hours, while the report writing for the annual compliance report is estimated as 17 hours. The burden for the initial site selection analysis and report is estimated as 270 hours, while the burden for the public meeting and comment response is estimated as 140 hours. Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instruction; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing/maintaining information, disclosing and providing information. Additionally, it includes the time needed to 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. The estimated number of respondents is 34.

NSPS Subpart J, Petroleum Refineries

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators, fuel gas combustion devices and all Claus sulfur recovery plants except Claus plants of 20 long tons per day or less at petroleum refineries.

Title: New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart J—Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries, OMB No. 2060-0022, Expiration Date: March 31, 1999.

Abstract: Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only reports: notifications of the anticipated and actual date of startup, notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any regulated air pollutant, notification of the date upon which demonstration of the continuous monitoring system performance commences, notification of the date of the initial performance test, and results of the performance tests.

Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or malfunction in the operation of the air pollution control device, or any periods during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports and records are required in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

Recordkeeping and reporting requirements specific to refineries consist mainly of recording the average coke burn-off rate, the rate of fuel combustion, and the hours of operation on a daily basis. The owner or operator is also required to install a continuous emission monitor and record the emission levels of opacity, carbon monoxide, and sulfur dioxide or hydrogen sulfide. Owners or operators are required to report all periods of emissions in excess of the standard.

In the Administrator's judgement, particulate matter, carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide from petroleum refineries cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, New Source Performance Standards have been

promulgated for this source category as required under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act.

The control of emissions of particulate matter, carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide from petroleum refineries requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the proper operation and maintenance of that equipment. These standards rely on the capture of pollutants vented to a control device.

To ensure compliance with these standards, the required records and reports are necessary to enable the Administrator: (1) To identify new, modified, or reconstructed sources subject to the standard; (2) to ensure that the emission limits are being achieved; and (3) to ensure that emission reduction systems are being operated and maintained properly. 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 and in accordance with any applicable permit.

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;

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

Burden Statement: The Agency computed the burden for each of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry for the currently approved 1995 Information Collection Request (ICR). Where appropriate, the Agency identified specific tasks and made

assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paper Reduction Act.

The estimate was based on the assumption that there would be no new affected facilities each year and that there was an average of 146 sources in existence for the three years covered by the ICR. For all sources, it was estimated that it would take: 2236 person-hours to fill out quarterly and semiannual emission reports (assuming 65% of the sources will have at least one quarter with excess emissions and that 35% of the sources will have to report semiannually).

The annual average annual burden to industry over the past three-year period from recordkeeping and reporting requirements had been estimated at 19,045 person-hours. The average annual burden to industry over the past three years was estimated to be \$579,920.

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. For the new, ICR cost estimates for the required monitoring systems will need to be included in the overall burden estimate.

NSPS Subpart N and Na, Primary and Secondary Emissions From Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are each basic oxygen process furnaces (BOPF) in a steel plant (Subpart N—addresses primary emissions from BOPF), and any top-blown BOPF and hot metal transfer station or skimming station used for a bottom-blown or top-blown BOPF (Subpart Na—addresses secondary emission from BOPF).

Title: New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Primary and Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces; OMB No. 2060-0029; EPA No. 1069-05; Expiration Date, March 31, 1999.

Abstract: In addition to the monitoring, record keeping and notification requirements specified in the General Provisions in § 60.7(a), (b), (d) and (f), and § 60.8(a) and (d), owners or operators are to comply with the

requirements specified in NAPS Subparts N and Na, will install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate pressure loss and water supply pressure monitoring devices (for sources using venturi scrubbers), as specified in 40 CFR 60.143(b).

Owners/operators will install, calibrate, operate and maintain a monitoring device that continually measures and records for each steel production cycle the various rates or levels of the exhaust ventilation at each phase of the cycle through each duct of the secondary emission capture system, as specified in 40 CFR 60.143a(a). Owners/operators are to maintain continuous records of all monitoring device measurements (*i.e.*, measurement of the water supply pressure and pressure loss through the venturi scrubber emission control equipment, and measurement of the various rates or levels of the exhaust ventilation at each phase of the cycle through each duct of the secondary emission capture system), as specified in 40 CFR 60.143(b) and 60.143a.

Owners/operators subject to NSPS Subpart B, will report on a semiannual basis, all measurements of monitoring devices that average more than ten percent below the average results maintained during the most recent performance test, as specified in 40 CFR 60.143(c), 60.143a(d) and 60.143a(e).

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

The EPA would like to solicit comments to:

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

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

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

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

Burden Statement: The Agency computed the burden for each of the

recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry for the currently approved 1996 Information Collection Request (ICR). Where appropriate, the Agency identified specific tasks and made assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paper Reduction Act. A 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 assumptions that there would be no new sources over the three years of the existing ICR and that there were approximately 24 sources in existence at the start of the three years covered by the ICR. The annual burden of reporting and recordkeeping requirements for facilities subject to Subparts N and Na are summarized by the following information. The estimates on reporting requirements are as follows: (1) Read Instructions (1 person-hour) and (2) Performances test (194 person-hours). The estimates for report writing are based on: (1) Notification requirements (0 person-hours); (2) Report of performance tests (32 person-hours); and, (3) Semiannual report of low pressures (10 person-hours). The estimates for reporting requirements are based on: (1) All existing sources use venturi scrubbers' emission control systems and half have reportable low pressure for which they submit a semiannual report; (2) ten percent of the existing sources are requested by the regulatory agency to conduct a performance test; and, (3) records of operating parameters of continuous monitoring system being recorded 365 days per year. Records must be kept for a period of two years following the date of measurements, maintenance reports, and records. The average burden to industry over the three years of the current ICR from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements was estimated to be 2,974.8 person-hours.

NSPS Subpart LL for Metallic Mineral Processing Plants

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which produce emissions from metallic mineral processing plants subject to NSPS.

Title: NSPS for Metallic Mineral Processing Plants Subpart LL OMB # 2060-0016 EPA # 0982.06.

Abstract: The Administrator has judged that PM emissions from metallic mineral processing plants cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger health or welfare. Owners/operators of metallic mineral processing plants must notify EPA of construction, modification, startups, shut downs, date and results of an initial performance test. Owner/operators with facilities using any wet scrubbing device will install, calibrate, and maintain continuous monitoring devices to measure pressure drops and flow rate. Weekly records of the pressure drop and flow rates are to be maintained, and semiannual reports are to be submitted when the pressure drops and flow rate differ 30% from the most recent performance test.

Under the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Metallic Mineral Processing Plants an affected facility is each crusher and screen in open-pit mines; each crusher, screen, bucket elevator, conveyer belt transfer point, thermal dryer, product packaging station, storage bin, enclosed storage area, truck loading and unloading station, railroad car loading and unloading station, railroad car loading and unloading station at the mill or concentrator, commencing construction, modification or reconstruction after the date of proposal. The NSPS does not apply to facilities located in underground mines, or to facilities performing the beneficiation of uranium ore at uranium ore processing plants.

Approximately 22 sources are currently subject to the standards. Particulate Matter (PM) is the pollutant regulated under this Subpart. The standards limit particulate emissions from the stack to 0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter and to 7% opacity requirement. No affected facility may discharge any process fugitive emissions that exhibit greater than 10% opacity. Owners and operators must make the following one-time reports: notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the dates of startup; notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emissions rate;

notification of the demonstration of the Continuous Monitoring Systems (CMS); notification of the date of initial performance tests; and the results of the initial performance test.

Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an effected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

Record keeping and reporting requirements specific to metallic mineral processing plants consist of the measurements of the pressure drop and flow rate across the scrubber. Records of startup, shutdowns, and malfunctions should be reported semiannually.

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;

(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 annual reporting burden disaggregated to show the estimated average burden hours per response, the proposed frequency of response, and the estimated number of likely respondents. For example, notification of anticipated startup 2 hours, of actual startup 2 hours, initial performance test 330 hours, demonstration of CMS 4 hours, semiannual scrubber malfunction report 8 hours. This estimate assumes that 20 percent of initial performance tests must be repeated due to failure, an operation of 250 days per year and an hourly wage of \$ 17.09 plus 110 percent overhead. It 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. 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 49 CFR Part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

NSPS for Subpart UUU, Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to NSPS for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries.

Title: NSPS for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart UUU, Expiration Date 03/31/99.

Abstract: Under the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries, Subpart UUU, proposed April 23, 1986 and promulgated on September 28, 1992, affected facilities are those plants that process or produce any of the following minerals or their concentrates: Alumina, ball clay, bentonite, diatomite, feldspar, fire clay, fuller's earth, gypsum, industrial sand, kaolin, lightweight aggregate, magnesium compounds, perlite, roofing granules, talc, titanium dioxide, and vermiculite. The affected facility as listed above would be each new, modified or reconstructed calciner or dryer. The types of dryers to which the standards apply include: rotary (direct), rotary (indirect), fluid bed, vibrating grate, flash, and spray dryers. The types of calciners to which the standards apply include: Rotary, flash, and kettle calciners; multiple hearth furnaces and expansion furnaces. Affected facilities subject to NSPS LL, Metallic Mineral Processing Plants, are not subject to this Subpart.

Approximately 150 sources are currently subject to the standard, and approximately 5 sources per year become subject. Particulate matter is the pollutant regulated under this Subpart. The Administrator has judged that PM emissions from Calciners and Dryers cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health and welfare. Owners or operators of the affected facilities must make the one-time-only reports: notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the anticipated and actual dates of startup; notification of any physical or operational change to an

existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate; notification of demonstration of the continuous monitoring system (CMS); notification of the date of the initial performance test; and the results of the initial performance test. Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, for any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

Reporting requirements, for this industry currently include semiannual reports of instances of exceedance of control device operating parameters. Semiannual excess emission reports and monitoring system performance reports shall include the exceedances of control device operating parameters (specified in § 60.735, Recordkeeping and Reporting), the date and time of the exceedance or deviance, the nature and cause of the malfunction (if known) corrective measures taken, and identification of the time period during which the CMS was inoperative (this does not include zero and span checks nor typical repairs/adjustments).

In order to ensure compliance with the standards promulgated to protect public health, adequate recordkeeping and reporting 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. Recordkeeping and reporting is mandatory under this regulation. Records must be kept for 2 years.

An Agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in CFR 60.735.

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 only type of industry cost associated with the information collection activity in the standards are labor costs. This information collection is consistent and compatible, to the maximum extent practicable, with the respondents existing reporting or recordkeeping practices. The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 330 hours for performance test, assuming 20 percent of performance test must be repeated, 100 hours for continuous opacity monitoring (COM), 2 hours scrubber demonstration, 18 hours method 9 testing, 4 hours recalibration of COM, 4 hours recalibration of scrubber, 2 hours for notification of construction, startups, performance tests and 16 hours for reports of excess emissions.

This estimate assumes 250 days of operation per year, that 12 facilities will have personnel certified for Method 9 testing, that 20% employ scrubbers and 80% use dry control devices. 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 BB Benzene Emissions From Bulk Transfer Operations

Affected entities: Entities affected by this action are those which the total of all loading racks at which benzene is loaded into tank trucks, railcars, or marine vessels at each benzene production facility and each bulk terminal.

Title: NESHAP for Benzene Emissions from Bulk Transfer Operations—40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB, OMB No. 2060–0182, Expiration Date: 1/31/99.

Abstract: The National Emission Standards for Benzene Emissions from

Benzene Transfer Operations were proposed on September 14, 1989 and promulgated on March 7, 1990. The standards are codified at 40 CFR part 61, Subpart BB.

These standards apply to the following facilities in benzene transfer operations: The total of all loading racks at which benzene is loaded into tank trucks, railcars, or marine vessels at each benzene production facility and each bulk terminal. Specifically exempted from the regulation are loading racks at which only the following are loaded: Benzene-laden waste (covered under Subpart FF of Part 61), gasoline, crude oil, natural gas liquids, petroleum distillates (e.g., fuel oil, diesel, or kerosene), or benzene-laden liquid from coke by-product recovery plants. Any affected facility which loads only liquid containing less than 70 weight-percent benzene or whose annual benzene loading is less than 1.3 million liters of 70 weight-percent or more benzene is exempt from the control requirements and need only maintain records and submit an initial report. The control requirements for bulk transfer facilities require that benzene emissions be routed to a control device that achieves a 98 weight-percent emissions reduction, and (2) that loading of benzene be limited to vapor-tight tank trucks or vapor-tight railcars.

Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only notices or reports: notification of anticipated startup; notification of actual startup; initial compliance report (or control exemption by sources below cut off); notification of emission tests, report following an emission test; notification of a monitoring system performance test; and report following a monitoring system performance test. These notifications and reports are general provisions and required of all sources subject to any NESHAP.

Monitoring and recording requirements specific to benzene transfer operating include vapor-tightness documentation, and monitoring and operation parameters specific to the control method chosen (incinerator, vent valves status, steam generator, process heater, flare, carbon adsorption). Sources must maintain records of periods exceeding most recent performance test parameters, including the date and time of any exceedance or deviation, the nature and cause of the malfunction and corrective measures taken.

Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any period during

which the monitoring system is malfunctioning or inoperative. Reporting requirements specific to benzene transfer operations include an initial engineering report and a quarterly report by affected facilities subject to the standards at § 61.302. The quarterly reports include excess emissions and deviations in operating parameters. Sources not subject to the control standards must continue to record information and must file a report only the first year.

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;

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

Burden Statement: The majority of industry costs associated with the information collection activity in the standards are labor costs. The current average annual burden to industry from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 14,685 person-hours. The respondent costs have been calculated on the basis of \$14.50 per hour plus 110 percent overhead. The current average annual burden to industry is estimated to be \$447,158.

In addition to the loading rack affected facilities, owners and operators of tank trucks, railcars, and marine vessels are also impacted by the standards. Based upon available information, it has been estimated that there are 97 tank trucks and railcars, and 131 marine vessels subject to the standards. All tank trucks and railcars must be tested annually to ensure vapor-tightness. Marine vessels must either be checked for vapor-tightness or operated at negative pressure. In calculations of burden, 65 marine vessels are assumed to conduct vapor-tightness tests.

No person is 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 displayed in 40 CFR Part 9.

NSPS for Section 609 Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners

Affected entities: Entities affected by this action are those which produce emissions subject to Section 609 Motor vehicle air conditioners.

Title: Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners, OMB Control No. 2060-0247, expiring 1/31/99.

Abstract: In 1992, EPA developed regulations under section 609 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Act) for the recycling of chlorofluorocarbons in motor vehicle air conditioners. The regulations were published in 57 FR 31240, and are codified at 40 CFR Subpart B (Section 82.30 *et seq.*). The regulation establishes standards and requirements for the servicing of MVACs that use any refrigerant other than CFC-12. The information requested for all entities that service motor vehicle air conditioning is required by Section 609(d) of the Act. Proposed automotive technician certification programs are required to be approved by EPA in Section 609(d)(4). Section 609(b)(2)(A) requires the approval of independent laboratories by EPA. The submission of data for EPA determination of substantially identical equipment is addressed by Section 609(b)(2)(B). The record keeping requirements for the motor vehicle recycling program are derived from Section 114 of the 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 Statements: The Agency estimates that are no capital/start-up

costs associated with the requirements of section 609 and therefore with the renewal of this information collection request.

This renewal shows a significant reduction in burden from the original information collection request. This reduction is due primarily to revisions in the estimates of the number of service facilities that must complete certifications for the equipment they have purchased. The Agency estimates that no more than 10,000 existing facilities, plus 4,000 new facilities, will need to complete the certification form in any year. In addition, the reduction in burden hours from the original ICR is due in part to a revision in the estimate of the time it takes for a service facility manager to fill out the certification form. Compiling certification information and submitting it to EPA estimated to a half hour based on the limited nature of the information requested, and ease of obtaining the information. Compiling information from training programs and submitting it to EPA is estimated at two hours because of the brief nature of the document. The information can easily be incorporated into an establishment's mailing system. Compiling information on the independent laboratory equipment testing programs, requires independent laboratories to assemble test methodology, list equipment requirements and review the SAE standards. EPA estimated an hour to compile information. Substantially identical equipment submission of information is estimated at an hour to obtain information from a standard equipment owners manual. Small containers purchased for resale only, EPA estimated an hour of industry time for record keeping requirements. To record names and addresses of off site Reclamation or Recycling, EPA estimated five minutes based on the limited nature of the information requested and ease of obtaining the information. For industry to maintain information on all equipment operators and certified technicians, the time burden was estimated at five minutes based on the limited nature of the information requested and the ease of obtaining the information. 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; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

Dated: August 28, 1998.

Bruce R. Weddle,

Acting Director, Office of Compliance.

[FR Doc. 98-23890 Filed 9-3-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6156-7]

RIN 2040-AC20

Effluent Guidelines Plan

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of effluent guidelines plan.

SUMMARY: Today's notice announces the Agency's plans for developing new and revised effluent guidelines, which regulate industrial discharges to surface waters and to publicly owned treatment works. Section 304(m) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires EPA to

publish a biennial Effluent Guidelines Plan. The Agency published a proposed plan on May 28, 1998, and public comments on the proposed plan are discussed in today's notice.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 5, 1998.

ADDRESSES: The public record for this notice is available for review in the EPA Water Docket, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. For access to Docket materials, call (202) 260-3027 between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. for an appointment. The EPA public information regulation (40 CFR Part 2) provides that a reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eric Strassler, Engineering and Analysis Division (4303), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460; telephone 202-260-7150.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Regulated Entities

II. Legal Authority

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V. 1998 Effluent Guidelines Plan

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C. Summary of Changes from the Proposed Plan

D. Updates on Rulemaking Activities

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2. Pharmaceutical Manufacturing

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A. Ongoing Rulemaking Projects and Studies

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Appendix A—Effluent Guidelines

Rulemaking Projects and Preliminary Studies

I. Regulated Entities

Today's plan does not contain regulatory requirements and does not provide specific definitions for each industrial category. Entities potentially affected by decisions regarding the plan are listed below.

Category of entity	Examples of potentially affected entities
Industry/Commercial	Pulp, Paper and Paperboard; Oil and Gas Extraction; Centralized Waste Treatment; Pharmaceutical Manufacturing; Metal Products and Machinery (including electroplating, metal finishing); Landfills; Industrial Waste Combustors (Incinerators); Industrial Laundries; Transportation Equipment Cleaning (tank trucks, railroad tank cars, barge tanks); Iron and Steel Manufacturing; Coal Mining; Petroleum Refining; Textile Mills; Inorganic Chemicals; Steam Electric Power Generating; Photographic Processing; Chemical Formulating, Packaging and Repackaging; Airports.
Agriculture	Feedlots (swine, poultry, dairy and beef cattle); Fish Hatcheries and Farms (Aquaculture).
Federal Government	Metal Products and Machinery (including electroplating, metal finishing); Landfills; Airports.
State Government	Metal Products and Machinery (including electroplating, metal finishing); Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (Urban Storm Water); Landfills; Airports.
Local Government	Metal Products and Machinery (including electroplating, metal finishing); Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (Urban Storm Water); Landfills; Airports.

To determine whether your facility would be regulated, you should carefully examine the applicability criteria in the appropriate proposed rule (previously published or forthcoming). Not all of the categories listed in the above table have been selected for rulemaking. Citations for previously published proposed rules and schedules for forthcoming proposed rules are provided in Appendix A of today's notice.

II. Legal Authority

Today's notice is published under the authority of Section 304(m) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1314(m).

III. Introduction

A. Purpose of Today's Notice

Today's notice announces the Agency's fourth biennial plan for developing new and revised effluent guidelines pursuant to Section 304(m) of the CWA.

EPA published a proposed Effluent Guidelines Plan (the "Proposed Plan") on May 28, 1998 (63 FR 29203). The Agency accepted comment on the notice until July 27, 1998. Today's notice summarizes and addresses the major comments the Agency received.

B. Overview of Today's Notice

The Agency intends to develop effluent limitation guidelines and standards ("effluent guidelines") as follows:

1. Continue development of eleven rules listed in the Proposed Plan. The categories are: Pulp, Paper and Paperboard, Phases 2 and 3; Centralized Waste Treatment; Metal Products and Machinery; Landfills; Industrial Waste Combustors (Incinerators); Industrial Laundries; Transportation Equipment Cleaning; Iron and Steel Manufacturing; Oil and Gas Extraction (Synthetic-Based Drilling Fluids); Coal Mining (Remining and Western subcategories); and Feedlots (Poultry and Swine subcategories).

2. Begin development of rules for two additional categories (new or revised) by December 1998, one of which is currently planned to be Feedlots (Beef and Dairy Cattle).