

M, was promulgated on March 8, 1974, and amended recently on February 14, 1989. 40 CFR part 60, subpart P, was promulgated on January 15, 1976. 40 CFR part 60, subpart Q, was promulgated on January 15, 1976. 40 CFR part 60, subpart R, was promulgated on January 15, 1976. 40 CFR part 60, subpart S, was promulgated on July 25, 1977, and amended most recently on February 14, 1989. 40 CFR part 60, subpart Z, was promulgated on July 25, 1977, and amended most recently on February 14, 1990. These NSPS standards require sources to submit initial notifications, conduct performance tests, and submit periodic reports. The types of reports may include semiannual reports of excess emissions by primary copper, lead, and zinc smelters and ferroalloy plants; reports of excess emissions in each monthly or annual performance test by aluminum reduction plants; and reports of product change by ferroalloy plants. 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; any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative; parametric monitoring data, system maintenance and calibration. Records are required to be retained for two years. These notifications, reports, and records are essential in determining compliance with the standards.

Burden Statement: In the previously approved ICR, the estimated number of respondents was 27 (*i.e.*, 5 secondary brass or bronze production plants, 13 primary copper smelters, 1 primary zinc smelter, 1 primary lead smelter, 6 primary aluminum reduction plants, and 1 ferroalloy production facility). The annual industry reporting and recordkeeping burden for the previous information collection was estimated to be 5,351 hours for a total of 82 responses per year. Therefore, each respondent reported an average of three times per year and spent about 65 hours preparing each response.

There were no capital/startup costs associated with continuous emission monitors (CEMs) in the previous ICR. The operation and maintenance costs associated with CEMs for the previous ICR are \$231,900.

(18) NESHAP for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (40 CFR part 63, subpart R); EPA ICR Number 1659.05; OMB Control Number 2060-0325; expiration date February 29, 2004.

Affected Entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are new and existing bulk gasoline terminals and pipeline breakout stations that are major

sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emissions or are located at sites that are major sources of HAP emissions.

Abstract: The standards at 40 CFR part 63, subpart R, were promulgated on December 14, 1994. The standards were revised on June 26, 1995, to correct errors in the printing of the emission screening equation in the final standards, and amended on February 29, 1996, to extend the initial compliance date for the equipment leak standard. The standards were amended again June 12, 1996, to clarify the coverage of gasoline loading racks at refineries with through-puts greater than 75,700 liters/day. Updated direct final standards were promulgated on February 28, 1997, to implement a proposed settlement with the American Petroleum Institute.

The monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements outlined in the standards are similar to those required for other NESHAP regulations. Respondents must submit one-time notifications of applicability and reports on initial performance test results. Respondents must develop and implement a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan and submit semiannual reports describing any occurrence when the plan was not followed. Respondents must also develop and implement an operation, maintenance, and monitoring plan covering each affected facility and each emission control device. In addition to the general requirements, this NESHAP requires respondents to submit one-time reports of start of construction, anticipated and actual startup dates, and physical or operational changes to existing facilities. Reports of initial performance tests at bulk terminal loading racks are also required and are necessary to show that the installed control devices are meeting the emission limitations required by the NESHAP. Annual reports of storage vessel inspections at all affected facilities are required. Respondents must also submit semiannual startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports, semiannual excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance reports, and semiannual reports of equipment leaks not repaired within five days or loadings of gasoline cargo tanks for which vapor tightness documentation is not on file. Quarterly excess emissions reports are required for control device monitoring parameter exceedances, equipment leaks for which timely repair is not made, and reloadings of nonvapor tightness certified cargo tanks. All affected bulk terminals must maintain records of the

cargo tank vapor tightness test data on the facility premises.

Burden Statement: In the previously approved ICR, the estimated number of respondents for this information collection was 263 with 526 responses per year. On the average, each respondent reported 2 times per year and 62 hours were spent preparing each response. The respondents provided reports semiannually, quarterly and on occasion.

In the previous ICR, the total annual reporting and recordkeeping cost burden was approximately \$851,000 which covered the operation and maintenance costs associated with the continuous monitoring requirements.

(19) NESHAP for Pharmaceutical Production (40 CFR part 63, subpart GGG); EPA ICR Number 1781.03; OMB Control Number 2060-0358; expiration date February 29, 2004.

Affected Entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are pharmaceuticals production facilities that are major sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). The affected facility covers pharmaceutical manufacturing operations which include process vents, storage tanks, equipment components, and wastewater systems.

Abstract: The NESHAP for Pharmaceutical Production (40 CFR part 63, subpart GGG) was promulgated on September 21, 1998.

The monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements outlined in the standards are similar to those required for other NESHAP regulations. These standards require initial notifications, performance tests, and periodic reports. Respondents 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. Respondents subject to these standards will provide a one-time report of initial performance tests and semiannual reports of noncompliance.

Respondents subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file of these measurements, and retain the file for at least five years following the date of such measurements, maintenance reports, and records.

Burden Statement: In the previously approved ICR, the estimated number of respondents for this information collection was 103 with 209 responses per year. The annual industry reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information was 161,326 hours. Therefore, each respondent reported approximately two times per year and spent an average of 409 hours preparing each response.