

reduction and recycling plans, barriers to pollution prevention/waste minimization, cost savings.

The information collected will be used primarily to determine if wastes from specific industries should be listed as hazardous. In addition, this information also will be used to support other RCRA activities including developing engineering analyses; conducting regulatory impact analyses, economic analyses, and risk assessments; and developing land disposal restrictions treatment standards and waste minimization programs.

Depending on the size and scope of the industry, the information collection will consist either of a census or a representative sample of all the facilities that are included in the specific industries.

EPA anticipates that some data provided by respondents will be claimed as Confidential Business Information (CBI). Respondents may make a business confidentiality claim by marking the appropriate data as CBI. Respondents may not withhold information from the Agency because they believe it is confidential. Information so designated will be disclosed by EPA only to the extent set forth in 40 CFR Part 2.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR Part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

EPA would like to solicit comments to:

(i) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(ii) Evaluate the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(iii) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(iv) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology; e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Burden Statement: Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide

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

The average annual burden imposed by the survey is approximately 38.4 hours per respondent. The average number of responses for each respondent is 1.14. The estimated number of likely respondents is 2,446.

Data will be collected from several industries that generate wastes that may be listed as hazardous. The industries EPA plans to survey during the period of this ICR are:

- Paint Production
- Inorganics
- Solvents (users of 21 specific solvents)
- Petroleum Refining
- Chlorinated Aliphatics
- Dyes and Pigments
- Pulp and Paper

Dated: January 25, 1996.

David Bussard,

Director, Hazardous Waste Identification Division.

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[FRL 5410-4]

Request for Comments: Combined Sewer Overflow Control Policy

Information Collection Activities being amended (OMB Control Number 2040-0170)

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 EPA plans to submit the following amended Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Before submitting the ICR to OMB for review and approval, EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the amended information collection as described below.

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

ADDRESSES: Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Wastewater Management (Mail Code 4203), 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460. Interested persons may obtain a copy of the ICR amendment and supporting analysis without charge by contacting the individual listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Timothy Dwyer, EPA Office of Wastewater Management (Mail Code 4203), 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460. Telephone: (202) 260-6064. Fax: (202) 260-1460.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are municipalities with combined sewer systems, which are covered by EPA's Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control Policy.

Title: Amendment—ICR for the Combined Sewer Overflow Policy.

Abstract: EPA is amending its ICR for the Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Policy to include the burden associated with third-party notification provisions under the Policy. This amendment is being prepared to reflect changes to ICR requirements identified in the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. Specifically, it addresses the expanded scope of the Act in redefining "collection of information" to include "disclosure to third parties or the public." Information collection burden other than third-party notification is reflected in the existing ICR for the CSO Control Policy (ICR 1680.01; OMB control number 2040-0170).

Combined sewer systems (CSSs) serve approximately 1,100 municipalities with approximately 43 million people, primarily in the Northeast and Great Lakes regions. CSOs occur when these systems overflow and discharge to receiving waters prior to treatment in a publicly owned treatment works (POTW).

The CSO Control Policy, published on April 19, 1994 (59 FR 18688), is a national framework for controlling CSOs through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program. The Policy represents a comprehensive national strategy to ensure that municipalities with CSSs, NPDES permitting authorities, water quality standards authorities, and the public engage in a comprehensive and coordinated planning effort to achieve cost-effective CSO controls that ultimately meet appropriate health and environmental objectives, including compliance with water quality standards. The Policy recognizes the site-specific nature of

CSOs and their impacts, and provides the flexibility necessary to tailor controls to local situations. The Policy is based on a framework negotiated by stakeholders, and EPA has recommended that it be incorporated into revisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

Among the provisions in the CSO Policy are the "nine minimum controls" (NMC), which are technology-based actions or measures designed to reduce the magnitude, frequency, and duration of CSOs and their effects on receiving water quality. The NMC should not require significant engineering studies or major construction, and municipalities are expected to implement them as soon as practicable but no later than January 1, 1997. Many municipalities have already made significant progress in implementing the NMC.

One of the NMC is public notification of CSO occurrences and impacts. Public notification is of particular concern at beach and recreation areas directly or indirectly affected by CSOs, where public exposure is likely to be significant. Although the information collection burden associated with implementing and documenting the NMC is included in the ICR for the CSO Control Policy, that ICR does not include any burden associated with third-party notification.

The CSO Control Policy and EPA's guidance provide considerable flexibility to municipalities in implementing the public notification provision, because the most appropriate mechanism for public notification will vary with local circumstances, such as the character and size of affected water bodies, their uses, and means of public access. The selected mechanism should be the most cost-effective method that provides reasonable assurance that the affected public is informed in a timely manner. Municipalities will choose from methods that include posting signs at affected use areas, posting signs at CSO outfalls, and notices in newspapers or radio broadcasts.

Many municipalities already provide public notification to affected citizens of CSO events and other public health issues, particularly in areas with heavy beach and shellfishing activity. Specific conditions regarding public notification under the CSO Policy will be contained in NPDES permits or other enforceable mechanisms issued to CSO municipalities.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control

numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR Part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

The EPA would like to solicit comments on its ICR amendment. Specifically, we would like comments to help us to:

(i) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(ii) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(iii) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(iv) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond.

Burden Statement: The existing ICR for the CSO Policy covers a total annual recordkeeping and reporting burden of 681,429 hours. This amendment adds 7,905 hours, or a total of approximately one percent, bringing the total burden to 704,354 hours. The cost burden reflected in this amendment is \$399,690. The changes in this amendment are necessary in order to reflect the third-party notification provisions in the CSO Control Policy, as required in the 1995 reauthorization of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

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.

Interested parties may obtain a copy of the draft supporting statement, including the burden analysis, from Timothy Dwyer, EPA Office of Wastewater Management, at (202) 260-6064.

Dated: December 1, 1995.

Michael B. Cook,
Director, Office of Wastewater Management.
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[FRL-5411-7]

Agency Information Collection Activities Under OMB Review; Pesticides

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 three Information Collection Requests (ICRs) described below have been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review to extend the existing OMB approval. These three ICRs from the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, are individually abstracted below: (1) Data Call-In for Special Review Chemicals (OMB Control No. 2070-0057; EPA ICR No. 922.05), (2) Export Policy: Foreign Purchaser Acknowledgment Statement of Unregistered Pesticides (OMB Control No. 2070-0027; EPA ICR No. 161.07), and (3) Notice of Pesticide Registration by States to meet a Special Local Need under FIFRA Section 24(c) (OMB Control No. 2070-0055; EPA ICR No. 595.06). These ICRs describe the nature of the information collections and their expected burden and cost; where appropriate, they include the actual data collection instrument. A Federal Register notice proposing this submission and seeking public comments on these three ICRs was published on September 29, 1995 (60 FR 50577). EPA did not receive any comments in response to that notice.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR A COPY CALL: Sandy Farmer at EPA, (202) 260-2740, and reference the appropriate EPA ICR number (ICR No. 922.05, ICR No. 161.07, or ICR No. 595.06).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

(1) *Title:* Data Call-In for Special Review Chemicals (OMB Control No. 2070-0057; EPA ICR No. 922.05). This is a request for extension of a currently approved information collection which expires on March 31, 1996.

Abstract: The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended (FIFRA) mandates that EPA register pesticide products. Under