

VI. References

(1) USEPA, OPPTS, HERD, HEB. Norris, Deborah O., "Summary of and Response to Health-Related Public Comments on Proposal to Remove Acetone from TRI," dated March 14, 1995.

(2) USEPA, OPPTS, EAB. Cinalli, C., "Exposure Report for Acetone," dated April 13, 1994.

(3) USEPA, OPPTS, EAB. Nold, A. and Cinalli, C., "Addendum to Exposure Report for Acetone," dated June 15, 1994.

VII. Regulatory Assessment Requirements**A. Executive Order 12866**

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), the Agency must determine whether the regulatory action is "significant" and therefore subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the requirements of the Executive Order. Under section 3(f), the Order defines a "significant regulatory action" as an action likely to lead to a rule (1) Having an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, or adversely and materially affecting a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities (also referred to as "economically

significant"); (2) creating serious inconsistency or otherwise interfering with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially altering the budgetary impacts of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs; or (4) raising novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive Order.

In accord with Executive Order 12866, EPA has prepared an economic analysis of this final rule. This final rule will reduce the number of reports submitted under EPCRA section 313 by 2,500 per year. EPA estimated that this will yield savings of \$7 million per year for industry and EPA. Pursuant to the terms of this Executive Order, EPA has determined that this final rule is not significant and therefore not subject to OMB review.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, EPA must conduct a small business analysis to determine whether a substantial number of small entities will be significantly affected. Because this final rule eliminates an existing requirement, it would result in cost savings to facilities, including small entities.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

This final rule relieves facilities from having to collect information on the use

and releases of acetone. Therefore, there were no information collection requirements for OMB to review under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. This rule will reduce reporting burden by approximately 131,000 hours per year."

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 372

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Community right-to-know, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and Toxic chemicals.

Dated: June 9, 1995.

Lynn R. Goldman,

Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

Therefore, 40 CFR part 372 is amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for part 372 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 11013 and 11028.

§ 372.65 [Amended]

2. Section 372.65(a) and (b) are amended by removing the entire entry for acetone under paragraph (a) and removing the entire CAS No. entry for 67-64-1 under paragraph (b).

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