mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

The burden has been estimated at 60 hours for performance testing. Notification of construction/ modification, anticipated start-up, initial performance test, actual performance test date, no excess emissions, size cut offs exceeded are estimated to take two hours. Reports of monitoring exceedances and periods of noncompliance are estimated to require 16 hours. Notification of actual start-up is estimated to require one hour. An hourly wage of \$14.50 plus 110 percent overhead costs, which equals \$30.45 has been used in the previous ICR. Other assumptions include; total of 30 lines constructed per year, 20 percent of initial performance tests must be repeated due to failure, 80 percent of lines report no excess emission semiannually $(.8 \times 705 = 564)$, no lines projecting application of less than 3,842 liters of coating are expected to exceed the cutoff in the next three years, one occurrence of startup, shutdown or malfunction per week (50 weeks per year), and operating parameters are recorded 350 days per year.

Burden Statement: The individual burdens for each of the record keeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry are consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. The only type of industry costs associated with the information collection activity in the standards are labor costs. The labor estimates in the table were derived from standard estimates based on EPA's experience with other standards. The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these record keeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 128,213 person-hours. The respondent costs have been calculated on the basis of \$14.50 per hour plus 110 percent overhead. The average annual burden to industry over the next three years of the ICR is estimated to be \$3,904,086. This estimate 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.

NSPS Subpart H Supplementary Information

Affected entities: are those plants that produce sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides and mercaptans, or acid sludge, but does not include facilities where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized primarily as a means of preventing emissions to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds.

Title: NSPS Subpart H, Sulfuric Acid Plants, OMB number 2060–0041, expires June 31, 1996.

Abstract: This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR Part 60.80, Subpart H. New Source Performance Standards for Sulfuric Acid 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. The Agency is informed of the sources' compliance status by semiannual reports. The calibration and maintenance requirements aid in a source remaining in compliance.

In the Administrator's judgement, SO₂ and acid mist emissions from the manufacture of sulfuric acid 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 SO₂ and acid mist requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the proper operation and maintenance of that equipment. Sulfur dioxide and acid mist emissions from sulfuric acid plants result from the burning of sulfur or sulfur-bearing feedstocks to form SO₂, catalytic oxidation of SO₂ to SO₃, and absorption of SO₂ in a strong acid stream. These standards rely on the capture of SO₂ and acid mist by venting to a control device.

Owners or operators of Sulfuric Acid Plants subject to NSPS are required to 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 emission monitoring system (CEMS); notification of the date of the

initial performance test; and the results of the initial performance test. After the initial recordkeeping and reporting requirements, semiannual reports are required if there has been an exceedance of control device operating parameters.

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 notification, reports and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

Four new facilities are estimated to become subject to NSPS Subpart H annually.

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.

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: The current ICR estimates the total annual burden to industry to be \$675,478.44. This is based on a total average annual burden of 22,183.2 person hours for 94 respondents with an average wage of \$14.55 per hour and 110% overhead. The burden is greatest for facilities in their first year of operation. The burden in the first year for reporting requirements is estimated to be 455.80 hours per facility. The burden for future years is greatly reduced because the initial notifications and initial performance tests are not required in subsequent years. The estimated burden for record keeping requirements for subsequent years per respondent is 140 person hours. This estimate includes the time to enter information regarding