

convenience and necessity. If a motion for leave to intervene is timely filed, or if the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for the applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

G. Any person or the Commission's staff may, within 45 days after the issuance of the instant notice by the Commission, file pursuant to Rule 214 of the Commission's Procedural Rules (18 CFR 385.214) a motion to intervene or notice of intervention and pursuant to Section 157.205 of the Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205) a protest to the request. If no protest is filed within the time allowed therefore, the proposed activity shall be deemed to be authorized effective the day after the time allowed for filing a protest. If a protest is filed and not withdrawn within 30 days after the time allowed for filing a protest, the instant request shall be treated as an application for authorization pursuant to Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act.

Lois D. Cashell,
Secretary.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5451-2]

Agency Information Collection Activities NSPS, Bulk Gasoline Terminals

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) for NSPS Subpart XX, Bulk Gasoline Terminals described below has been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden and cost; where appropriate, it includes the actual data collection instrument.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before May 1, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR A COPY CALL: Sandy Farmer at EPA, (202) 260-2740, and refer to EPA ICR No. 0664.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: NSPS subpart XX, Bulk Gasoline Terminals, OMB Control No. 2060-0006; EPA ICR No. 0664, expires March 31, 1996. This is a request for extension of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only reports: notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the anticipated and actual dates of startup; notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate; notification of the date of the initial performance test; and the results of the initial performance test. Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility. 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.

The reporting requirements for this industry currently include not 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 Federal Register Notice

required under 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on this collection of information was published on 1/30/96 (61 FR 3029).

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 following is a breakdown used in the ICR. Burden is calculated as two hours each for respondents to gather existing information and write the reports for; notification of construction/modification, notification of anticipated start-up, and notification of initial performance test. The burden is calculated as one hour for respondents to gather existing information and write a report for notification of actual start-up. These are all one time only burdens. These notifications, reports and records are required in general, of all sources subject to NSPS. Approximately 40 sources are currently subject to this NSPS standard. 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 expected burden comes from following recordkeeping requirements.

The recordkeeping burden—time 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.

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.

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.

Respondent/Affected Entities: 40.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 40.

Frequency of Response: Variable.

Estimated Total Annual Hour Burden: 11,420 hours.

Estimated Total Annualized Cost Burden: \$347,739.

Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods of minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the following addresses. Please refer to EPA ICR No. 0664 and OMB Control No. 2060-0006 in any correspondence.

Ms. Sandy Farmer, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, OPPE Regulatory Information Division (2137), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460 and
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for EPA, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 10503.

Dated: March 29, 1996.

Joseph Retzer,

Director, Regulatory Information Division.

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[FRL-5452-2]

Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS); Announcement of Pilot Program; Request for Information

AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice; Announcement of IRIS Pilot Program and request for technical information on Pilot chemical substances.

SUMMARY: The Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) is a data base of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that contains EPA scientific consensus positions on potential human health effects from environmental contaminants. On February 25, 1993 (58 FR 11490) EPA requested public comment to improve IRIS and make it more useful. In that notice, EPA also described efforts in the Agency to identify issues in the development and presentation of information in the data base. Many of the issues concern the way consensus

health information is developed prior to entry into the data base. As a consequence of analyzing the IRIS program and considering suggestions received about IRIS over the past several years, EPA has initiated a Pilot Program to improve the consensus health information process and strengthen peer review. The Pilot will produce new or updated health assessments and IRIS entries for eleven priority environmental chemical substances utilizing this new process. The purpose of this Notice is to advise the public that the Pilot is underway, and to request technical information from the public on the eleven Pilot substances.

DATES: Please submit information in response to this Notice by May 2, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Please mail information (three copies, at least one of which should be unbound) to the IRIS Submission Desk, NCEA (MS-190), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 26 Martin Luther King Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45268. Information may instead be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: IRIS.comments@epamail.epa.gov. Electronic information must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Information will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1 format or ASCII file format. All information in electronic form must be identified as IRIS Submission.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: For information on the Pilot, contact Amy Mills, National Center for Environmental Assessment (mail code 8623), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. The public information phone line for the Pilot is (202) 260-8930, or email inquiries may be addressed to mills.amy@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Background

The Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) is an EPA data base containing Agency consensus scientific positions on potential adverse human health effects that may result from chronic (or lifetime) exposure to environmental contaminants. IRIS currently provides health effects information on over 500 specific chemical substances.

IRIS contains chemical-specific summaries of qualitative and quantitative health information in support of the first two steps of the risk assessment process, i.e., hazard identification and dose-response evaluation. IRIS information includes

the reference dose for non-cancer health effects resulting from oral exposure, the reference concentration for non-cancer health effects resulting from inhalation exposure, and the carcinogen assessment for both oral and inhalation exposure. Combined with specific situational exposure assessment information, the summary health hazard information in IRIS may be used as a source in evaluating potential public health risks from environmental contaminants.

As the data base has expanded and its use has increased over the last decade, issues have surfaced with regard to entering new information in a timely manner, while soliciting information from a broad spectrum of outside scientists and the public. In 1993, an EPA team evaluated the status of IRIS and proposed options for improvement. This effort was announced in a Notice in the Federal Register of February 25, 1993 (58 FR 11490). The Notice addressed the use of IRIS, and avenues for public involvement and external scientific peer review of IRIS summaries and supporting documents. Public involvement means opportunities for affected or interested parties to have some level of input into IRIS health hazard information, such as providing relevant health data. Public involvement can involve a broader spectrum of participants than external peer review, which refers to a critical scientific appraisal by experts outside of EPA.

The Agency and the public have continued to express support for maintaining IRIS and strengthening the process for developing consensus health information, public involvement, and peer review. This support has given rise to the new Pilot Program.

The Pilot Program

As a consequence of analyzing the IRIS program and considering suggestions received about IRIS over the past several years, the Agency has decided to test some improvements through a Pilot Program. The Pilot will primarily address the scientific consensus and review process that precedes IRIS data base entries. EPA will develop (or update, for existing entries) all non-cancer and cancer information for the eleven Pilot substances. The Pilot process will consist of, (1) A call for technical information on the eleven substances from the public via this FR Notice, (2) a search of the current literature, (3) development of health assessments and draft IRIS summaries, (3) internal peer review (i.e., within EPA), (4) external peer review (outside EPA), (5) consensus review and management