

Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit: <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

**Abstract:** The affected entities are subject to the General Provisions of the NESHAP at 40 CFR part 63, subpart A, and any changes, or additions to the General Provisions specified at 40 CFR part 63, subpart R.

Owners or operators of the affected facilities must submit initial notification reports, performance tests, and periodic reports and results. 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. Reports are required semiannually at a minimum.

**Form Numbers:** None.

**Respondents/affected entities:** Owners or operators of gasoline distribution facilities that transfer and store gasoline, including pipeline breakout stations and bulk terminals.

**Respondent's obligation to respond:** Mandatory (40 CFR part 63, subpart R).

**Estimated number of respondents:** 492 (total).

**Frequency of response:** Initially and semiannually.

**Total estimated burden:** 15,823 hours (per year). "Burden" is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

**Total estimated cost:** \$1,904,020 (per year), includes \$357,000 annualized capital or operation & maintenance costs.

**Changes in the Estimates:** There is an adjustment increase in the respondent burden in this ICR compared to the previous ICR. The increase occurred due to an increase in the total estimated number of area sources, 25 percent of which are within the 50 percent major source threshold criteria and are affected by this standard. This ICR uses updated estimates to more accurately reflect the respondent universe, and to be consistent with EPA ICR Number 2237.03. This ICR also uses updated labor rates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to calculate burden costs.

**John Moses,**

*Director, Collection Strategies Division.*

[FR Doc. 2013–20457 Filed 8–21–13; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560–50–P**

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OAR–2006–0745; FRL 9535–3]

### Information Collection Request Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Reformulated Gasoline Commingling Provisions (Renewal)

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency has submitted an information collection request (ICR), Reformulated Gasoline Commingling Provisions (Renewal) (EPA ICR No. 2228.04, OMB Control No. 2060–0587), to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through August 31, 2013. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** (78 FR 20102) on April 3, 2013 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. A fuller description of the ICR is given below, including its estimated burden and cost to the public. 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.

**DATES:** Additional comments may be submitted on or before September 23, 2013.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number EPA–HQ–OAR–2006–0745, to (1) EPA online using [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) (our preferred method), by email to [a-and-r-Docket@epa.gov](mailto:a-and-r-Docket@epa.gov), or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460, and (2) OMB via email to [oira\\_submission@omb.eop.gov](mailto:oira_submission@omb.eop.gov). Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Geanetta Heard, Fuel Compliance Center, 6406J, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW.,

Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: 202–343–9017 fax number: 202–566–1744 email address: [heard.geanetta@epa.gov](mailto:heard.geanetta@epa.gov).

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or in person at the EPA Docket Center, William Jefferson Clinton Federal Building West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

**Abstract:** EPA would like to continue collecting notifications from gasoline retailers and wholesale purchaser-consumer related to commingling of ethanol blended and non-ethanol blended reformulated gasoline. The test results will allow EPA to monitor compliance with the Reformulated Gasoline Commingling Provisions. We inform respondents that they may assert claims of business confidentiality (CBI) for information they submit in accordance with 40 CFR part 2.203.

**Form Numbers:** None.

**Respondents/affected entities:** Gasoline stations, Gasoline stations with convenience stores, Gasoline stations without convenience stores.

**Respondent's obligation to respond:** Mandatory under the Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 7414 and 7542.

**Estimated number of respondents:** 43,050.

**Frequency of response:** Annually.

**Total estimated burden:** 21,013 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.03(b).

**Total estimated cost:** \$357,221 (per year), includes \$0 annualized capital or operation & maintenance costs.

**Changes in Estimates:** The change in burden from the prior ICR is due in part to better numbers extracted from business and industry economic statistics that assisted in calculating the numbers of respondents. These better numbers reduced the party size by 13,650 members. The number of responses also declined from 110,700 to 84,050 a difference of 26,650 reports, which reduced the industry burden hours from 27,675 to 21,013. We also found that the original cost per response was overstated by a factor of 2. With the decline of respondents, burden hours and responses, and revision of the cost per response, the cost associated with this ICR is \$357,221, a difference of

\$528,379, calculated from the prior collection approved by OMB.

**John Moses,**

*Director, Collection Strategies Division.*

[FR Doc. 2013-20458 Filed 8-21-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OW-2009-0921; FRL-9810-4]

### Final Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria For Ammonia—Freshwater 2013

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice of availability of final criteria.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to section 304(a) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing the availability of final national recommended ambient water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life from effects of ammonia in freshwater (EPA 822-R-13-001). The final criteria incorporate the latest scientific knowledge on the toxicity of ammonia to freshwater aquatic life. On December 30, 2009, EPA published draft national recommended water quality criteria for ammonia and provided the public an opportunity to provide scientific views. Aquatic life criteria are developed based on EPA's *Guidelines for Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses* (1985), (EPA/R-85-100). EPA's recommended section 304(a) water quality criteria provide guidance to States and authorized Tribes in adopting water quality standards for protecting aquatic life and human health. EPA's recommended water quality criteria by themselves have no binding legal effect. These national recommended criteria for ammonia in freshwater are intended to protect aquatic life and do not address human health toxicity data. The water quality criteria for ammonia for the protection of saltwater organisms are not being updated at this time. EPA's national recommended final acute ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) for protecting freshwater organisms from potential effects of ammonia is 17 mg/L total ammonia nitrogen (TAN) and the final chronic AWQC for ammonia is 1.9 mg/L TAN at pH 7.0 and temperature 20 °C.

**ADDRESSES:** Scientific views received from the public on the draft ammonia criteria documents are available from the EPA Docket Center and are

identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OW-2009-0921. They may be accessed online at:

- [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov): Follow the on-line instructions.
- *Email:* [OW-Docket@epa.gov](mailto:OW-Docket@epa.gov).
- *Mail:* US Environmental Protection Agency; EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC) Water Docket, MC 2822T; 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20460.

- *On Site:* EPA Docket Center, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., EPA West, Room 3334, Washington, DC. This Docket Facility is open from 8:30 a.m. until 4:30 p.m., EST, Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the Office of Water is (202) 566-2426.

For additional information about EPA's public docket visit the EPA Docket Center homepage at <http://www.epa.gov/epahome/dockets.htm>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Lisa Huff, Health and Ecological Criteria Division (4304T), U.S. EPA, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460; (202) 566-0787; [huff.lisa@epa.gov](mailto:huff.lisa@epa.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. What are water quality criteria?

Water quality criteria are either narrative descriptions of water quality or scientifically derived numeric values that protect aquatic life or human health from the deleterious effects of pollutants in ambient water.

Section 304(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires EPA to develop and publish and, from time to time, revise, criteria for protection of water quality and human health that accurately reflect the latest scientific knowledge. Water quality criteria developed under section 304(a) are based solely on data and scientific judgments on the relationship between pollutant concentrations and environmental and human health effects. Section 304(a) criteria do not reflect consideration of economic impacts or the technological feasibility of meeting pollutant concentrations in ambient water.

Section 304(a) criteria provide guidance to States and authorized Tribes in adopting water quality standards that ultimately provide a basis for assessing water body health and controlling discharges or releases of pollutants. Under the CWA and its implementing regulations, States and authorized Tribes are to adopt water quality criteria to protect designated uses (e.g., public water supply, aquatic life, recreational use, or industrial use).

EPA's recommended water quality criteria do not substitute for the CWA or regulations, nor are they regulations themselves. Thus, EPA's recommended criteria do not impose legally binding requirements. States and authorized Tribes have the discretion to adopt, where appropriate, other scientifically defensible water quality criteria that differ from these recommendations.

##### II. What is ammonia and why is EPA concerned about it?

Ammonia is a constituent of nitrogen pollution. Unlike other forms of nitrogen, which can cause eutrophication of a water body at elevated concentrations, the primary concern with ammonia is its direct toxic effects on aquatic life, which are exacerbated by elevated pH and temperature. Ammonia is considered one of the most important pollutants in the aquatic environment not only because of its highly toxic nature and occurrence in surface water systems, but also because many effluents have to be treated in order to keep the concentrations of ammonia in surface waters from being unacceptably high. Ammonia can enter the aquatic environment via direct means such as municipal effluent discharges and the excretion of nitrogenous wastes from animals, and indirect means such as nitrogen fixation, air deposition, and runoff from agricultural lands.

##### III. What are the 2013 ammonia criteria recommendations?

EPA is today publishing final national recommended ambient water quality criteria for protecting freshwater aquatic life for ammonia. These final criteria updates are based on EPA's *Guidelines for Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses* (1985), (EPA/R-85-100). These Guidelines describe the Agency's current approach for deriving national recommended water quality criteria to protect aquatic life. The latest toxicity data and other information on the effects of ammonia on freshwater aquatic life were obtained from reliable sources and subjected to both internal and external scientific peer review. The national recommended water quality criteria for ammonia in saltwater are not being updated at this time.

The available data for ammonia, evaluated in accordance with EPA's *Guidelines for Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses* (1985), indicate that freshwater aquatic animals would have