Standards for Metallic Mineral Processing Plants. This information notifies the Agency when a source becomes subject to the regulations, and informs the Agency that the source is in compliance when it begins operation.

In the Administrator's judgment, particulate matter from the processing of metallic minerals 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 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 Metallic Mineral Processing Plants subject to NSPS 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. 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. NSPS subpart LL does not have any additional reporting requirements.

Any 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.

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, 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: At the writing of the previous ICR there were 15 sources currently subject to the standards. It is estimated that 1.4 additional sources per year will become subject to the standard. The current ICR estimates the cost per respondent to be \$3,232 for the initial year. This is based on a total average annual burden of 1,911 person hours for 18 respondents with an average wage of \$14.50 per hour and 110% overhead.

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 COM. Initial performance tests are allocated 330 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. These are all one time only burdens.

Recordkeeping is the only ongoing burden associated with this ICR. The recordkeeping burden is estimated to be 15 minutes to enter records of operating parameters. It is assumed that the plant will operate 250 days a year, therefore, this information will be recorded 250 times a year. There is no additional third party burden relevant to this ICR.

NSPS Subpart J: Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries

*Title:* NSPS subpart J: Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries, OMB number 2060–0022, expires March 31, 1996.

Affected Entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators, fuel gas combustion devices and all Claus sulfur recovery plants except Claus plants of 20 long tons per day or less at petroleum refineries.

Abstract: 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 upon which demonstration of the continuous monitoring system performance commences, 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, 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.

Recordkeeping and reporting requirements specific to refineries consist mainly of recording the average coke burn-off rate, the rate of fuel combustion, and the hours of operation on a daily basis. The owner or operator is also required to install a continuous emission monitor and record the emission levels of opacity, carbon monoxide, and sulfur dioxide or hydrogen sulfide. Owners or operators are required to report all periods of emissions in excess of the standard.

In the Administrator's judgment, particulate matter, carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide from petroleum refineries 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, carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide from petroleum refineries requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the proper operation and maintenance of the that equipment. These standards rely on the capture of pollutants vented to a control device.

To ensure compliance with these standards, the required records and reports are necessary to enable the Administrator: (1) To identify new, modified, or reconstructed sources subject to the standard; (2) to ensure that the emission limits are being achieved; and (3) to ensure that emission reduction systems are being operated and maintained properly. 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.

An Agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to