

Sandy Farmer, EPA ICR #1587.03, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Information Policy Branch (2136), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460.
and

Chris Wolz, OMB #2060-0243, Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulation Affairs, 725 17th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20503.

Dated: June 30, 1995.

Joseph Retzer,

Director, Regulatory Information Division.
[FR Doc. 95-16558 Filed 7-5-95; 8:45 am]
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[FRL-5255-2]

Agency Information Collection Activities Under OMB Review

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

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

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before August 7, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sandy Farmer at EPA, (202) 260-2740, please refer to EPA ICR #1352.03.

Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response

Title: Community Right-to-Know Reporting Requirement (EPCRA sections 311 and 312)—EPA #1352; OMB #2050-0072.

Abstract: Section 311 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) allows the public to have access to the same Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) as facilities provide for their employees. In order to have to report, a facility must be required to have or maintain MSDSs for hazardous chemicals under the Hazard Communication Standard of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The owner and/or operator of the facility would need to submit the MSDS (or a list of subject chemicals) to their state emergency response commission (SERC), their local emergency planning committee (LEPC) and their local fire

department for all hazardous chemicals it has over the reporting thresholds. The current reporting thresholds are 10,000 pounds unless the chemical is specifically listed as an extremely hazardous substance under EPCRA section 302, whereby the reporting threshold becomes 500 pounds or the threshold planning quantity (TPQ), whichever is less.

This one-time requirement was due October 17, 1987. However, facilities need to submit updates to the list or MSDSs, within three months, when a hazardous chemical comes on-site above the reporting threshold. If significant new information arises concerning a previously submitted MSDS, a facility must submit the revised MSDS. Additionally, if the SERC or LEPC receives a request, the facility needs to provide the MSDS even if the hazardous chemical is stored below the reporting threshold.

Section 312 of EPCRA requires EPA to publish two Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Forms known as "Tier I" and "Tier II." A facility that needs to submit the MSDSs or list in section 311, needs to submit a Tier I Form annually on March 1, incorporating the chemicals reported under section 311. These Tier I Forms are submitted to the SERC, LEPC and local fire department.

The Tier I form includes the following information as required by the statute:

- An estimate in ranges of the maximum amount of hazardous chemicals in each hazard category present at the facility at any time during the previous year;
- An estimate in ranges of the average daily amount of hazardous chemicals in each hazard category.

EPA has added the following information by regulation:

- Primary SIC code and Dunn and Bradstreet Number (added to facilitate entering and sorting the information on a computer).
- Two emergency contacts (added to give SERCs, LEPCs and fire departments a contact at the facility who could clarify information at any time, particularly in the event of an emergency).
- Number of days on-site produces a more accurate figure for average daily amount, particularly for those chemicals that are on-site for only a short period of time each year.

The Tier II Form requires facilities to provide chemical specific inventory information. It only needs to be submitted if it requested by the SERC or LEPC.

Section 311 allows emergency responders to know the hazards

associated with the facility's chemicals before they come on-site.

Local planners can use their information to supplement the emergency planning requirements under section 303 of EPCRA. The community is allowed to have this information under "community right-to-know," in a way to allow the community to understand the hazards of chemicals in their community.

The annual inventory under section 312 of EPCRA is used in conjunction with the information provided under section 311 to link the quantity and location of chemicals with the hazards associated with the chemicals.

Burden Statement: The average reporting burden for regulated facilities is estimated to be 2,952,764 hours. This estimate includes determination of reporting obligation, submission of MSDSs (or list), and the development and submission of Tier I and Tier II forms.

The average burden on states and local communities (SERCs and LEPCs) is estimated to be 2,987 hours. This estimate includes providing MSDSs and Tier I/Tier II forms upon request.

Respondents: All states are required to create state emergency response commissions (SERCs) and local emergency planning committees (LEPCs). Both the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors are subject to these requirements.

Estimated No. of Respondents: 869,809 (866,285 facilities, 3,524 state/local communities).

Estimated Number of Responses Per Respondent: 1.

Frequency of Collection: Annual.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Costs: 2,955,751 hours.

Send comments regarding the burden estimate, or any other aspect of this information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, (please refer to EPA ICR #1352.03) to:

Sandy Farmer, EPA ICR #1352.03, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Regulatory Information Division (2136), 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460.

and

Jonathan Gledhill, Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, 725 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: June 29, 1995.

Joseph Retzer,

Director, Regulatory Information Division.
[FR Doc. 95-16559 Filed 7-5-95; 8:45 am]
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[FRL-5255-1]

Agency Information Collection Activities Under OMB Review

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) abstracted below has been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before August 7, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR A COPY CALL: Sandy Farmer at EPA, (202) 260-2740, please refer to EPA ICR #1734.02.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxics**

Title: Use and Exposure Information Voluntary Project. (EPA ICR No.: 1734.02). This is a new collection.

Abstract: EPA will collect, from members of the chemical industry, use and exposure information on chemical substances in commerce that are subject to OPPT's Risk Management (RM) review process. Members of the chemical industry will report data on exposures at manufacturing sites as well as information on subsequent exposures by users of the substances in commerce.

Participation is strictly voluntary; however, EPA anticipates a high response rate because of the active participation of the major chemical industry trade associations in the development of the questionnaire.

EPA amended this ICR to respond to comments received from the public.

EPA will use the information collected under this ICR to meet their responsibility under the Existing Chemicals Program to screen, assess and develop strategies for managing risks posed by chemical substances in commerce.

Burden Statement: Burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 hours per respondent for reporting. There is no recordkeeping requirement. This estimate includes the time needed to review instructions, gather and submit the information, and report the information.

Respondents: Manufacturers and importers of chemical substances.

Estimated number of respondents: 120 respondents.

Estimated number of responses per respondents: 1.

Estimated total annual burden on respondents: 1,200 hours.

Frequency of collection: Twice a year.

Send comments regarding the burden estimate, or any other aspect of the information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, (please refer to EPA ICR #1734.02 to: Sandy Farmer, EPA ICR #1734.02, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Regulatory Information Division (2136), 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.

and
Tim Hunt, Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, 725 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20503.

Dated: June 29, 1995.

Joseph Retzer,

Director, Regulatory Information Division.

[FR Doc. 95-16560 Filed 7-5-95; 8:45 am]

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[FRL-5254-9]

Agency Information Collection Activities Under OMB Review

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

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

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before August 7, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sandy Farmer at EPA, (202) 260-2740, please refer to EPA ICR #1395.02.

Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response

Title: Emergency Planning and Release Notification Requirements (EPCRA sections 302, 303, and 304)—EPA #1395.02; OMB #2050-0092). This ICR requests reinstatement of a previously approved ICR.

Abstract: The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) established broad emergency planning and facility reporting requirements. Section 302 (40 CFR 355.30) requires any facility here an

extremely hazardous substance (EHS) is present in an amount at or in excess of the threshold planning quantity (TPQ) to notify the state emergency response commission (SERC) by May 17, 1987. This activity has been completed; the section 302 costs and burden hours for this ICR, therefore, reflect only the estimate of the cost and burden incurred by those additional facilities who come to have an EHS in excess of the PQ during the years 1995 through 1998.

Section 303 (40 CFR 355.30) requires local emergency planning committees (LEPCs) to prepare emergency plans for facilities that have EHSs in excess of the TPQ's in their local planning district. Facilities are required to provide local planners with information necessary for the preparation of emergency plans. In addition, the facilities are required to inform LEPCs of any relevant changes in chemical use or production that may effect the emergency plans. Section 303 requires LEPCs to complete their emergency plans by October 17, 1988. This ICR therefore reflects the costs attributable to the requirement of annually updating the local emergency response plans.

Section 304 (40 CFR 355.40) requires facilities to report to SERCs and LEPCs releases in excess of quantities established by EPA. Facilities are required to report releases above the reportable quantity (RQ) of any EHS or other hazardous substance identified under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). Notice of release must be given to both the LEPC and SERC. In addition, facilities must provide a written follow-up report providing additional information on the release, its impacts, and any actions taken in response.

Burden Statement: The average reporting burden for regulated facilities is estimated to be 175,941 hours. This estimate includes the notification that the facility is subject, informing LEPCs of any changes which may affect emergency planning, notification of emergency releases, and the development and submittal of written follow-up notices after reportable releases.

The average burden on state and local entities (SERCs and LEPCs) is estimated to be 796,721 hours. This estimate includes updating emergency plans (LEPCs), review of emergency plans (SERCs), and the retention of records of all emergency response plans, MSDSs, and inventory forms and make them available to the public.

Respondents: All states are required to create State Emergency Response