

in the utility requirements associated with the use of these materials, so there will be no change in the amount of energy consumed as a result of the material conversion. Also, there will be no significant change in the amount of materials used or the amount of waste produced.

Non-air environmental and energy impacts will result from the installation of new and the upgrade of existing add-on controls by affected sources in the web coating and printing subcategory. Affected sources adding carbon adsorber systems will require increased cooling water usage for the condenser used to recover organic HAP from the regenerated carbon, and in certain situations for spray towers to cool the gas entering the carbon adsorber. The estimated increase in nationwide total cooling water usage will be 70.3 million gallons per year. The cooling water is assumed not to result in wastewater. There will be a small increase in water usage for steam to regenerate carbon. The steam used to regenerate carbon yields water requiring wastewater treatment. The estimated increase in nationwide total wastewater generation will be 3.8 million gallons per year.

Affected sources using existing catalytic oxidizers to comply with the final rule probably will be required to install larger volumes of catalysts and to replace the catalysts more frequently than current replacement cycles to maintain high performance levels, resulting in a small increase in solid waste generation. Similarly, affected sources that currently do not operate emission control systems and that install catalytic oxidizers to comply with the final rule will increase solid waste generation. Sometimes the spent catalyst is regenerated by the manufacturer for reuse. Activated carbon used in carbon adsorbers is returned to the manufacturer at the end of its useful life and converted to other salable products. Little solid waste impact is expected from this source.

Energy requirements for implementation of the compliance options for web coating and printing affected sources will include electricity to collect and treat ventilation air, electricity to light PTE, and natural gas to provide supplemental fuel for stable operation of oxidizers. The estimated increase in nationwide total electricity usage will be almost 2.8 million kilowatt hours per year, and the estimated nationwide total natural gas usage will increase by about 195 million standard cubic feet per year.

## V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

### A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), EPA must determine whether the regulatory action is "significant" and, therefore subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Executive Order defines "significant regulatory action" as one that is likely to result in a rule that may:

- (1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities;

- (2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

- (3) Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs, or the rights and obligation of recipients thereof; or

- (4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

It has been determined that the final rule is not a "significant regulatory action" under the terms of Executive Order 12866, and is therefore not subject to OMB review.

### B. Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection requirements in the final rule have been submitted for approval to OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.* An Information Collection Request (ICR) document has been prepared by EPA (ICR No. 2071.02) and a copy may be obtained from Susan Auby by mail at the Collection Strategies Division (2822T), U.S. EPA, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460, by e-mail at [auby.susan@epa.gov](mailto:auby.susan@epa.gov), or by calling (202) 566-1672. A copy may also be downloaded off the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/icr>. The information requirements are not enforceable until OMB approves them.

The information requirements are based on notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in the General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A), which are mandatory for all operators subject to national emission standards. These recordkeeping and reporting requirements are specifically authorized by section 114 of the CAA (42 U.S.C. 7414). All information

submitted to EPA pursuant to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements for which a claim of confidentiality is made is safeguarded according to Agency policies set forth in 40 CFR part 2, subpart B.

The final rule requires maintaining records of all coating, printing, slashing, dyeing, finishing, thinning, and cleaning materials data and calculations used to determine compliance. This information includes the amount (kg) used during each monthly compliance period, mass fraction organic HAP, and, for coating and printing materials only, mass fraction of solids.

If an add-on control device is used, records must be kept of the capture efficiency of the capture system, destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device, and the monitored operating parameters. In addition, records must be kept of each calculation of the affected sourcewide emissions for each compliance period and all data, calculations, test results, and other supporting information used to determine this value.

The annual public monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting burden for this collection (averaged over the first 3 years after May 29, 2003 is estimated to total 213 labor hours per affected source at a total annual cost of \$1.4 million. This estimate includes, for affected sources with existing or newly-installed add-on control systems, a one-time performance test and report (with repeat tests where needed), one-time submission of a SSMP with semiannual reports for any event when the procedures in the plan were not followed, semiannual compliance status reports, and recordkeeping. There are no capital/startup costs associated with the monitoring requirements.

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.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information