

- Convert and operate observation well Nos. TW-605 and TW-403 as storage wells.
- Construction of 536 feet of 6-inch-diameter (LN-2465-S) and 1,117 feet of 4-inch-diameter pipeline (LN-2464-S) to connect well Nos. TW-605 and TW-403 to existing gas storage pipeline facilities.

The location of the project facilities is shown in appendix 2.

#### Land Requirements for Construction

Construction of the proposed facilities would require about 66.2 acres of land. Following construction, about 18.8 acres would be maintained as permanent pipeline right-of-way and about 20.0 acres would be required for new well sites and aboveground facilities. The remaining 27.4 acres of land would be restored and allowed to revert to its former use.

#### The EA Process

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires the Commission to take into account the environmental impacts that could result from an action whenever it considers the issuance of a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity. NEPA also requires us to discover and address concerns the public may have about proposals. We call this "scoping." The main goal of the scoping process is to focus the analysis in the EA on the important environmental issues. By this Notice of Intent, the Commission requests public comments on the scope of the issues it will address in the EA. All comments received are considered during the preparation of the EA. State and local government representatives are encouraged to notify their constituents of this proposed action and encourage them to comment on their areas of concern.

The EA will discuss impacts that could occur as a result of the construction and operation of the proposed project under these general headings:

- Geology and soils.
- Water resources, fisheries, and wetlands.
- Vegetation and wildlife.
- Endangered and threatened species.
- Public safety.
- Land use.
- Cultural resources.
- Air quality and noise.
- Hazardous waste.

We will also evaluate possible alternatives to the proposed project or portions of the project, and make recommendations on how to lessen or avoid impacts on the various resource areas.

Our independent analysis of the issues will be in the EA. Depending on the comments received during the scoping process, the EA may be published and mailed to Federal, state, and local agencies, public interest groups, interested individuals, affected landowners, newspapers, libraries, and the Commission's official service list for this proceeding. A comment period will be allotted for review if the EA is published. We will consider all comments on the EA before we make our recommendations to the Commission.

To ensure your comments are considered, please carefully follow the instructions in the public participation section on pages 4 and 5 of this notice.

#### Currently Identified Environmental Issues

We have already identified several issues that we think deserve attention based on a preliminary review of the proposed facilities and the environmental information provided by CNG. This preliminary list of issues may be changed based on your comments and our analysis.

- A total of about 18.9 acres of forest would be disturbed.
- The project may affect 2 wetlands.
- Blasting may be required in some areas.

#### Public Participation

You can make a difference by providing us with your specific comments or concerns about the project. By becoming a commentor, your concerns will be addressed in the EA and considered by the Commission. You should focus on the potential environmental effects of the proposal, alternatives to the proposal (including alternative locations/routes), and measures to avoid or lessen environmental impact. The more specific your comments, the more useful they will be. Please carefully follow these instructions to ensure that your comments are received in time and properly recorded:

- Send two copies of your letter to: David P. Boergers, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First St., N.E., Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426;
- Label one copy of the comments for the attention of the Environmental Review and Compliance Branch, PR-11.2;
- Reference Docket No. CP87-203-007; and
- Mail your comments so that they will be received in Washington, DC on or before June 28, 1999.

If you do not want to send comments at this time but still want to remain on our mailing list, please return the Information Request (appendix 4). If you do not return the Information Request, you will be taken off the mailing list.

#### Becoming an Intervenor

In addition to involvement in the EA scoping process, you may want to become an official party to the proceeding known as an "intervenor." Intervenor play a more formal role in the process. Among other things, intervenors have the right to receive copies of case-related Commission documents and filings by other intervenors. Likewise, each intervenor must provide 14 copies of its filings to the Secretary of the Commission and must send a copy of its filings to all other parties on the Commission's service list for this proceeding. If you want to become an intervenor you must file a motion to intervene according to Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214) (see appendix 3). Only intervenors have the right to seek rehearing of the Commission's decision. You do not need intervenor status to have your environmental comments considered.

Additional information about the proposed project is available from Mr. Paul McKee of the Commission's Office of External Affairs at (202) 208-1088 or on the FERC website at <http://www.ferc.fed.us/online/rims.htm> (please call (202) 208-2222 for assistance).

**Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,**

*Acting Secretary.*

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#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6354-2]

#### Agency Information Collection Activities: Comment Request; See List of ICRs Planned To Be Submitted in Section A

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this document announces that EPA is planning to submit the following 19 continuing Information Collection Requests (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Before submitting the ICRs to OMB for

review and approval, EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the information collections as described at the beginning of Supplementary Information.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted on or before August 3, 1999.

**ADDRESSES:** US Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW, Office of Compliance, Mail Code 2223A, Washington, DC 20460. A hard copy of an ICR may be obtained without charge by calling the identified information contact individual for each ICR in section B of the Supplementary Information.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For specific information on the individual ICRs see section B of the Supplementary Information.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **For All ICRs**

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;

(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 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.

##### **A. List of ICRs Planned To Be Submitted**

In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this document announces that EPA is planning to submit the following 19 continuing Information Collection Requests (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB):

(1) NSPS subpart D, Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators; EPA ICR Number 1052, and OMB Control Number 2060-0026, expires September 30, 1999.

(2) NSPS subpart Da, Electric Utility Steam Generating Units; EPA ICR Number 1053, and OMB Control Number 2060-0023, expires September 30, 1999.

(3) NSPS subpart Db, Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units; EPA ICR Number 1088, and OMB Control Number 2060-0072, expires August 31, 1999.

(4) NSPS subpart I, Hot Mix Asphalt; EPA ICR Number 1127, and OMB Control Number 2060-0083, expires September 30, 1999.

(5) NSPS subpart BB, Kraft Pulp Mills; EPA ICR Number 1055, and OMB Control Number 2060-0021, expires September 30, 1999.

(6) NSPS subpart DD, Grain Elevators; EPA ICR Number 1130, and OMB Control Number 2060-0082, expires November 30, 1999.

(7) NSPS subpart HH, Lime Manufacturing; EPA ICR Number 1167, and OMB Control Number 2060-0063, expires August 31, 1999.

(8) NSPS subpart RR, Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label; EPA ICR Number 0658, and OMB Control Number 2060-0004, expires September 30, 1999.

(9) NSPS subpart SS, Surface Coating of Large Appliances; EPA ICR Number 0659, and OMB Control Number 2060-0108, expires October 31, 1999.

(10) NSPS subpart TT, Metal Coil Surface Coating; EPA ICR Number 0660, and OMB Control Number 2060-0107, expires October 31, 1999.

(11) NSPS subpart WW, Beverage Can Surface Coating; EPA ICR Number 0663, and OMB Control Number 2060-0001, expires September 30, 1999.

(12) NSPS subpart DDD, VOC Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry. EPA ICR Number 1150, and OMB Control Number 2060-0145, expires November 30, 1999.

(13) NSPS subpart GGG, Petroleum Refineries; EPA ICR Number 0983, and OMB Control Number 2060-0067, expires August 31, 1999.

(14) NSPS subpart HHH, Synthetic Fiber Production; EPA ICR Number 1156, and OMB Control Number 2060-0059, expires October 31, 1999.

(15) NSPS subparts III and NNN, SOx Air Oxidation & Distillation; EPA ICR Number 0998, and OMB Control Number 2060-0197, expires August 31, 1999.

(16) NSPS subpart JJJ, Petroleum Dry Cleaners; EPA ICR Number 0997, and OMB Control Number 2060-0079, expires November 30, 1999.

(17) NSPS subpart RRR, SOx Reactor Processes; EPA ICR Number 1178, and OMB Control Number 2060-0269, expires September 30, 1999.

(18) NESHAP subpart FF, Benzene Waste; EPA ICR Number 1541, and OMB Control Number 2060-0183, expires September 30, 1999.

(19) NESHAP subpart M, Asbestos; EPA ICR Number 0111, and OMB Control Number 2060-0101, expires September 30, 1999.

##### **B. Contact Individuals for ICRs**

(1) NSPS subpart D, Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators; Jordan Spooner, (202) 564-7058,

[spooner.jordan@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:spooner.jordan@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 1052, and OMB Control Number 2060-0026, expires September 30, 1999.

(2) NSPS subpart Da, Electric Utility Steam Generating Units; Jordan Spooner, (202) 564-7058, [spooner.jordan@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:spooner.jordan@epamail.epa.gov) EPA ICR Number 1053, and OMB Control Number 2060-0023, expires September 30, 1999.

(3) NSPS subpart Db, Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units; Jordan Spooner, (202) 564-7058, [spooner.jordan@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:spooner.jordan@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 1088, and OMB Control Number 2060-0072, expires August 31, 1999.

(4) NSPS subpart I, Hot Mix Asphalt; Belinda Breidenbach, (202) 564-7022, [breidenbach.belinda@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:breidenbach.belinda@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 1127, and OMB Control Number 2060-0083, expires September 30, 1999.

(5) NSPS subpart BB, Kraft Pulp Mills; Seth Heminway, (202) 5564-7017, [heminway.seth@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:heminway.seth@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 1055, and OMB Control Number 2060-0021, expires September 30, 1999.

(6) NSPS subpart DD, Grain Elevators; Ken Harmon, (202) 564-7049, [harmon.kenneth@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:harmon.kenneth@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 1130, and OMB Control Number 2060-0082, expires November 30, 1999.

(7) NSPS subpart HH, Lime Manufacturing; Belinda Breidenbach, (202) 564-7022, [breidenbach.belinda@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:breidenbach.belinda@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 1167, and OMB

Control Number 2060-0063, expires August 31, 1999.

(8) NSPS subpart RR, Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label; Seth Heminway, (202) 5564-7017, [heminway.seth@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:heminway.seth@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 0658, and OMB Control Number 2060-0004, expires September 30, 1999.

(9) NSPS subpart SS, Surface Coating of Large Appliances; Belinda Breidenbach, (202) 564-7022, [breidenbach.belinda@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:breidenbach.belinda@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 0659, and OMB Control Number 2060-0108, expires October 31, 1999.

(10) NSPS subpart TT, Metal Coil Surface Coating; Belinda Breidenbach, (202) 564-7022, [breidenbach.belinda@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:breidenbach.belinda@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 0660, and OMB Control Number 2060-0107, expires October 31, 1999.

(11) NSPS subpart WW, Beverage Can Surface Coating; Belinda Breidenbach, (202) 564-7022, [breidenbach.belinda@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:breidenbach.belinda@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 0663, and OMB Control Number 2060-0001, expires September 30, 1999.

(12) NSPS subpart DDD, VOC Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry, Sally Sasnett, (202) 564-7074, [sasnett.sally@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:sasnett.sally@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 1150, and OMB Control Number 2060-0145, expires November 30, 1999.

(13) NSPS subpart GGG, Petroleum Refineries; Tom Ripp, (202) 564-7003, [ripp.tom@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:ripp.tom@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 0983, and OMB Control Number 2060-0067, expires August 31, 1999.

(14) NSPS subpart HHH, Synthetic Fiber Production; Belinda Breidenbach, (202) 564-7022, [breidenbach.belinda@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:breidenbach.belinda@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 1156, and OMB Control Number 2060-0059, expires October 31, 1999.

(15) NSPS subparts III and NNN, SOCM I Air Oxidation & Distillation; Marcia Mia, (202) 564-7042, [mia.marcia@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:mia.marcia@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 0998, and OMB Control Number 2060-0197, expires August 31, 1999.

(16) NSPS subpart JJJ, Petroleum Dry Cleaners; Joyce Chandler, (202) 564-7073, [chandler.joyce@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:chandler.joyce@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 0997, and OMB Control Number 2060-0079, expires November 30, 1999.

(17) NSPS subpart RRR, SOCM I Reactor Processes; Darlene Williams, (202) 564-7031, [williams.darlene@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:williams.darlene@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 1178, and OMB Control

Number 2060-0269, expires September 30, 1999.

(18) NESHAP subpart FF, Benzene Waste; Rafael Sanchez, (202) 564-7028, [sanchez.rafael@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:sanchez.rafael@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 1541, and OMB Control Number 2060-0183, expires September 30, 1999.

(19) NESHAP subpart M, Asbestos; Tom Ripp, (202) 564-7003, [ripp.tom@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:ripp.tom@epamail.epa.gov), EPA ICR Number 0111, and OMB Control Number 2060-0101, expires September 30, 1999.

### C. Individual ICRs

(1) NSPS Subpart D, Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators; EPA ICR Number 1052, and OMB Control Number 2060-0026, Expires September 30, 1999

This standard applies to each fossil-fuel-fired steam generating unit of more than 73 MW heat input rate (250 million Btu per hour), that were constructed after August 17, 1971 and before September 18, 1978. Owners or operators must provide EPA or the delegated State regulatory authority with the following one-time-only reports (specified in 40 CFR 60.7): Notifications of the anticipated and actual date of start up, notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, notification of any physical or operational changes to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any regulated air pollutant, notification of the date upon which demonstration of the continuous monitoring system performance commences, notification of the date of the initial performance test, and results of the performance test. Owners and operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any start up, 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. Records shall be retained for at least two years.

In addition to reporting and recordkeeping requirements, facilities subject to this subpart must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system (CMS) to monitor SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and opacity (specified in 40 CFR 60.45), and must notify EPA or the State regulatory authority of the date upon which demonstration of the CMS commences. Owners or operators must submit quarterly reports indicating whether compliance was achieved, and their assessment of monitoring system performance (specified in 40 CFR 60.7).

**Burden Statement:** The Agency computed the burden for each of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry. Where applicable, the Agency identified specific tasks and made assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paper Reduction Act. The estimates were based on the assumption that there would be no new affected facilities, because new utility boilers constructed after September 18, 1978 are subject to subpart Da, and boilers constructed after June 19, 1986 are subject to subpart Db. Therefore, the requirements for initial notifications and the performance test are not included. Approximately 660 sources are currently subject to the standard. It was also assumed each source operates 365 days per year.

For recordkeeping, it was estimated that for each source it would take 91.25 person-hours per year to check, maintain, and operate the continuous emission monitors. For reporting, it was estimated that for each source it would take 4 person-hours per year for the quarterly reports of excess emissions and monitoring system performance.

(2) NSPS Subpart Da, Electric Utility Steam Generating Units; EPA ICR Number 1053, and OMB Control Number 2060-0023, Expires September 30, 1999

This standard applies to each electric utility steam generating unit which is capable of combusting more than 73 MW (250 million Btu/hr) heat input of fossil fuel, and for which construction or modification is commenced after September 18, 1978. Owners or operators must provide EPA, or the delegated State regulatory authority with the following one-time-only reports: Notifications of the anticipated and actual date of start up, notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, notification of any physical or operational changes to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any regulated air pollutant, notification of the date upon which demonstration of the continuous monitoring system commences, notification of the date of the initial performance test, and results of the performance test. Owners and operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any start up, 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. Records shall be retained for at least two years.

In addition to reporting and recordkeeping requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.7, facilities subject to this subpart must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system (CMS) to monitor SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and opacity (specified in 40 CFR 60.7 and 40 CFR 60.47a), and must notify EPA or the State regulatory authority of the date upon which demonstration of the CMS performance commences (specified in 40 CFR 60.47a). Owners or operators must submit quarterly reports indicating whether compliance was achieved, and their assessment of monitoring system performance (specified in 40 CFR 60.49a).

**Burden Statement:** The Agency computed the burden for each of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry. The estimates were based on the assumption that there would be seven new affected facilities each year, and there were an average of 103 sources in existence for the three years covered by the ICR. It was also assumed each source operates 365 days per year.

For each new source, it was estimated that it would take: One person-hour to read the instructions; 10.4 person-hours to write the initial notifications; and 290.8 person-hours to conduct the initial performance test and reference method 9 test (assuming that 20% of the tests must be repeated). For each source, it was estimated that it would take: 32 person-hours to write quarterly reports of excess emissions and monitoring system performance; and 182.5 person-hours to check, maintain, and operate continuous emission monitors.

(3) NSPS Subpart Db, Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units; EPA ICR Number 1088, and OMB Control Number 2060-0072, Expires August 31, 1999

Affected facilities are each steam generating unit that commences construction, modification or reconstruction after June 19, 1984, and that has a heat input capacity from fuels combusted in the steam generating unit of greater than 29 MW (100 million Btu/hour). 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 demonstration of the continuous monitoring system (CMS); notification of the date of the initial performance test; and the results of the initial

performance test. Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, 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.

**Burden Statement:** The Agency computed the burden for each of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry. Where applicable, the Agency identified specific tasks and made assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paper Reduction Act. The estimate was based on the assumption that there would be 58 new affected facilities each year, and that there were approximately 785 sources in existence for the three years covered by the ICR. The annual burden of reporting and recordkeeping requirements for facilities subject to subpart Db are summarized by the following information.

The reporting requirements are as follows: Read instructions (1 person-hour); initial performance test (330 person-hours); 24-hour test for gas units (250 person-hours); repeat of initial performance test (330 person-hours); repeat of 24-hour test for gas units (250 person-hours) (Assume 20% of tests are repeated); demonstration of CEMS: For SO<sub>2</sub> (150 person-hours), for PM (100 person-hours), for NO<sub>x</sub> (350 person-hours); repeat demonstration of CEMS (Assume 20% repeat rate); annual compliance tests for NO<sub>x</sub> (250 person-hours); Appendix F annual accuracy test: For SO<sub>2</sub> (146 person-hours), for NO<sub>x</sub> (146 person-hours); Appendix F quarterly audit, SO<sub>2</sub>: For in-situ (125 person-hours), for extractive (36 person-hours); Appendix F quarterly audit, NO<sub>x</sub>: For in-situ (125 person-hours), for extractive (36 person-hours) (Assume that 25% of units have an in-situ CEMS).

Sources are required to write reports on: Notification of construction/reconstruction (2 person-hours), notification of anticipated startup (2 person-hours), notification of actual startup (2 person-hours), monitoring plan (4 person-hours), notification of initial performance test: For SO<sub>2</sub> (2 person-hours), for PM (2 person-hours), for NO<sub>x</sub> (2 person-hours); report of initial performance test: For SO<sub>2</sub> (16 person-hours), for NO<sub>x</sub> (16 person-hours); notification of CMS demonstration: For SO<sub>2</sub> (2 person-hours), for PM (2 person-hours), for NO<sub>x</sub> (2 person-hours). Quarterly reports for SO<sub>2</sub> (16 person-hours); quarterly reports

for PM: Excess (16 person-hours), no excess (8 person-hours); quarterly reports for NO<sub>x</sub>: CEMS compliance (16 person-hours), excess (16 person-hours), no excess (8 person-hours); Appendix F quarterly reports: For SO<sub>2</sub> (11 person-hours), for NO<sub>x</sub> (11 person-hours). Recordkeeping requirements include the following: Maintaining records of startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions (1.5 person-hours); maintaining records of all measurements (1.5 person-hours).

(4) NSPS Subpart I, Hot Mix Asphalt; EPA ICR Number 1127, and OMB Control Number 2060-0083, Expires September 30, 1999

The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for hot mix asphalt facilities were proposed on June 11, 1973 and promulgated on July 25, 1977. These standards apply to each hot mix asphalt plant commencing construction, modification, or reconstruction after the date of proposal. The affected facility is each hot mix asphalt facility comprised only of any combination of the following: Dryers; systems for screening, handling, storing, and weighing hot aggregate; systems for loading, transferring, and storing mineral filler, systems for mixing hot asphalt; and the loading, transfer and storage systems associated with emission control systems.

Approximately 1280 sources are currently subject to the standard and it is estimated that an additional 60 sources per year will become subject to the standard in the next three years. Particulate matter is the pollutant regulated under this Subpart.

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 date of a start up; 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 results of the initial performance test including information necessary to determine the conditions of the performance test measurements and results, including particulate matter concentration and opacity. 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 as well as the nature and cause of the malfunction (if known) and corrective measures taken.

Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of NSPS subpart I, shall maintain a file for a minimum of two

years following the date of such measurements, maintenance reports and records.

**Burden Statement:** The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 4611 person-hours. Initial performance test require approximately 24 person-hours. From experience with the regulations we assume 20% of the initial performance test will be repeated due to failure. The written notifications of construction, modification and notification of initial performance test require 2.0 hours each. Reference Method 9 tests require 4 hours each. It is estimated to take 1.5 hours per year per plant to record start-ups, shut-downs, and malfunctions.

(5) NSPS Subpart BB, Kraft Pulp Mills; EPA ICR Number 1055, and OMB Control Number 2060-0021, Expires September 30, 1999

This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with subpart BB, New Source Performance Standards for Kraft Pulp Mills. In the Administrator's judgement, particulate matter and Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) from kraft pulp mills 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 and TRS requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the proper operation and maintenance of that equipment. These standards rely on the capture of pollutants vented to a control device. Owners or operators of kraft pulp mills subject to NSPS subpart BB 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. 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.

**Burden Statement:** There are 74 sources subject to the standards. It is estimated that 2 additional sources per year will become subject to the standard. The current ICR estimates average annual burden to the industry to be 16,237 person hours. 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 CMS. Initial performance tests are allocated 370 burden hours. It is assumed that 20% of all affected facilities will have to repeat performance tests. The ICR allocates four hours for Method 9.

The recordkeeping burden is estimated to be 30 minutes to enter records of operating parameters. It is assumed that the plant will operate 350 days a year, therefore, this information will be recorded 350 times a year. Sources which have excess emissions are required to submit excess emission reports. These reports are allocated 16 burden hours with an average of 2 reports per year. There is no additional third party burden relevant to this ICR.

(6) NSPS Subpart DD, Grain Elevators; EPA ICR Number 1130, and OMB Control Number 2060-0082, Expires November 30, 1999

Grain terminal elevators and grain storage elevators as defined at 40 CFR 60.301(c) and (f). Potentially affected facilities include each truck unloading station, truck loading station, barge and ship unloading station, barge and ship loading station, railcar unloading station, railcar loading station, grain dryer, and all grain handling operations at any grain terminal elevator or any grain storage elevator. There are 66 sources subject to the standard. EPA expects the industry to grow at the rate of one additional source each year. The regulated pollutant is particulate matter.

The NSPS general provisions require owners or operators of the affected facilities subject to NSPS subpart DD to make the following one-time-only reports: Notification of the date of construction or reconstruction 40 CFR 60.7(a)(1), notification of the anticipated date of startup 40 CFR 60.7(a)(2), notification of actual date of startup 40 CFR 60.7(a)(3), notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility that may increase the rate of emission of the regulated pollutant 40 CFR 60.7(a)(4), notification of the date of the initial performance

test 40 CFR 60.8(d). The results of the initial performance test, 40 CFR 60.8(a), including information necessary to determine the conditions of the performance test and performance test measurements and results, including particulate matter concentration and opacity must be reported. Records must be maintained of performance test results 40 CFR 60.7(c) for at least two years after the date of measurements 40 CFR 60.7(f), including performance test measurements, and all other information required by the general provisions in a form suitable for inspection. Records must be maintained of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, as well as the nature and cause of the malfunction (if known) and corrective measures taken, 40 CFR 60.7(b).

Subpart DD does not specify a retention time. In the general provisions, section 60.7(f) requires owners and operators to retain facility records for at least two years after the date of measurement.

**Burden Statement:** The estimated annual burden is calculated as one hour for the newly subject respondent to read the reporting requirements; 24 hours for the new respondent to perform the initial performance test, 4.8 hours annually to account for the estimated 20 percent of performance tests that must be repeated, 4 hours for the new respondent to perform the Method 9 tests, 0.8 hours annually to account for the estimated 20 percent of Method 9 tests that must be repeated, two hours to prepare and send the notification of construction/reconstruction of the newly-subject source, two hours to prepare and send notification of anticipated startup, two hours to prepare and send notification of actual startup, and two hours to prepare and send notification of the initial performance test. Together, these information collection activities required of the anticipated one new source annually amount to an average of 42.6 person hours. Additionally, EPA estimates that established sources will spend an average of an hour annually entering information regarding startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.

(7) NSPS Subpart HH, Lime Manufacturing; EPA ICR Number 1167, and OMB Control Number 2060-0063, Expires August 31, 1999

The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for lime manufacturing plants were proposed on May 3, 1977 and promulgated on April 26, 1984. These standards apply to each rotary lime kiln used in lime

manufacturing, which commenced construction, modification or reconstruction after May 3, 1977. These standards do not apply to facilities used in the manufacture of lime at kraft pulp mills. Approximately 38 sources are currently subject to NSPS, subpart HH. It is estimated that an additional two sources per year will become subject to the standard in the next three years.

Particulate matter is the pollutant regulated under this subpart. The standards limit particulate emissions to 0.03 kilogram per megagram (0.60 lb/ton) of stone feed, and limit opacity to 15% when exiting from a dry emission control device.

Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time only reports: Notification of the date of construction and 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 demonstration of the continuous monitoring system (CMS); notification of the date of the initial performance test; and 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, 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.

Owners or operators of the rotary kilns using a control device with a multiple stack exhaust or roof monitor may instead monitor visible emissions at least once a day by a certified observer using Method 9. Owners or operators of affected facilities using a wet scrubber emission control device shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring device which monitors the pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber, and a continuous monitoring device which monitors the scrubbing liquid supply pressure to the control device.

Semiannual excess emissions reports and monitoring system performance reports shall include all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity of the visible emissions from any lime kiln is greater than 15% or for wet scrubbers, any period in which the scrubber pressure drop is greater than 30% below the rate established during the performance test, and reports of visible emissions; the date and time of the exceedance or deviance; the nature and cause of the malfunction (if known)

and corrective measures taken; and identification of the time period during which the CMS was inoperative. This does not include zero and span checks nor typical repairs or adjustments.

Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file for a minimum of two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance reports and records.

**Burden Statement:** The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 3,363.6 person-hours. The initial performance test requires approximately 280 person-hours. (Assuming 20% of the initial performance test will be repeated due to failure.) The Reference Method 9 test requires 4.0 hours. The written notifications of construction, modification, notification of initial performance test and demonstration of CMS require 2.0 person-hours each. Records of startups, shutdown and malfunctions also require 2.0 hours to enter information. Excess emission reports require 8.0 person-hours.

(8) NSPS Subpart RR, Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label; EPA ICR Number 0658, and OMB Control Number 2060-0004, Expires September 30, 1999

This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with subpart RR, New Source Performance Standards for facilities that manufacture pressure sensitive tape and labels. In the Administrator's judgement volatile organic compounds (VOC's) from this industry contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health and welfare. Therefore, this NSPS was promulgated under Clean Air Act (CAA) section 111 for this source category. EPA is granted the authority to require facilities to provide information concerning their air emissions under CAA sections 111(a) and 114(a).

Owners and operators of the affected facilities must make the following one time-only reports: Notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the anticipated and actual dates of initial start-up; notification of any physical change to an existing facility that may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate; notification of 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 start-up, 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.

Monitoring requirements specific to these coating operations consist of maintaining a calendar month record of all coatings used and their VOC content, the amount of solvent applied and recovered when a solvent recovery device is used, temperature of exhaust gases if thermal incineration is used, temperature of exhaust gases both upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed if catalytic incineration is used and an indication that a hood or enclosure device to capture fugitive emissions is operational. Any affected facility that inputs to the coating process 45 Mg of VOC or less per 12 month period is not subject to the emission limits of 40 CFR 60.442. However, the affected facility shall maintain a 12 month record of the amount of solvent applied in the coating at the facility. When thermal or catalytic incineration is performed, the owner or operator shall keep records of each three-hour period during which the incinerator temperature averaged more than 38 degrees Celsius below the temperature of the most recent performance test. Records of this information shall be kept at the source for a period of two years. The recordkeeping requirements for the surface coating industry of pressure sensitive tape and labels consist of the occurrence and duration of any start-up and malfunctions as described. They include the initial performance test results including information necessary to determine conditions of the performance test, and performance test measurements and results including, for affected facilities complying with the standard without the use of add-on controls, a weighted average of the mass of solvent used per mass of coating solids applied; the weighted average mass of VOC per mass of coating solids applied at facilities controlled by a solvent recovery device; and the weighted average mass of VOC per mass of coating solids applied being used at a facility controlled by a solvent destruction device; and the results of the monthly performance and records of operating parameters. Records of start-ups, shutdowns, and malfunctions should be noted as they occur. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file of these measurements, and retain the file for at least two years following the date of such measurements and records. The reporting requirements for this industry currently include the

initial notifications listed, the initial performance test results, quarterly reports of excess VOC emissions, and semiannual reports when no excess emissions are recorded. Semiannual monitoring system results shall include temperature variances of the control device, the date and time of the deviance, the nature and cause of the malfunction (if known) and corrective measures taken, and identification of the time period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative. Notifications inform the Agency or delegated authority about when a source becomes subject to the standard. The reviewing authority can then inspect the source to check if 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 emissions standard. The semiannual reports are used for problem identification, and a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations. This collected information is used by the Agency to efficiently monitor industry compliance with NSPS. In the absence of collecting such information, continuous monitoring of compliance with the standards could be ensured only through continuous on-site inspections.

**Burden Statement:** The reporting requirements for this information collection consist of performance testing, notifications and VOC emission reporting. EPA estimates that each initial performance test will take 60 hours to complete and that 45 new or modified facilities will be required to conduct the tests each year and that about 20 percent will fail and have to re-test. In addition, there are monthly performance tests which take approximately 1 hour to conduct, for a total of 12 hours per year per facility. These are conducted to ensure that the pollution control systems are working. In terms of the notification requirements, EPA estimates that on average it takes two hours a piece to prepare the four different notifications for a new plant, notification of construction, anticipated start-up, actual start-up, initial performance test, and submission of the initial performance test. Each facility is required to report on a semiannual basis the amount of emissions that the facility emitted in excess of the emission standard. Assuming that a facility would submit one report a year for excess emissions in addition to the required semiannual emission report a facility would spend about 5 hours preparing each report for

a total of 10 hours per year. For those facilities using incineration (assume 80 percent of all facilities) to control emissions, exhaust gas temperature reports would be submitted semiannually and would take approximately 4 hours to prepare for a total of 8 hours per facility. The emissions recordkeeping takes approximately 15 minutes per day and assuming that the facility is operational for 250 days a year the time expended on this activity would be 62 hours and 30 minutes. An existing facility that is in compliance will spend about 92 hours and 30 minutes complying with the standard. A facility that is new or that has been modified will spend an additional 68 hours complying with the performance test and notifications for new facilities. EPA estimates that there were 350 affected facilities at the time of the previous ICR renewal. The total industry annual burden according to EPA's estimate is 54,921 hours.

(9) NSPS Subpart SS, Surface Coating of Large Appliances; EPA ICR Number 0659, and OMB Control Number 2060-0108, Expires October 31, 1999

The New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for Large Appliance Surface Coating was proposed on December 24, 1980 and promulgated on October 27, 1982. The standards apply to each surface coating operation in a large appliance surface coating line commencing construction, modification or reconstruction after December 24, 1980. Approximately 294 sources are currently subject to the standard. It is estimated that an additional 26 sources per year will become subject to the standard in the next three years. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are the pollutants regulated under NSPS Subpart SS.

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 a start up; 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 results of the initial performance test. 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.

Recordkeeping and reporting requirements include the performance test results including the type of coating used, and the VOC content. Subpart SS requires daily records of temperature if thermal incineration is used. For catalytic incineration daily records of gas stream temperature both upstream and downstream are required, or a daily record of the quantity of solvent recovered if a solvent recovery device is used. Monthly averages are calculated, and any affected facility shall report quarterly excess emissions or semiannual reports if no excess emissions occur.

Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of NSPS subpart SS, shall maintain at the source, for a period of at least two years, records of all data calculations used to determine monthly VOC emissions from each affected facility and to determine the monthly emissions limit, where applicable.

**Burden Statement:** There are currently 294 facilities currently subject to the standard. It is estimated that an additional 26 sources per year will become subject to the standard over the next three years of the ICR. It is assumed that there is no net growth in the number of facilities. New sources will replace existing sources. Initial performance and repeat performance tests require approximately 60 person-hours each. (Assuming 20% of the initial performance test will be repeated due to failure.) The initial notifications require 2 hours. Semiannual emissions reporting will require 5 hours. Temperature variance reports require 4 person-hours. Eighty percent of sources use incineration. Recordkeeping requirements of monthly performance test require one hour and 0.25 hours is needed to record operating parameters.

(10) NSPS Subpart TT, Metal Coil Surface Coating; EPA ICR Number 0660, and OMB Control Number 2060-0107, Expires October 31, 1999

The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Metal Coil Surface Coating were proposed on January 5, 1981 and promulgated on November 1, 1982. The standards apply to the following facilities in Metal Coil Surface Coating operation: Each prime coat operation, each finish coat operation, and each prime and finish coat operation cured simultaneously where the finish coat is applied wet on wet over the prime coat and both coatings are cured simultaneously. These standards apply to metal coil surface coating facilities commencing construction, modification or reconstruction after January 5, 1981.



Approximately 143 sources are currently subject to the standard. It is estimated that an additional 6 sources per year will become subject to the standard in the next three years. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are the pollutants regulated under NSPS subpart TT.

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 a start up; 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 results of the initial performance test. 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.

Monitoring requirements specific to Metal Coil Surface Coating Operations requires the owner or operator to compute and record the average VOC content of coating applied during each calendar month for each affected facility. Initial compliance reports are required. There are specific recordkeeping requirements in section 60.465 depending on whether low VOC content coatings are used or higher VOC content coatings are used in conjunction with an emission control device. Where compliance is achieved through the use of low VOC-content coating without emission control devices or through the use of higher VOC-content coating in conjunction with emission control devices, each owner or operator shall include in the initial compliance report the weighted average of the VOC content of coatings used during the period of one calendar month for each affected facility. Values must be separated if the control device was used intermittently. Where compliance is achieved using an emission control device that destroys VOCs, each owner or operator shall include in the initial compliance report the overall VOC destruction rate used to attain compliance and the combustion temperature of the thermal incinerator or the gas temperature both upstream and downstream of the incinerator catalyst bed. Subpart TT also requires reports of incinerator temperature drop. Affected facilities shall report quarterly excess emissions or semiannual reports if no emissions occur. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of NSPS subpart TT, shall maintain at the

source, for a period of at least two years, records of all data and calculations.

**Burden Statement:** There are 143 existing sources, and it is estimated that an additional 6 sources per year will become subject to the requirements. The initial performance test requires approximately 60 person-hours. It is assumed that 20% of the initial performance tests will be repeated due to failure. The initial notifications each require 2 hours. Semiannual emissions reporting will require about 5 hours and temperature variance reports require 4 person-hours. Recordkeeping requirements of monthly performance tests require one hour. To record the operating parameters requires 0.25 hours and it is assumed the plant operates 250 days a year.

(11) NSPS Subpart WW, Beverage Can Surface Coating; EPA ICR Number 0663, and OMB Control Number 2060-0001, Expires September 30, 1999

The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Beverage Can Surface Coating were proposed on November 26, 1980 and promulgated on August 25, 1983. These standards apply to following affected facilities in the beverage can surface coating lines: each exterior base coat operation, each overvarnish coating operation, and each inside spray coating operation. These standards apply to coating facilities commencing construction, modification or reconstruction after the November 26, 1980.

Approximately 24 sources are currently subject to the standard. It is estimated that an additional 2 sources per year will become subject to the standard in the next three years. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are the pollutants regulated under NSPS subpart WW.

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 a start up; 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 results of the initial performance test. 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.

Monitoring requirements specific to Beverage Can Surface Coating Operations include monthly

performance tests to assure compliance with the performance standard for mass of VOCs per volume of coating solids. Additional monitoring is required only if a capture system and incineration are used. It is assumed 80% of sources use incineration. Owners or operators of the affected facilities using incineration are also required to install, calibrate, and maintain temperature measurement devices. If thermal incineration is used, the device shall be installed in the firebox. If catalytic incineration is used the devices shall be placed both upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed. The temperature must be continuously monitored and recorded.

Records must be maintained if the VOC content of coatings is below the specified limits. If one or more coatings used the volume weighted average of the total mass of VOC per volume of coating solids must be recorded. When thermal or catalytic incineration is performed, the owner shall keep records of each three-hour period during which the incinerator temperature averaged more than 28 degrees Celsius below the temperature of the most recent performance test at which destruction efficiency was determined. The owners or operators shall identify, record and submit quarterly reports of each instance in which the volume-weighted average of the total mass of VOCs per volume of coating solids exceeded the standard. If there are no exceedances reports shall be submitted semiannually.

Owners or operators are required to maintain a file of all measurements including the monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all monitoring device calibration check adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems recorded in a permanent file, suitable for inspection and retained at the facility for a minimum period of two years.

**Burden Statement:** The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 3,092 person-hours. Initial performance test requires approximately 60 person-hours. Assume 20% of the initial performance tests will be repeated due to failure. The initial notifications each require 2.0 hours. Semiannual emissions reports require 5.0 hours and temperature variance reports 4.0 person-hours. Recordkeeping requirements of monthly performance tests require one hour. To record the operating parameters requires 0.25 hours and it is assumed the plant operates 365 days a year.



(12) NSPS Subpart DDD, VOC Emissions From the Polymer Manufacturing Industry, EPA ICR Number 1150, and OMB Control Number 2060-0145, Expires November 30, 1999

The standards apply to affected facilities involved in the manufacture of polypropylene, polystyrene, or poly (ethylene terephthalate) commencing construction, modification or reconstruction after January 10, 1989, depending on the process section.

Approximately 75 sources are currently subject to the standard and it is estimated that an additional 10 sources per year will become subject to the standard in the next three years. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are the pollutants regulated under this Subpart.

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

In addition, owners/operators of the affected facilities are required to record periods of operation during which the performance standards are exceeded, results of flare pilot flame monitoring, all periods of operation of a boiler or process heater, and to continuously record the indication of any emission stream diverted away from the control device. In general, these records are required to be maintained for at least two years following the dates of such measurements or records.

Approximately one facility per year will conduct the initial performance test and it takes approximately 360 hours to conduct. It is estimated that approximately 20 percent of performance tests are repeated due to failure. Report writing including notifications of construction/modification, anticipated startup, and initial performance test takes approximately two hours per occurrence once a year for up to 10 respondents. Notification of actual startup takes approximately one hour once per year

for up to 10 respondents. (Assumes a growth rate of 10 facilities per year.) Semi-annual reports take approximately 3 hours twice per year for 75 respondents. Recordkeeping for operating parameters and exceedances take approximately 8 hours once per year and records of startup, shutdown or malfunction take 1.5 hours per occurrence per year for 75 respondents.

(13) NSPS Subpart GGG, Petroleum Refineries; EPA ICR Number 0983, and OMB Control Number 2060-0067, Expires August 31, 1999

Entities potentially affected by this action are process units at petroleum refineries that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after January 4, 1983. Affected process units include each group of equipment assembled to produce intermediate or final products from petroleum, unfinished petroleum derivatives, or other intermediates. Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only reports: notifications of the anticipated and actual date of startup, notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any regulated air pollutant, notification of the date of the initial performance test, and results of the performance tests. Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility. These notifications, reports and records are required in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

NSPS GGG directs sources to comply with the requirements of NSPS VV. Semiannual reports are required to measure compliance with the standards of NSPS subpart VV. Monthly monitoring of equipment in VOC service shall take place as specified in subpart, VV section 60.485(b). If no leaks are detected for two successive months, monitoring may be performed once per quarter. If a leak is detected, the equipment shall be monitored monthly until a leak is not detected for two successive months. Also, leak location shall be recorded in a log, and this information shall be kept available for at least two years. Leaks shall be repaired within 15 days and the date of successful repair shall be recorded in the log.

Semiannual reports shall be submitted itemizing information for each month. All reports are to be 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 check if the standard is being met. Performance test results are needed as these are the Agency's record of a sources initial capacity to meet the standard. The semiannual reports are used for problem identification, as a check on source operations and maintenance, and for compliance determinations.

In the Administrator's judgement, VOC emissions from process units 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 VOC from process units requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the proper operation and maintenance of that equipment so that emissions can be minimized. VOC emissions from process units are the result of equipment leaks. These standards rely on the maintenance of the equipment and adequate monitoring. To ensure compliance with these standards, adequate recordkeeping and reporting is necessary. In the absence of such information collection requirements, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether the standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act and in accordance with any applicable permit.

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

The estimate was based on the assumption that there would be three new affected facilities each year and that there was an average of 34 sources in existence at the start of the three years covered by the ICR. For the new sources, it was estimated that it would take: one hour to read the instructions, 8 person-hours to gather the information to write the initial reports and 28 person-hours to conduct the initial performance tests (assuming that 60% of the tests must be repeated). For all sources, it was estimated that it would take approximately 19 person-hours to fill out the excess emission reports, and

approximately 129 person-hours to enter information for records of operating parameters (assuming a source operates 365 days per year and that it takes 0.3 hours per occurrence).

(14) NSPS Subpart HHH, Synthetic Fiber Production; EPA ICR Number 1156, and OMB Control Number 2060-0059, Expires October 31, 1999

The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for subpart, HHH-Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities were proposed on November 23, 1982 and promulgated on April 5, 1984. These standards apply to each solvent spun synthetic fiber process that produces more than 500 megagrams of fiber per year that commenced construction after November 23, 1982. The provisions of this subpart do not apply to facilities that use the reaction spinning process to produce spandex fiber or the viscose process to produce rayon fiber, nor to facilities that commence modification but not reconstruction after November 23, 1982. Twenty eight sources are currently subject to the standard. It is estimated that an additional one source per year will become subject to the standard in the next three years. VOCs are the pollutants regulated under NSPS subpart HHH.

Owners or operators of the affected facilities must make the following one-time only reports: Notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the anticipated and actual date of a start up; notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate; notification of the demonstration of the continuous monitoring system (CMS); notification of the date of the initial performance test; and results of the initial performance test. 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.

Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file for a minimum of two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance reports and records.

**Burden Statement:** The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 2448.65 person-hours. The initial performance test done by new sources requires approximately 72 person-hours per test. It is assumed that 20% of the initial performance test will be repeated

due to failure. Written notifications of construction, modification, notification of initial performance test and demonstration of CMS require 2.0 person-hours each test. Records of anticipated and actual startups, shutdowns and malfunctions require 2.0 hours each test to enter information. VOC emission reports require 8.0 person-hours. It is assumed that each affected facility must submit one quarterly report every other year, in addition to semiannual reports.

(15) NSPS Subparts III and NNN, SOCMi Air Oxidation and Distillation; EPA ICR Number 0998, and OMB Control Number 2060-0197, Expires August 31, 1999

This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR 60.610, Subpart III, Standards of Performance for VOC Emissions from SOCMi Air Oxidation Unit Processes and 40 CFR 60.660, Subpart NNN, Standards of Performance for VOC from SOCMi Distillation Operations. 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 sources' ability to meet the requirements of the standard and to note the operation conditions under which compliance was achieved.

In the Administrator's judgment, VOC emissions from SOCMi air oxidation unit processes and distillation operations cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, NSPS were promulgated for this source category.

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, 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.

In addition, owners/operators of affected facilities are required to record periods of operation during which the performance boundaries are exceeded, results of flare pilot flame monitoring, all periods of operation of a boiler or process heater, and to continuously record the indication of vent stream flow to the control device. Records of startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions should be noted as they occur. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file of all of these records, and retain the file for at least two years following the date of such measurements and records.

The reporting requirements for this industry currently include the initial notifications listed, the initial performance test results, and semiannual reports. Semiannual reports shall include the following: All exceedances of parameter boundaries; all periods during which the vent stream is diverted from the control device or has no flow rate; all periods when the boiler or process heater was not operated; all periods in which the pilot flame of the flare was absent; and any recalculation of the TRE index value. 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 check if the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated and the standard is being met. Performance test reports are needed as these are the Agency's records of a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard, and note the operating conditions under which compliance was achieved. The semiannual reports are used for problem identification, as a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations.

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

The burden estimates for NSPS subpart III: The estimate was based on the assumption that there would be 10 new affected facilities each year and that there would be an annual average of 75 affected facilities over each of the three years covered by the ICR. For new

sources, it was estimated that it would take: 1 person hour to read the instructions, 60 person hours to conduct the initial performance tests (assuming that 20% of the tests must be repeated), and 7 person hours to gather the information and write the initial reports. For all sources, it was estimated that it would take: 6 person hours to fill out semiannual reports and 84 person hours to enter information for records of operating parameters.

*The burden estimates for NSPS subpart NNN:* The estimate was based on the assumption that there would be 236 new affected facilities each year and that there would be an annual average of 1770 affected facilities over each of the three years covered by the ICR. For new sources, it was estimated that it would take: 1 person hour to read the instructions, 72 person hours to conduct the initial performance tests (assuming that 20% of the tests must be repeated), and approximately 7 person hours to gather the information and write the initial reports. For all sources, it was estimated that it would take: 6 person hours each to fill out semiannual reports and 84 person hours each to enter information for records of operating parameters.

(16) NSPS Subpart JJJ, Petroleum Dry Cleaners; EPA ICR Number 0997, and OMB Control Number 2060-0079, Expires November 30, 1999

The information collected is needed to determine which sources are subject to the regulation and whether these sources are in compliance with the standards. EPA is required to under section 111 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, to establish standard of performance for new stationary sources. Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are the pollutants regulated under this Subpart. The standards require that any affected petroleum dry cleaning dryer be a solvent recovery dryer.

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; and the notification of the date 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 the affected facility. These notifications, reports and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to NSPS. Notifications are used

to inform the Agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the standard. Performance test records are needed as these are the Agency's record of a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standards.

Recordkeeping requirements specific to petroleum dry cleaners include only the performance test required under section 60.624. There are no reporting requirements specific to subpart JJJ. Under the General Provisions for NSPS under section 60.7, the 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 records are required of all sources subject to NSPS.

*Burden Statement:* The estimate was based on the assumption that there are approximately 270 sources currently subject to the standard, and it is estimated that an additional 18 sources per year will become subject to the standard in the next three years. For new sources it is estimated that it takes a respondent 82.4 person hours for recordkeeping and reporting. This is based upon 69 person-hours for reporting, which includes 61 hours for the initial performance test, reading instructions, and planning activities; two hours each for the notification reports (construction/modification, anticipated startup, actual startup, and initial performance test); and 1 person-hour for recording the performance test recordkeeping. It also assumes that 20% of the performance tests will required repeat tests. The frequency of these reports is once. The annual burden to industry is 1,483 person hours per year. 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.

(17) NSPS Subpart RRR, SOCM I Reactor Processes; EPA ICR Number 1178, and OMB Control Number 2060-0269, Expires September 30, 1999

Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to the Standards of Performance of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions from the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes, subpart RRR with the exceptions listed in 40 CFR 60.760 (c). This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR 60.700, subpart RRR, Standards of Performance for VOC Emissions from SOCM I Reactor Processes. 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 sources' ability to meet the requirements of the standard and to note the operation conditions under which compliance was achieved.

In the Administrator's judgment, VOC emissions from SOCM I reactor processes cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, NSPS were promulgated for this source category.

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, 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. In addition, owners/operators of affected facilities are required to record periods of operation during which the performance boundaries are exceeded, results of flare pilot flame monitoring, all periods of operation of a boiler or process heater, and to continuously record the indication of vent stream flow to the control device. Records of startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions should be noted as they occur. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file of all of these records, and retain the file for at least two years following the date of such measurements and records.

The reporting requirements for this industry currently include the initial notifications listed, the initial performance test results, and semiannual reports. Semiannual reports shall include the following: All exceedances of parameter boundaries; all periods during which the vent stream is diverted from the control device or has no flowrate; all periods when the boiler or process heater was not operated; all periods in which the pilot flame of the flare was absent; and

any recalculation of the TRE index value.

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 check if the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated and the standard is being met. Performance test reports are needed as these are the Agency's records of a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard, and note the operating conditions under which compliance was achieved. The semiannual reports are used for problem identification, as a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations.

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

The existing ICR (1996) burden estimates for NSPS Subpart RRR was based on the assumption that there would be 27 new affected facilities each year and that there would be an annual average of 203 affected facilities over each of the three years covered by the ICR. For new sources, it was estimated that it would take each affected facility: 1 hour to read the instructions, 426 person-hours to conduct the initial performance tests (assuming that 20% of the tests must be repeated), and 16 person-hours to gather the information and write the initial reports. For all sources, it was estimated that it would take each: 4-person hours to fill out semiannual reports and approximately 18 person-hours to enter information for records of operating parameters.

(18) NESHAP Subpart FF, Benzene Waste; EPA ICR Number 1541, and OMB Control Number 2060-0183, Expires September 30, 1999

The provisions of this subpart apply to owners and operators of chemical manufacturing plants, coke by-product recovery plants, and petroleum refineries. In addition, this subpart applies to owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste generated from the above facilities.

The calculation of total annual benzene (TAB) quantity in all aqueous waste streams determines whether a facility is subject to control requirements of the rule. A facility at or above the TAB threshold in the rule of 10 megagram per year (Mg/yr) is required to control each benzene waste stream at the facility or demonstrate that the waste stream meets a criterion in the rule for exemption from control. A facility with a TAB below 10 Mg/yr is only subject to the rule's reporting and recordkeeping provisions, unless the facility receives a waste from offsite that must be controlled to meet subpart FF in which case that waste must be controlled. A facility with a TAB less than 1 Mg/yr is only subject to maintain documentation of the quantity of benzene in the waste.

Owners or operators of the affected facilities described above must make the following one-time-only notices or reports: Notifications of anticipated and actual startup; notification of emission test, report following an emission test; notification of any physical/operational changes (i.e., modification) that could increase emissions, a monitoring system performance test; and a report following a monitoring system performance test. These notifications and reports are general provisions and required of all sources subject to any NESHAP.

Reporting requirements specific to benzene waste operations include submission, within 90 days after January 7, 1993 or by the initial startup for a new source, of an initial report that summarizes the regulatory status of each waste stream containing benzene. Each owner or operator who has no benzene onsite in wastes, products, byproducts, or intermediary shall submit an initial report that is a statement to this effect.

If the TAB quantity from facility waste is less than 1 Mg/yr, then the owner and operator shall submit a report that updates its regulatory status whenever there is a change in the process that may cause the TAB to increase. If the TAB is less than 10 Mg/yr but equal to or greater than 1 Mg/yr, then the owner or operator shall submit to a report that updates the regulatory status of each waste stream containing benzene. The report shall be submitted annually and whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste stream that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 10 Mg/yr or more. If the information in the annual report is not changed in the following year, the owner or operator may submit a statement to that effect.

If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater

than 10 Mg/yr, then the owner or operator shall submit to the following reports:

(1) Within 90 days after January 7, 1993, or by the date of initial startup for a new source with an initial startup after the effective date, a certification that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been installed and that the required initial inspections or tests have been carried out in accordance with this subpart.

(2) Beginning on the date that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been certified, the owner or operator shall submit annually a report that updates the regulatory status of each stream.

(3) Beginning three months after the date that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been certified, the owner or operator shall submit quarterly a certification that all of the required inspections have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of this subpart.

(4) Beginning three months after the date that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been certified, the owner or operator shall submit a report quarterly that summarizes all the monitoring of operations.

(5) Beginning one year after the date that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been certified, the owner or operator shall submit annually a report that summarizes all inspections during which detectable emissions are measured or a problem (such as a broken seal, gap or other problem) that could result in benzene emissions is identified, including information about the repairs or corrective action taken.

Monitoring and record keeping requirements specific to benzene waste operations includes maintaining records that identify each waste stream at the facility subject to this subpart, and indicate whether the waste stream is controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with this subpart. In addition the owner or operator shall maintain the following records:

(1) For each waste stream not controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with this subpart, the records shall include all test results, measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine the following information for the waste stream: Waste stream identification, water content, whether or not the waste stream is a process wastewater stream, annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity.

(2) For each process wastewater stream not controlled for benzene emissions, the records shall include all measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine that the continuous flow of process wastewater is less than 0.02 liters per minute or the annual waste quantity of process wastewater is less than 10 Mg/yr.

(3) For each facility where process wastewater streams are controlled for

benzene emissions, the records shall include for each treated process wastewater stream all measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine the annual benzene quantity in the process wastewater stream exiting the treatment process.

(4) For each facility where wastewater streams are controlled for benzene emissions, the records shall include all measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine the annual benzene quantity in the wastewater streams exiting wastewater treatment systems at the facility.

(5) Owners or operators transferring waste off-site to another facility for treatment shall maintain documentation for each offsite waste shipment that includes the following information: date waste is shipped offsite, quantity of waste shipped offsite, name and address of the facility receiving the waste, and a copy of the notice sent with the waste shipment.

(6) An owner or operator of control equipment, shall maintain engineering design documentation for all control equipment installed on the waste management unit. The documentation shall be retained for the life of the control equipment.

**Burden Statement:** Most of the industry costs associated with the information collection activity in the standards are labor. The current average annual burden to industry from these record keeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 17,028 person-hours.

Based upon available information, it has been estimated that 395 facilities are subject to the standards and 140 of those are estimated to have more than 10 Mg/yr of benzene in the waste. In addition, the EPA estimates that these 140 facilities have a total of 2,819 waste streams per facility for which initial benzene concentration determination could be made. A total of 57 facilities are estimated to have more than 50 Mg/yr of benzene in their wastes and are expected to apply controls without applying for exceptions.

(19) NESHAP Subpart M, Asbestos; EPA ICR Number 0111, and OMB Control Number 2060-0101, Expires September 30, 1999

Owners or operators of the affected milling, manufacturing, fabricating, waste disposal, and waste conversion 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. 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. Therefore, the recordkeeping requirements for the facilities mentioned above consist of the occurrence and duration of any startup and malfunction as described. They include the initial performance test results including information necessary to determine the conditions of the performance test, the performance test measurements and results, including monitoring each potential source of asbestos emissions for visible emissions to the outside air and inspecting air cleaning devices to ensure proper operation. Records of startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions should be noted as they occur. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall maintain a file of these measurements for at least two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance reports, and records. The reporting requirements for this industry currently include the initial notifications listed, the initial performance test results, and quarterly reports of instances when visible emissions are observed at any time during the quarter.

Owners or operators of demolitions and renovations must notify EPA in advance of the initiation of any asbestos removal work. The notice provides information on the dates of operation, the nature of the removal operation, the quantity of asbestos, and controls to be used. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to ensure compliance with the standard. Demolitions and renovations tend to be short projects, and it is difficult at best to determine compliance with the standard once the project has been completed. Therefore, it is important that the delegated authority be renotified as necessary when information in the original notification changes. Additionally, without renotification, the Agency or delegated authority may needlessly inspect a demolition or renovation site where the project has been delayed. The demolition and renovation standard requires that a representative (such as a foreman or management-level person) trained in the provisions of the standard be present at the facility. Evidence that the required training has been completed is required in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of the standard. The regulation requires asbestos removal contractors that claim exemption from the wetting provisions because of freezing temperatures to take temperature readings throughout the day and record the information. The

provisions require that all containers of asbestos waste be labeled including the name of the waste generator and the location of where the waste was generated. Owners or operators of demolitions and renovations are required to prepare and maintain, for at least two years, records of waste shipment as to its destination, the quantity of waste, the date of shipment, and to furnish a copy of the record to disposal site owners or operators. The regulation also requires that generators of asbestos waste attempt to reconcile instances in which a signed copy of the waste shipment record is not received from the disposal site and that the generator notify EPA if delivery to the disposal site cannot be confirmed.

Owners or operators of waste disposal sites are required to document all asbestos waste shipments that are received and send a copy of each record back to the generator. A record of the location and quantity of asbestos in the landfill is required as well as noting the presence and location of asbestos in the landfill property deed. Disposal site owners or operators have to report to EPA any discrepancies between the amount of waste designated on the waste shipment record and the amount actually received, as well as instances of improperly contained waste. Disposal sites are required to maintain records for at least two years. An owner or operator of an operation in which asbestos-containing materials are spray-applied must notify EPA in advance of the spraying operation. The notice provides information on the name and address of the owner or operator, location of the spraying operation, and procedure to be followed.

In the Administrator's judgement, asbestos emissions from the demolition or renovation of asbestos-containing structures; the disposal of asbestos waste; asbestos milling, manufacturing, and fabricating; the use of asbestos on roadways; the use of asbestos insulation and spray materials; and the conversion of asbestos-containing waste material into nonasbestos material cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, a NESHAP was promulgated under section 112 of the Clean Air Act for this source category. The control of emissions of asbestos from the regulated sources requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the operation and maintenance of that equipment and following specified work practices. These standards rely on the capture and reduction of asbestos emissions by air cleaning equipment and specified work

practices. Effective enforcement of the standard is particularly necessary in light of the hazardous nature of asbestos. In order to ensure compliance with the standards, adequate recordkeeping is necessary. In the absence of such information, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether the standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act.

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

The estimate was based on the assumption that there was an average of 70,380 sources of demolitions or renovations per year (completed by approximately 6,900 contractors), and that 3,447 sources for milling, manufacturing, fabricating and waste disposal were subject to the standard. For demolitions and renovations, it was estimated that it would take 1 hour for each of the 6,900 respondents to read the instructions, 164,565 person-hours to write notifications (assuming that there are 12,420 renotifications at 0.25 person-hours per renotification) and excepted waste shipment record reports, 6.7 person-hours per respondent to record information and mark vehicles, and 12 person-hours per respondent to train supervisors. For milling, manufacturing, and fabricating, it was estimated that there was 430 respondents, and that it would take 1 person-hour each to read the instructions, 106.3 hours per respondent to record the information and mark vehicles, 3 person-hours per respondent to write the reports and develop the record system. For waste disposal, it was estimated that there were 3,017 respondents, and that it would take each respondent 1 hour to read the instructions, approximately 23 person-hours per respondent to create and gather the information, and 3.5 person-hours per respondent to write the reports.

Dated: May 27, 1999.

**Bruce R. Weddle,**

*Acting Director, Office of Compliance.*

[FR Doc. 99-14221 Filed 6-3-99; 8:45 am]

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[ER-FRL-6243-3]

### Environmental Impact Statements; Notice of Availability

**Responsible Agency:** Office of Federal Activities, General Information (202) 564-7167 OR (202) 564-7153.

Weekly receipt of Environmental Impact Statements

Filed May 24, 1999 Through May 28, 1999

Pursuant to 40 CFR 1506.9.

EIS No. 990171, FINAL EIS, RUS, MN, SD, Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water (LPRW), Development and Expansion of Existing System North/Lyon County Phase and Northeast Phase Expansion Project, Yellow Medicine, Lincoln and Lyon Counties, MN and Deuel County, SD, Due: July 06, 1999, Contact: Mark S. Plank (202) 720-1649.

The above RUS EIS should have appeared in the 06/04/99 **Federal Register**. The 30-day Comment Period is Calculated from 06/04/99.

EIS No. 990173, DRAFT SUPPLEMENT, NRC, Generic EIS—License Renewal of Nuclear Plants for the Oconee Nuclear Station, Units 1, 2 and 3, Implementation, Oconee County, SC, Due: August 16, 1999, Contact: James H. Wilson (301) 415-1108.

The above NRC EIS should have appeared in the 05/28/99 **Federal Register**. The 45-day Comment Period is Calculated from 05/28/99.

EIS No. 990174, FINAL EIS, AFS, CA, Rock Creek Recreational Trails Management Plan, Implementation, Eldorado National Forest, Georgetown Ranger District, Eldorado County, CA, Due: July 06, 1999, Contact: Joe Krueger (530) 333-4312.

EIS No. 990175, FINAL EIS, EDA, PA, Lackawanna County New Business Park, Development and Operation, Funding Support from Economic Development Administration (EDA) under Title I, Site Lies Within Moosic Mountain Range, Straddling Jessup and Olyphant Boroughs, Lackawanna County, PA, Due: July 06, 1999, Contact: Edward Hummel (215) 597-6767.

EIS No. 990176, DRAFT EIS, AFS, ID, Long Prong Project, Timber Harvesting, Road Construction and Reconstruction, Boise National Forest, Cascade Ranger District, Valley

County, ID, Due: July 19, 1999, Contact: David D. Rittenhouse (208) 373-4100.

EIS No. 990177, DRAFT EIS, NPS, NB, Homestead National Monument of America, General Management Plan, Implementation, Gage County, NB, Due: July 19, 1999, Contact: Michael Madell (608) 264-5257.

EIS No. 990178, LEGISLATIVE FINAL EIS, AFS, CA, Tahoe National Forest and Portion of Plumas and EL Dorado National Forests, Implementation, Twenty-Two Westside Rivers for Suitability and inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, Wild and Scenic River Study, Placer, Nevada, Sierra, Plumas, EL Dorado and Yuba Counties, CA, Due: July 06, 1999, Contact: Phil Horning (530) 498-6210.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and the U.S. Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management are Joint Lead Agencies for this Project.

EIS No. 990179, FINAL EIS, NOA, MN, Minnesota's Lake Superior Coastal Program, Approval and Implementation, St. Louis and Cook Counties, MN, Due: July 06, 1999, Contact: Joseph A. Uravitch (301) 713-3155 ext. 195.

EIS No. 990180, FINAL EIS, NPS, LA, New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park, General Management Plan, Implementation, City of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans, LA, Due: July 06, 1999, Contact: Gayle Hazelwood (504) 589-4806 ext. 22.

EIS No. 990181, DRAFT EIS, FHW, MI, Boardman River Crossing Mobility Study, Improve the East-West Mobility across the Boardman River, COE Permit, Traverse City and Grand Traverse County, MI, Due: July 30, 1999, Contact: James A. Kirschensteiner (517) 377-1880.

EIS No. 990182, DRAFT EIS, JUS, AL, Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP), Expand Training for State and Local Emergency First Responders, Located at Fort McClellan, Calhoun, Cleburne, Randolph, Clay, Talladega, St. Clair, Etowah and Cherokee Counties, AL, Due: July 19, 1999, Contact: LZ Johnson (256) 848-7043.

Dated: June 1, 1999.

**William D. Dickerson,**

*Director, NEPA Compliance Division, Office of Federal Activities.*

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