

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 these filings are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-66 Filed 1-4-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Notice of Application Filed With the Commission

December 29, 1998.

Take notice that the following hydroelectric application has been filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and is available for public inspection.

a. *Type of Application:* Amendment of License.

b. *Project Nos:* 2534-017, 2666-008, 2712-012, 2721-014, and 2727-057.

c. *Date Filed:* November 19, 1998.

d. *Applicant:* Bangor Hydro-Electric Company.

e. *Name of Projects:* Milford; Medway; Stillwater; Howland; Ellsworth.

f. *Locations:* All in the State of Maine and the Milford Project is located on the Penobscot and Stillwater Rivers in Penobscot County; the Medway Project is located on the West Branch of the Penobscot River in the Town of Medway, Penobscot County; the Stillwater Project is located on Stillwater Branch of the Penobscot River in the city of Old Town, Penobscot County; the Howland Project is located at the mouth of the Piscataquis River, within the city limit of Howland, Penobscot County; and the Ellsworth Project is located on Union River, Hancock County.

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. 791(a)-825(r).

h. *Applicant Contact:* Mr. Alan M. Spear, Bangor Hydro-Electric Company, 33 State Street, Bangor, Maine 04402, (207) 945-5621 and John A. Whittaker, IV, Winston & Strawn, 1400 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 371-5766.

i. *FERC Contact:* J.W. Flint, (202) 219-2667.

j. *Comment Date:* February 16, 1999.

k. *Description of Amendment:* The purpose of the amendment is to correct descriptions of the project works and to delete certain facilities and lands from the licensed project.

1. This notice also consists of the following standard paragraphs: B, C1, and D2.

B. Comments, Protests, or Motions to Intervene—Anyone may submit comments, a protest, or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR Sections 385.210, .211, .214. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests or other comments filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified comment date for the particular application.

C1. Filing and Service of Responsive Documents—Any filings must bear in all capital letters the title "COMMENTS,"

"RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS," "PROTEST" or "MOTION TO INTERVENE," as applicable, and the project number of the particular application to which the filing is in response. Any of these documents must be filed by providing the original and 8 copies to: The Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20426. Motions to intervene must also be served upon each representative of the applicant specified in the particular application.

D2. Agency Comments—The Commission invites federal, state, and local agencies to file comments on the described application. (Agencies may obtain a copy of the application directly from the applicant. The application may be viewed on the web site at www.ferc.fed.us. Call (202) 208-2222 for assistance.) If an agency does not file comments within the time specified for filing comments, the Commission will presume that the agency has none. One copy of an agency's comments must also be sent to the applicant's representatives.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-64 Filed 1-4-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket Nos. ER98-3760-000, EC96-19-000, and ER96-1663-000 (Not Consolidated)]

California Independent System Operator Corporation; Notice of Conference

December 29, 1998.

Take notice that a conference will be convened in the subject proceedings commencing Wednesday, January 6, 1999 at 9:30 A.M. EST and will continue on Thursday, January 7, 1999. The conference will be held at the offices of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE, Washington, DC. The purpose of the conference is to discuss the list of unresolved issues in preparation for the report to the Commission. See California Independent System Operator Corp., 84 FERC ¶ 61,217 (1998). Additionally, the parties will attempt to resolve some of those issues.

Any Party, as defined by 18 CFR 385.102(c) may attend. Persons wishing to become a party must move to intervene and receive intervenor status pursuant to Section 385.214 of the Commission's Regulations.

For additional information, please contact David Cain at (202) 208-0917 or david.cain@ferc.fed.us, or Bill Collins at (202) 208-0248 or william.collins@ferc.fed.us.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-63 Filed 1-4-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6215-4]

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 document announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) listed below is coming up for renewal. Before submitting the renewal package to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the collection as described below.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before March 8, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Compliance, Mail Code 2224A, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 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 from 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: Frank Coleman, telephone: (202) 564-5012; FAX: 202-564-0085; e-mail: coleman.frank@epamail.epa.gov for Notice of Arrival of Pesticides and Devices; Carol Buckingham, telephone: (202) 564-5008; FAX: (202) 564-0085; e-mail: buckingham.carol@epamail.epa.gov for Application for Registration of Pesticide-Producing Establishments, and Pesticide Report for Pesticide-Producing Establishments; Scott Throwe, telephone: (202) 564-7013; FAX: (202) 564-0050; e-mail: throwe.scott@epamail.epa.gov for NSPS Subpart EE, Metal Furniture Coating; Marcia Mia, telephone (202) 564-7042; FAX: (202) 564-0037; e-mail: mia.marcia@epamail.epa.gov for NSPS Subpart VV, VOC Equipment Leaks in the Synthetic Organic Chemical Industry; Jonathan Binder, telephone: (202) 564-2516; FAX: (202) 564-0009; e-mail: binder.jonathan@epamail.epa.gov for Solid Waste Landfills; Charles Williams, telephone: (202) 564-7016; FAX: (202) 564-0050; e-mail: williams.charles@epamail.epa.gov for NSPS Subpart H, Sulfuric Acid Plants; Julie Tankersley, telephone: (202) 564-7002; FAX: (202) 564-0050; e-mail: tankersley.julie@epamail.epa.gov for NSPS Subpart XX, Bulk Gasoline Terminals; Scott Throwe, telephone: (202) 564-7013; FAX: (202) 564-0050; e-mail: throwe.scott@epamail.epa.gov for NESHA Subpart N, Inorganic Arsenic Emissions from Glass Manufacturing; Scott Throwe, telephone: (202) 564-7013; FAX: (202) 564-0050; e-mail: throwe.scott@epamail.epa.gov for NSPS Subpart CC, Glass Manufacturing Plants and Seth Heminway, telephone: (202) 564-7016; e-mail: heminway.seth@epamail.epa.gov for Wood Preservative-Exposure Levels in Wood Treatment Plants.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Notice of Arrival of Pesticides and Devices

Affected Entities: This action affects entities which import pesticides or devices into the United States.

Title: Notice of Arrival of Pesticides and Devices (EPA Form 3540-1), OMB Number 2070-0020, EPA ICR Number 0152.06, Expiration Date: April 30, 1999.

Abstract: The U.S. Customs regulations at 19 CFR 12.112 require that an importer desiring to import pesticides into the United States shall, prior to the shipment's arrival, submit a Notice of Arrival of Pesticides and Devices (EPA Form 3540-1) to EPA who will determine the disposition of the shipment. After completing the form, EPA returns the form to the importer, or his agent, who must present the form to Customs upon arrival of the shipment at the port of entry. This is necessary to insure that EPA is notified of the arrival of pesticides and devices as required by the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) section 17(c).

Part I of the form requests identification and address information of the importer or his agent followed by information on the imported pesticide. The importer or his agent is entitled to make a confidentiality business information claim (CBI) on information submitted with the following exceptions: (1) the EPA registration number; (2) the producer establishment number; (3) the brand name of product; and (4) the major active ingredients including the percentage of each.

EPA regional personnel review the completed form for completeness and accuracy and to determine if the product should be released, denied entry, detained for inspection, or held intact by the consignee pending inspection. Part II is signed and the form is returned to the respondent with EPA instructions to the U.S. Customs Service as to the disposition of the shipment.

Upon the arrival of the shipment, the importer presents the EPA-approved NOA to the District Director of U.S. Customs at the port of entry. U.S. Customs compares entry documents for the shipment with the Notice of Arrival; it notifies the EPA Regional Office of any discrepancies between the NOA and the entry documents and per EPA's instruction either releases the shipment, denies entry, or detains the shipment for examination. If EPA inspects the shipment and it appears from examination of a sample that it is adulterated, or misbranded or otherwise violates the provisions of FIFRA, or is otherwise injurious to health or the environment, the pesticide or device

may be refused admission. EPA resolves any discrepancies on the report with the importer or his agent.

The purpose of this reporting requirement is to ensure that the Agency is made aware of pesticides arriving in the customs territory of the United States. This information is necessary to ensure compliance with FIFRA and to identify the responsible party importing pesticides. If EPA did not collect this information, the Agency would be unable to meet the statutory requirements of FIFRA.

The information collected is used by EPA Regional pesticide enforcement and compliance staff and the Headquarters Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance and Office of Pesticide Programs. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration, and other Federal agencies may also make use of this information.

In the case of unregistered product imports between establishments operated by the same producer, the EPA is considering an establishment number for the importing registered establishment. This would be an addendum to the information collection request form. Under 40 CFR 152.30(a) unregistered pesticides may be imported between registered establishments operated by the same producer. EPA believes that this information request will not generate any significant burden to the respondents. The change will provide more useful information to the Agency so that it can determine whether certain pesticides may be imported and do so in a more timely way than is currently done.

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

Burden Statement: The average annual reporting and recordkeeping burden is 2,100 hours. This is based on an estimated 7,000 respondents and 0.3 hours per respondent. The total

respondent cost of \$75,369 is calculated using labor rates of \$17.09 per hour plus 110% overhead or \$35.89 from the United States Department of Commerce Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1998, Table 2: Employment Costs for Civilian Workers by Occupational and Industry Group. This estimate includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose 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.

Application for Registration of Pesticide-Notification-Producing Establishments

Affected entities: This action affects domestic and foreign establishments who produce/manufacture pesticide products, active ingredients, or devices.

Title: Application for Registration of Pesticide-Producing Establishments (EPA Form 3540-8), Notification of Registration of Pesticide-Producing Establishments (EPA Form 3540-8(A)), and Pesticide Report for Pesticide-Producing Establishments (EPA Form 3540-16). OMB Control Number 2070-0078, EPA ICR Number 0160.06, Expiration Date: April 30, 1999.

Abstract: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must collect information on pesticide-producing establishments in order to meet the statutory requirements of section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The FIFRA requires producers of pesticide products, active ingredients, or devices to register their establishments with EPA and to submit an initial and, thereafter, annual report on the types and amounts of products produced.

Section 7(b) of FIFRA requires that any person who manufactures pesticides or active ingredients [or devices] subject to the Act must register the establishment in which the pesticide is produced with the Administrator of EPA. The EPA Form 3540-8, Application for Registration of Pesticide-Producing Establishments, is used to collect the establishment registration information required by this section. The EPA Form 3540-8(A), Notification of Registration of Pesticide-Producing Establishments, is used to notify the applicant of issuance of their

EPA Establishment Registration Number(s) which is required for the facility(s) to produce, distribute and sell pesticides, active ingredients, or devices.

The FIFRA section 7(c)(1) requires that any producer operating an establishment registered under section 7 report to the Administrator 30 days after it is registered, and annually thereafter. Producers must report which types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients, or devices are currently being produced, were produced during the past year, and were sold or distributed in the past year. The Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 167 outlines the requirements for registration of pesticide-producing establishments and the schedule for submitting production information. The EPA Form 3540-16, Pesticide Report for Pesticide-Producing Establishments, is used to collect the pesticide production information required by section 7 of FIFRA.

The purpose of this reporting requirement is to obtain and maintain current pesticide production information, including the locations of all pesticide-producing establishments. This information provides an overview of establishments engaged in pesticide production activities and allows the Agency to target establishments for inspections with optimal utilization of limited inspection resources. Such production information permits EPA to trace ineffective, contaminated, or otherwise violative products to their source, and minimizes any adverse environmental impact that might arise from the production or distribution of violative products. In addition, the information is used by the Agency, the USDA, the FDA, and other Federal agencies for various other purposes, such as risk/benefit analysis.

This ICR renewal submission revises the current ICR by making minor modifications to the instructions for completion of/and the reporting forms for EPA Forms 3540-8, 3540-8(A), and 3540-16. The instruction revisions include wording changes of the instruction statements and a change to EPA Form 3540-16 from portrait format to a landscape format. These revisions to the instructions and form will not place any additional burden on the regulated community. Also, in addition to regular postal service annual mailings of the forms and instructions, they will also be made available on-line at: <<http://es.epa.gov/oeca/datasys/sstsys.html>> (do not include any capital letters in the address).

An Agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to

respond to, a collection 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.

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 collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Burden Statement: The average annual burden to industry for the portion of this collection involving the registration of an establishment is estimated to be 30 minutes per response, including time for reviewing the instructions and completion of the necessary information on EPA Form 3540-8. There are an average 700 responses annually for a total burden of 350 hours.

The average annual burden to industry for the portion of this collection to report annual pesticide production information is estimated to be 1 hour and 33 minutes per response, including time for reviewing the instructions, planning activities, gathering and reviewing for accuracy, and storing or maintaining the information for completion of EPA Form 3540-16. There are an average 12,342 annual responses for a total burden of 18,590 hours.

There is no respondent burden associated with notification of the respondent of assignment of their establishment registration using EPA Form 3540-8(A).

The estimated number of establishments for this ICR is based on the fact that there are currently 12,342 establishments actively registered with EPA. This is not significantly different from the 12,336 establishments that were actively registered at the time of the last ICR renewal three years ago. The EPA does not expect any significant changes in the regulatory program or in the industry that would change the number of producing establishments during the next three years.

Therefore, EPA believes that the current tally of registered establishments is a reliable estimate of the number of respondents for the next three years. These estimates include the time necessary to review instructions, develop, acquire, install and utilize technologies 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.

Please send comments regarding these matters, or any aspect of the information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the address listed in the Address section of this document.

NSPS Subpart EE, Metal Furniture Coating

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are each metal furniture surface coating operation in which organic coatings are applied and for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced after the date of proposal, November 28, 1980. A surface coating operation includes the coating application station(s), flash-off area, and curing oven.

Title: New Source Performance Standard for Metal Furniture Surface Coating, 40 CFR part 60, subpart EE, OMB Control Number 2060-1006, EPA ICR Number 0649.06, Expiration date: April 30, 1999.

Abstract: In the Administrator's judgment, VOC emissions from the metal furniture surface coating industry cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, the NSPS were promulgated for this source category.

Owners/operators of affected facilities must report excess emissions and deviations in operating parameters on a quarterly basis. Where no exceedances have occurred during a particular quarter, a report stating this shall be submitted semi-annually. Notification of construction and startup indicates to enforcement personnel when a new affected facility has been constructed and therefore is subject to the standards. The information generated by the monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements described above is used by the Agency to ensure facilities affected by the NSPS continue

to operate the control equipment used to achieve compliance with the NSPS.

Approximately 705 sources are currently subject to the standards. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) are the pollutants regulated under this Subpart. The respondents are owners or operators of metal furniture surface coating operations. The control of VOC emissions from metal furniture surface coating operations requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the operation and maintenance of that equipment. VOC emissions from the coating of metal furniture surfaces result from the application and curing or drying of organic coatings on the surface of each metal furniture part or product. These standards rely on the reduction of VOC emissions through either a capture system and incinerator or a capture system and solvent recovery system.

Owners and operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time only reports: initial notification and notification of the initial performance test. Performance test are needed as these are the Agency's record of a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standards, and note the operating conditions applicable to NSPS Subpart EE, Metal Furniture Coating, under which compliance was achieved.

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

Information is recorded in sufficient detail to enable owners or operators to demonstrate compliance with the standards. This information is used to monitor effective operation of the capture system and control devices; thus, ensuring continuous compliance with the standards. The semiannual reporting requirement for no exceedances of the monitoring parameters provides a good indication of a source's compliance status.

In order to ensure compliance with the standards promulgated to protect public health, adequate record keeping 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 are mandatory under the regulation. Records must be maintained for 2 years. The information collected from record keeping and reporting

requirements is also used for targeting inspections, and is of sufficient quality to be used as evidence in court.

Approximately 705 affected facilities under Subpart EE, must comply with 40 CFR, Part 60 General Provisions recordkeeping and reporting requirements including: Owners/operators of affected facilities must report excess emissions and deviations in operating parameters on a quarterly basis. Where no exceedances have occurred during a particular quarter, a report stating this shall be submitted semi-annually.

Notification of construction and startup indicates to enforcement personnel when a new affected facility has been constructed and, therefore, is subject to the standards. The information generated by the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements described above is used by the Agency to ensure facilities affected by the NSPS continue to operate the control equipment used to maintain regulatory compliance with the NSPS Subpart EE.

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 individual burdens for each of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry are consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. The only type of industry costs associated with the information collection activity in the standards are labor costs. The labor estimates in the table were derived from

the United States Department of Labor Statistics, March 1988, Table 2: Employment Cost for Civilian Workers by Occupational and Industry Group. The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 128,213 person-hours. The respondent costs have been calculated on the basis of \$17.09 per hour plus 110 percent overhead. The average annual burden to industry over the next three years of the ICR is estimated to be \$4,601,565. 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 VV, VOC Equipment Leaks in Synthetic Organic Chemical Industry

Affected Entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to subpart VV, Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Equipment Leaks in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) with the exceptions listed in 40 CFR 60.480(d)

Title: NSPS subpart VV, VOC Equipment Leaks in the SOCMI, OMB Number 2060-0012, EPA ICR Number 0662.05, Expiration Date: September 30, 1998.

Abstract: This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR 60.480, subpart VV, VOC Equipment Leaks in the SOCMI. This information is used by the Agency to identify sources subject to the standards and to insure that the best demonstrated technology is being properly applied. The standards require periodic recordkeeping to document process information relating to the source's ability to identify and eliminate leaking equipment. The standards apply to specific pieces of equipment contained within a process unit in the SOCMI, including pumps in light liquid service, compressors, pressure relief devices in gas/vapor, light or heavy liquid service, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves in gas/vapor and light liquid

service, pumps and valves in heavy liquid service, and flanges and other connectors.

In the Administrator's judgement, VOC emissions from equipment leaks in the SOCMI 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 owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make one time only reports: notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, notification of the anticipated and actual date of startup, notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which the standard applies (in this case, VOC), notification of the initial performance test, and the results of the performance test. The only regular reports required by this Subpart are a semiannual excess emissions summary.

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 malfunctions of the air pollution control device. These notifications, reports and records are required, in general of all sources subject to the NSPS.

In order to ensure compliance with 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. The information collected from recordkeeping and reporting requirements is also used for targeting inspections, and is of sufficient quality to be used as evidence in court. Recordkeeping and reporting are mandatory under this regulation. Records must be maintained for 2 years.

Recordkeeping requirements specific to equipment leaks in the SOCMI support the facility's leak detection and repair program and include identification of leaking equipment; a log of leaking equipment; a log of information relating to the closed vent systems and control devices; a log identifying all equipment subject to the standard; a log of valves designated as difficult to monitor or unsafe to monitor; a log of valves complying with skip period leak detection and repair alternative standard; a log of criterion established which indicates a failure of the seal system, barrier system, or both

for each barrier fluid system; dates of compliance tests and results; and for determining exemptions, an analysis of design capacity of affected sources or demonstration that the equipment is not in VOC service, and a statement listing the feed or raw materials and products.

Reporting requirements specific to equipment leaks in the SOCMI consist of an initial semiannual report including process unit identification and number of valves, pumps and compressors subject to the standards. All semiannual reports are to include process unit identification, number of components leaking and not repaired, dates of process unit shutdowns, and revisions to items submitted in the initial semiannual report. The source is also required to notify the Administrator of the election to use an alternative standard for valves ninety days before implementing the provision.

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 number 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.

Additionally, the Agency would like to solicit comment on the estimate of the percentage of facilities employing contractors to perform their leak detection and repair programs and the costs per component of such contracted services; as well as the estimated growth of the number of facilities subject to the standard over the next three year period.

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 Paper Work Reduction Act.

The estimate was based on the assumption that there would be 281 new affected facilities each year and that there would be an annual average of 3227 affected facilities over each of the next three years covered by the ICR. For the new sources, it was estimated that it would take: 281 person hours to read the instructions, 16,176 person hours to conduct the initial performance tests (assuming that 20% of the tests must be repeated), and 2360 person hours to gather the information and write the initial reports. For all sources, it was estimated that it would take 25,816 person hours to fill out semiannual reports and 258,160 person hours to enter information for records of operating parameters.

The annual burden to industry for the three year period covered by this ICR from recordkeeping and reporting requirements has been estimated at 292,478 hours. The respondents costs were calculated on the basis of \$21.00 per hour plus 110% overhead which equals \$44.10. The total annual burden to industry is estimated at \$12,898,280.

This estimate includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and use technology and systems for the purpose of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing way to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection for 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.

NSPS Subpart WWW, Solid Waste Landfills

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are each municipal solid waste landfills that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification or began accepting waste after May 30, 1991

Title: New Source Performance Standards for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.

Abstract: In the Administrator's judgement municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill emissions generated by decomposition of municipal solid waste deposited in an MSW landfill may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore,

NSPS were promulgated for this source category. Owners or operators of MSW landfills for which construction, modification or reconstruction commences on or began accepting waste after May 30, 1991, are subject to NSPS Subpart WWW.

All respondents will need to submit an initial design capacity report. This report would include the landfill's maximum design capacity, date of anticipated startup, and the anticipated refuse acceptance rate. If the design capacity of a new landfill is less than 2,500,000 megagrams (Mg), no further reporting or recordkeeping is required. Under certain circumstances, amended design capacity reports may be required.

If the facility's design capacity is equal to or greater than 2,500,000 Mg, the owner or operator is required to determine the facility's nonmethane organic compound (NMOC) emission rate. Determination of the NMOC rate is carried out using a three-tiered system of calculations as described in 40 CFR part 60.

The first tier is used primarily as a screening tool to determine if additional testing is warranted. If the NMOC emission rate at Tier 1 is less than 50 Mg/yr, neither additional testing nor the installation of controls is warranted. If, using the calculations in the first tier, a facility's NMOC emissions are calculated to be 50 Mg/yr or greater, the owner or operator would be required to either: (1) install a collection and control system; or (2) perform Tier 2 by testing for NMOC concentration and then recalculating the annual NMOC emission rate.

Likewise, if Tier 2 testing and calculations show an NMOC emission rate of 50 Mg/yr or greater, the owner or operator could either install a collection and control system, or recalculate the NMOC emission rate by calculating a site-specific methane generation rate constant using Tier 3.

Tier 1 uses default values specified in the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) to calculate the NMOC emissions rate, and requires no field testing. Tier 2 and Tier 3 both require sampling. For Tier 2, the NMOC concentration is determined through site-specific sampling using test Method 25C as described in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A. For Tier 3 the site specific landfill methane generation rate is determined by gas flow testing using test Method 2E.

If the NMOC emission rate is determined to be less than 50 Mg/yr, using Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 calculations, no further calculation or testing is required for that year. Owners or operators of MSW landfills emitting

less than 50 Mg NMOC per year may submit reports of NMOC emission rates yearly. However, NSPS Subpart WWW, also allow owners or operators to report less frequently. Under these provisions, the NMOC report may be accompanied by an estimation of the annual NMOC emission rate for each of the next 5 years, provided that none of the estimated rates reaches 50 megagrams per year. In this case, the owner or operator would not submit annual reports, but the estimation would be updated and resubmitted every 5 years. The owner or operator would also be required to revise the estimate in any year in which the actual waste acceptance rate for that year exceeds the waste acceptance rate upon which the previously submitted estimate is based.

Owners or operators of landfills with collection and control systems installed in compliance with the standards are not required to submit reports of NMOC emission rates. Owners or operators of affected facilities would be required to keep records of accumulated refuse and waste acceptance rates for a minimum of 5 years.

For landfills required to install collection and control systems (i.e., those emitting greater than 50 Mg/yr of NMOC), submission of a collection and control system design plan is required. After review of the design plan and installation of the collection and control system, an initial performance test and report for the system is required. Thereafter, annual compliance reports would be required.

For control systems using an enclosed combustion device, the initial performance test would also include the average combustion temperature, and the percent reduction of NMOC achieved.

For control systems using a boiler, the initial performance report would include a description of the location at which the emission stream is introduced into the boiler, and the average combustion temperature of the boiler.

For control systems using an open flare, the initial performance report would include a description and the flare type, visible emissions reading, a heat content determination, flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations.

Where control devices other than an open flare or closed combustion device are used, owners or operators would be required to submit to the Administrator information describing the control device and parameters that will indicate its proper performance.

Following submission of the initial performance report, owners or operators

would be required to keep continuous monitoring records of the parameters reported in the initial performance report and records of monthly monitoring of the collection system and quarterly monitoring of surface methane concentration. Annual compliance reports and recordkeeping would include: descriptions of any periods in which the value of any of the monitored operating parameters falls outside the established ranges, and any period when the collection system or air pollution control equipment malfunctioned or when the collected gas was diverted from the control device. When applicable, each owner or operator of a controlled landfill will submit a closure report to EPA within 30 days of waste acceptance cessation.

All reports are submitted to the respondent's State or local agency, whichever has been delegated enforcement authority by the EPA. The information collected will be used by EPA personnel to ensure compliance with the NSPS and identify the sources subject to the standards. When appropriate under NSPS, Subpart WWW, each owner or operator of a controlled landfill shall submit annual reports of exceedances, gas stream diversion, control device non-operation, collection system failure, the date at installations and the location of each well or well collection system and equipment removal.

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 individual burdens for each of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry are consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. The only type of industry costs associated with the information collection activity in the standards are labor costs. The labor estimates in the table were derived from the United States Department of Labor Statistics, March 1998, Table 2: Employment Cost for Civilian Workers by Occupational and Industry Group. The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 128,213 person-hours. The respondent costs have been calculated on the basis of \$17.09 per hour plus 110 percent overhead. The average annual burden to industry over the next three years of the ICR is estimated to be \$4,601,565.

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 H Sulfuric Acid Plants

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those plants that produce sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides and mercaptans, or acid sludge, but does not include facilities where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized primarily as a means of preventing emissions to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds.

Title: New Source Performance Standard Subpart H, Sulfuric Acid Plants, OMB Number 2060-0041, EPA ICR Number 1057.08, Expiration Date: June 31, 1999.

Abstract: This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR 60.80, subpart H, New Source Performance Standards for Sulfuric Acid Plants. This information notifies the Agency when a source becomes subject to the regulations, and informs the Agency that the source is in compliance when

it begins operation. The Agency is informed of the sources' compliance status by semiannual reports. The calibration and maintenance requirements aid in a source remaining in compliance.

In the Administrator's judgement, sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and acid mist emissions from the manufacture of sulfuric acid 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 respondents subject NSPS Subpart H, are owners of sulfuric acid plants. The control of SO₂ and acid mist requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the proper operation and maintenance of that equipment. Sulfur dioxide and acid mist emissions from sulfuric acid plants result from the burning of sulfur or sulfur-bearing feedstocks to form SO₂, catalytic oxidation of SO₂ to SO₃, and absorption of SO₂ in a strong acid stream. These standards rely on the capture of SO₂ and acid mist by venting to a control device.

Approximately 100 existing facilities are currently subject to the standards. Affected facilities must comply with 40 CFR 60.8 General Provisions recordkeeping and reporting requirements including 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 emission monitoring system (CEMS); notification of the date of the initial performance test; and the results of the initial performance test.

Performance test reports are needed as these are the Agency's record of a source's initial capability to comply with emission standards, and note the operating conditions (acid mist SO₂ concentrations, volumetric flow rates of effluent gas) under which compliance was achieved. After the initial recordkeeping and reporting requirements, semiannual reports are required if there has been an exceedance of control device operating parameters.

Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notification, reports

and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

Four new facilities are estimated to become subject to NSPS Subpart H annually.

The Administrator has determined that emissions of SO₂ and its mist cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare.

In order to ensure compliance with 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. The information collected from recordkeeping and reporting requirements is also used for targeting inspections, and is of sufficient quality to be used as evidence in court. Recordkeeping and reporting are mandatory under this regulation. Records must be maintained for 5 years.

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

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 annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 595.80 hours per new facility and 220 hours per existing facility. Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize

technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; 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 current ICR estimates the total annual burden to industry to be \$1,094,703. This is based on a total average annual burden of 24,823 respondents with an average wage of \$17.09 per hour and 110% overhead. The burden is greatest for facilities in their first year of operation. The burden in the first year for reporting requirements is estimated to be 455.80 hours per facility. The burden for future years is greatly reduced because the initial notifications and initial performance tests are not required in subsequent years. The estimated burden for recordkeeping requirements for subsequent years per respondent is 140 person hours. This estimate includes the time to enter information regarding records of operating parameters and calculations/record of conversion factors.

The following is a breakdown of burden used in the ICR. The estimated burden is calculated as two hours for respondents to write the reports for; notification of construction or reconstruction, notification of physical or operation changes, notification of anticipated startup, notification of actual startup, notification of initial performance test, notification of demonstration of continuous monitoring system (CMS). The ICR uses 300 burden hours for the initial performance test. It is assumed that 20% of all affected facilities will have to repeat performance tests. The ICR uses four hours for performing the Reference Method 9 Test. It is estimated that performance of Reference Method 9 Test will occur, on average, 1.2 times per facility a year. The ICR uses 40 hours to write an excess emission reports. It is assumed an excess emission report will take place twice a year.

The recordkeeping burden is estimated to be 0.25 hours to enter information regarding records of operating parameters. It is assumed this will take place 350 times a year per facility. The burden to enter information regarding calculation/record of conversion factors is 0.5 hours. It is assumed this will take place 1,050 times a year per facility.

NSPS Subpart XX, Bulk Gasoline Terminals

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to NSPS Subpart XX, Bulk Gasoline Terminals.

Title: New Source Performance Standard Subpart XX, Bulk Gasoline Terminals, OMB Control Number 2060-0006, EPA ICR Number 0664.06, Expiration Date: June 30, 1999.

Abstract: In the Administrator's judgment, VOC emissions from Bulk Gasoline Terminals may cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Bulk Gasoline Terminals were proposed on December 17, 1980 and were promulgated on August 18, 1983, and amended on December 22, 1983. The standards are codified at 40 CFR part 60, subpart XX. These standards apply to the total of all loading racks at bulk gasoline terminals which deliver liquid product into gasoline tank trucks and for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced after the date of proposal. A bulk gasoline terminal is any gasoline facility which receives gasoline by pipeline, ship or barge, and has a gasoline throughput greater than 75,700 liters per day. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are the pollutants regulated under this standard.

Owners or operators of Bulk Gasoline Terminals must make the following one-time-only reports: notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the anticipated and actual dates of startup; notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate; notification of the date of the initial performance test; and the results of the initial performance test.

In order to ensure compliance with 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. The information collected from recordkeeping and reporting requirements is also used for targeting inspections, and is of sufficient quality to be used as evidence in court. Recordkeeping and reporting are mandatory under this regulation. Records must be maintained for 2 years.

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. These notifications, reports and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

Monitoring requirements specific to bulk gasoline terminals consist mainly of identifying and documenting vapor tightness for each gasoline tank truck that is loaded at the affected facility, and notifying the owner or operator of each tank truck that is not vapor tight. The owner or operator must also perform a monthly visual inspection for liquid or vapor leaks, and maintain records of these inspections at the facility for a period of two years.

Approximately 40 affected facilities are currently subject to NSPS Subpart XX. The reporting requirements for this industry currently include only the initial notifications and initial performance test report listed above. All reports are sent to the delegated State or local authority. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the EPA Regional Office. Notifications are used to inform the Agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the standard. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to ensure that the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated. Performance test reports are needed as these are the Agency's record of a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard, and note the operating conditions under which compliance was achieved.

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 annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average .13 hours per response. For reporting requirements it is estimated that it will take one person-hour to read the instructions. The ICR uses 60 burden hours for the initial performance test this includes the burden to write the report of the performance test. It is assumed that 20% of all affected facilities will have to repeat performance tests.

The burden to enter records of tank identification numbers is 0.1 of an hour with the assumption it takes six minutes to enter each tank truck identification number. It is estimated there will be approximately 2,100 truck loadings per year based on six tank trucks each day multiplied by 350 days per year. It is estimated that leak detection records from monthly inspection of control equipment is one person-hour every two years.

Approximately 40 sources are currently subject to NSPS Subpart XX. Because no growth in the industry is expected, no additional sources are expected to become subject to this standard over the next three years. Therefore, the only type of industry cost associated with the information collection activity in the standards are labor cost. The labor estimates were derived from the United States Department of Labor Statistics, March 1998, Table 2: Employment Cost for Civilian Workers by Occupational and Industry Group. The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is 11,420 person hours. The respondent cost are calculated on the basis of \$17.09 per hour plus 110 percent overhead. The average burden to the industry over the next three years is estimated to be \$409,750. This estimate includes the time needed to enter information—records of start-up, shutdown, malfunction, or any periods during which the monitoring system is inoperative is estimated to be one and one half hours 50 times per year or about one occurrence per week.

This estimate includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose 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 N, Inorganic Arsenic Emissions From Glass Manufacturing

Abstract: The Administrator has judged that arsenic emissions from glass manufacturing plants cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare.

Owners or operators of sources covered by the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants Subpart N, are subject to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of the standards as well as those standards prescribed in the General Provisions of the NESHAP.

Title: NESHAP Subpart N, Inorganic Arsenic Emissions from Glass Manufacturing OMB Control Number 2060-0043, EPA ICR Number 1081.06, Expiration Date: July 31, 1999.

Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only reports: application for approval of construction or modification (new sources) or a source report (existing sources or new sources with initial start-up preceding effective date of standard); and notification of anticipated and actual dates of start-up. Calculations estimating new emission levels must be reported whenever a change of operation is made that would potentially increase emissions.

Approximately 47 sources subject to NESHAP Subpart N are required to demonstrate initial compliance through emission tests. In addition, a continuous monitoring system for the measurement of the opacity of emissions from any control device must be installed and operated. Records of continuous emission monitoring (CEM) results and other data needed to determine emission concentrations shall be maintained at the source and made available for inspection a minimum of two years.

A written report of each period for which emission rates exceeded the emission limits is required semiannually. All reports are sent to the delegated State or local authority. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the EPA Regional office. Applications and written reports are sent directly to the EPA Regional office. These reports are used to inform the Agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the standards, and the nature of that source. Notification of

start-up informs the reviewing authority at what date the source commences operation. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to check if the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated.

Reports, including calculations estimating any subsequent emission levels, are necessary to keep the Agency informed about the source's activities in terms of hazardous air pollutant emissions.

In order 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.

The information collected from recordkeeping and reporting requirements is also used for targeting inspections, and is of sufficient quality to be used as evidence in court. Recordkeeping and reporting are mandatory under this regulation. Records must be maintained 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 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15. The **Federal Register** document required under 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on this collection of information was published on September 29, 1995.

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 annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 6,769 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 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. The estimated annual costs for operation and maintenance of pollution control equipment is \$175,000. This figure was calculated using estimates provided by a glass manufacturing industry consultant who stated that operation and maintenance of pollution control equipment costs approximately \$2.00 per ton of glass manufactured with the average container glass facility manufacturing 250 tons per day for 350 days per year.

The annual average burden to industry over the next three year period from recordkeeping and reporting requirements has been estimated at 6,769 person hours. The respondents costs were calculated on the basis of \$17.09 per hour plus 110% overhead which equals \$35.89. The Total Annualized Cost Burden is estimated at \$242,939. The estimated number of respondents for this ICR is 47.

Send comments regarding these matters, or any aspect of the information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the address listed in the Address section of this Notice. Please refer to EPA ICR No. 1081 and OMB Control No. 2060.0043 in any correspondence.

NSPS Subpart CC: Glass Manufacturing Plants

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart CC, Standards of Performance for Glass Manufacturing Plants.

Title: NSPS Subpart CC, Standards of Performance for Glass Manufacturing Plants. OMB Control Number 2060-0054, EPA ICR Number 1131.05, Expiration date: July 31, 1999.

Abstract: This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with Subpart CC, New Source Performance Standards for Glass

Manufacturing Plants. This information notifies the Agency when a source becomes subject to and is in compliance with the regulations of NSPS Subpart CC.

In the Administrator's judgement, particulate matter from glass manufacturing plants cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, New Source Performance Standards have been promulgated for this source category as required under section 111 of the Clean Air Act.

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

Owners or operators of glass manufacturing plants subject to NSPS Subpart CC are required to make initial notifications for construction, startup, and performance testing. They must also report the results of a performance test, and demonstration of a continuous monitoring system if applicable. After the initial recordkeeping and reporting requirements, semiannual excess emission reports are required but only from sources with modified processes. It is estimated that seventy five percent of sources will have modified processes.

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.

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: At the writing of this ICR there are approximately 30 sources currently subject to the standards. It is estimated that 1.7 additional sources per year will become subject to the standard. The current ICR estimates average burden to the industry to be 25534 person hours. The respondent costs have been calculated on the basis of \$17.10 per hour plus 110 percent overhead rate or \$35.88. The current ICR also estimates the average annual burden to the industry is \$91,602.

The following is a breakdown of burden used in the ICR. Burden is calculated as two hours for respondents to write the reports for: notification of construction or reconstruction, notification of physical or operational changes; notification of anticipated startup; notification of actual startup; notification of initial performance test; notification of demonstration of Continuous Operations Monitoring (COM). Initial performance tests are allocated 160 burden hours. It is assumed that 20% of all affected facilities will have to repeat performance tests. Sources which have modified processes are required to submit semiannual excess emission reports. Excess emission reports are allocated 8 burden hours and 2 reports per year.

The recordkeeping burden is estimated to be 15 minutes to enter records of operating parameters. It is assumed that the plant will operate 250 days a year; therefore, this information will be recorded 250 times a year. This estimate includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing 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.

Collection of Information Regarding Exposure Levels In Wood Treatment Plants

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those that treat wood with preservative formulations containing arsenic. The Standard Industrial Code for the wood preserving industry is 2491.

Title: Wood Preservatives—Submission of Information Regarding Arsenic Exposure Levels in Wood Treatment Plants, OMB Control Number 2070-0081, EPA ICR Number 1289.05, Expiration Date: July 31, 1999.

Abstract: This information collection provides wood treaters that use arsenic formulations a way to exempting themselves from the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide, Act (FIFRA) pesticide label requirements dictating that all applicators of the product wear NIOSH-approved respirators. This opportunity for facilities to exempt themselves from the respirator requirements is called the Permissible Exposure Limit Monitoring Program (PEL) and it is incorporated in the final settlement of the "Notice of Intent To Cancel Registrations of Pesticide Products Containing Creosote, Pentachlorophenol (Including Its Salts) and Inorganic Arsenic" which is published in the July 1984, 49 FR 28674. Facilities that choose to participate in the voluntary PEL can do the following to exempt themselves from the respirator requirements.

First, the facility needs to conduct air monitoring for air-borne arsenic. Facilities that have air-borne arsenic levels that are higher than the permissible exposure limit would have to continue to require plant personnel to wear respirators. If a facility's air-borne arsenic levels are below the permissible exposure limit they are no longer required to wear respirators. Depending on how close the levels are to the permissible exposure limit, the facility is required to retest periodically or fill out a checklist, which indicates if arsenic exposure levels are likely to increase due to changes in the facility's industrial process.

Owners or operators who participate in the PEL exemption must monitor and submit an initial report with annual certification. Additional monitoring is required only when conditions set out in the PEL Checklist are different from those occurring during the initial testing. Monitoring and reporting less than this would not assure that exposure to inorganic arsenic is acceptable.

If the air level exceeds 10 ug/m³ over an eight hour period employees will be

required to wear respirators until at least two consecutive measurements show the air arsenic levels are below 10 ug/m³. If the arsenic air levels are between 10 mg/m³ and 5ug/m³, monitoring must be repeated after 6 months. Monitoring may cease if the air level is 5 ug/m³ or below unless a production, process, control, or other procedure identified in the "PEL Checklist" has occurred resulting in possible new or additional employee exposure to inorganic arsenic.

Approximately 300 participating facilities must submit the air monitoring test results to EPA, or if arsenic levels are low and testing is not required, then they can simply fill out the checklist and submit it to EPA. Approximately 50 plants are required to monitor during a given year. All submissions must certify that the information provided is accurate.

EPA uses the certification and air monitoring data to determine if the wood preserving facility is complying with the air-borne arsenic levels set by the cancellation order, which was set to ensure that plant personnel are not exposed to levels of arsenic that pose an unacceptably high health risk. This data will also be used to monitor which wood preserving facilities are participating in the PEL program and thus could be exempt from the pesticide label requirement to wear a respirator. Because the information that is submitted to EPA would not be confidential business information, the submittals from the facilities will not be handled as such.

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: This information collection assumes that of the estimated 300 wood preserving plants that use arsenic formulation, 200 of these participate in the PEL program. The majority of the participants, approximately 150, have conducted monitoring in the past that has demonstrated that arsenic levels are well below the permissible exposure level. These facilities that are not required to test are required to simply fill out and submit the 6 question PEL checklist, which asks if the facility has changed their process and in doing so may have increased the levels of air-borne arsenic. These 150 plants will spend .75 hours on each submittal at a cost of \$17.09 per hour in wages and 110% in overhead for a total cost of \$35.89 per hour. Thus each facility will spend \$26.92 for the annual submission.

Collectively, the 150 plants will spend \$4,038 on filling out and submitting the checklist.

EPA estimates that each of the approximately 50 plants that are required to monitor during a given year will spend 17.5 hours on preparing and conducting the tests. When calculating cost, EPA assumes an hourly wage of \$17.09 with 110% added as overhead for a total hourly cost of \$35.89. Thus, a single facility will spend approximately \$628 on each test. Collectively, the 50 plants that conduct monitoring will spend \$31,400 on monitoring. The total cost for monitoring and submittal costs is \$34,438.

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

Dated: December 28, 1998.

Bruce R. Weddle,

Acting Director, Office of Compliance.

[FR Doc. 99-132 Filed 1-4-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6214-7]

Announcement of Public Meeting of Stakeholders on Resource Needs and Shortfall for Administering and Implementing State Water Quality Programs Under the Clean Water Act

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may be conducting a series of stakeholder dialogue meetings on the resource needs and shortfall for administering and implementing State water quality programs under the Clean Water Act. The purpose of the meetings is to solicit input in defining the scope of State water quality programs, identify the approach and methodology for data collection, identify priorities and strategies for comprehensive stakeholder approaches to address the problem. The first meeting will focus on what activities are to be covered under the water quality program, the approach and methodology for proceeding and identification of priorities. Subsequent meetings will be announced as work progresses. The meeting is open to the public.

DATES: The first meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, January 20, 1999 from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST.

ADDRESSES: To register for the meeting, please contact Ms. Shadonna Price between the hours of 12:00 pm and 3:00 pm EST or electronically register through the Internet at the following address: <http://161.80.11.87/water/waterquality>. All materials (agenda, background materials) will be available on this website. Meeting room space is limited to 40 people and will be available on the basis of first reserved, first served. Interested parties who are unable to attend but would like to participate in the discussion, may provide comment on any of the materials via the website which will be monitored with contractor support. The stakeholders meeting will be held at the Radisson Barcelo, 2121 P. Street, Washington, D.C.; phone 202-293-3100.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information, visit the interactive website at <http://161.80.11.87/water/waterquality>. Should you have technical problems accessing the website, please contact the technical hotline at (202) 260-1013.

Dated: December 28, 1998.

Alfred Lindsey,

Deputy Director, Office of Wastewater Management, Designated Federal Official.
[FR Doc. 99-134 Filed 1-4-99; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6214-8]

Human Health Risk Assessment Protocol for Hazardous Waste Combustion Facilities (Peer Review Draft)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice; extension of public comment period.

SUMMARY: On Friday, October 30, 1998 the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA" or "the Agency") published a document in the **Federal Register** (63 FR 58381) that the guidance document *Human Health Risk Assessment Protocol for Hazardous Waste Combustion Facilities* (Peer Review Draft-EPA530-D-98-001A, B & C) was available and that the Agency was opening a 60-day comment period. This risk assessment guidance document contains the Office of Solid Waste's (OSWs) recommended approach for conducting site-specific risk assessments on RCRA hazardous waste combustors. The comment period for this document is currently scheduled to close on December 29, 1998.

However, due to the broad scope, detail, and complexity of this three volume guidance document, the Agency has received a number of requests to extend the public comment period. OSW has considered these requests and decided to extend the review period for an additional 30 days; making the new closing date January 28, 1999. Therefore, OSW expects that all public comments on the guidance document will be received on, or before the close of business on January 28, 1999.

DATES: Public comments on the document *Human Health Risk Assessment Protocol for Hazardous Waste Combustion Facilities* (Peer Review Draft-EPA530-D-98-001A, B & C) should be received by the RCRA docket no later than January 28, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information contact the RCRA Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or TDD (800) 553-7672 (if hearing impaired); in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, call (703) 412-9810 or TDD (703) 412-3323. For specific questions on