

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Information Collection Request

Title: Notification of Episodic Releases of Oil and Hazardous Substances under CERCLA Section 103(a) and CWA Section 311

OMB Control Number: 2050-0046

EPA ICR Number: 1049.16

Abstract: This information collection request (ICR) addresses the reporting and recordkeeping activities required to comply with the release notification requirements for oil and hazardous substances specified in section 103(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, and section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended. These reporting requirements are codified at 40 CFR parts 110, 117, and 302. This ICR renews the collection activity previously approved under ICR OMB Control No. 2050-0046, which will expire on November 30, 2025.

CERCLA section 103(a) and CWA section 311 require the person in charge of a facility or vessel to notify the National Response Center (NRC) immediately of a hazardous substance release into the environment if the release quantity equals or exceeds the substance's reportable quantity (RQ) or is an oil discharge into U.S. waters. The regulated community is expected to:

- Gather necessary release data, such as the time, quantity, and source of the release,
- Notify the facility manager of the release,
- Consult with the environmental compliance expert regarding the release,
- Report the release to the NRC; and
- Keep a log of release data such as the time, date, and circumstances of the release. (This information is expected, but not required, under the regulations.) There are no recordkeeping requirements specified under CERCLA section 103(a), CWA section 311, or their implementing regulations. The person in charge of the facility or vessel, however, may elect to maintain a log detailing the time, date, and circumstances associated with the reported release to track correspondence with response authorities and to document compliance with release notification requirements under CERCLA and the CWA. EPA assumes respondents will maintain a log of reported releases, so burden and cost estimates associated with recordkeeping are included in the ICR.

Supporting Statement A

1. NEED AND AUTHORITY FOR THE COLLECTION

Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection.

This collection is required under 40 CFR parts 110, 117, and 302 is authorized under CERCLA sections 103(a) and 104(e), and CWA sections 311 and 308. The regulations implementing CERCLA section 103(a)

(40 CFR part 302) require the person in charge of a facility or vessel to immediately notify the NRC of a hazardous substance release if the release quantity equals or exceeds the substance's RQ. The specific information provided in the notification required under CERCLA section 103(a) is authorized under CERCLA section 104(e). Section 104(e) authorizes the collection of release information, entry and inspection of the release site, and sampling activities at the release site for the purposes of "determining the need for response, or choosing or taking any response action under [CERCLA]." The release information collected is the minimum information needed to determine whether a Federal response action is required to control or mitigate any potential adverse effects associated with a release.

In addition to the CERCLA notification requirements, the regulations implementing CWA section 311 (40 CFR part 110) require immediate notification to the NRC of any discharge of oil into U.S. navigable waters that causes a sheen, violates applicable water quality standards, or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines. The information required under CWA section 311 is authorized by CWA section 308, which allows for the collection of release information and entry, monitoring, inspection, and sampling activities at the release site for the purpose of ensuring that the objectives of the CWA are satisfied. The Federal government must be notified of discharges of oil in order to determine whether a response action is necessary to mitigate or prevent damage to public health or welfare or the environment.

2. PRACTICAL UTILITY/USERS OF THE DATA

Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.

The information collected pursuant to CERCLA section 103(a) and CWA section 311 is used by Federal response authorities, such as EPA and U.S. Coast Guard On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) to evaluate the environmental and human health risks attributable to a reported oil discharges and hazardous substance releases and to determine whether a Federal response action is necessary to mitigate or prevent any associated adverse effects. Federal response activities may include monitoring and overseeing cleanup activities conducted by the responsible party, evacuating surrounding populations, and directing the actual cleanup operation. EPA program offices and other Federal agencies also use the information to evaluate the potential need for additional regulations, new permitting requirements for specific substances or sources, or improved emergency response planning.

State and local government authorities and the regulated community use discharge and release information to help inform local emergency response planning. The public uses this information to learn about incidents their communities and across the country, as well as to become informed of any actions to protect public health and welfare, and the environment. The public has access to discharge and release information, statistics, and fact sheets through the Freedom of Information Act and the NRC's website www.nrc.uscg.mil/.

3. USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for

adopting this means of collection. Also describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.

A person in charge of a facility or vessel that experiences a reportable release under CERCLA section 103(a) and CWA section 311 must notify the NRC by phone. The NRC then notifies the appropriate EPA Region or U.S. Coast Guard Office, the affected state, and any other Federal agency that may be able to support a potential response action.

4. EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY DUPLICATION

Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item 2 above.

The information required in the notification call to the NRC is the minimum necessary to evaluate a hazardous substance release or discharge of oil. Direct notification to the NRC helps to ensure a coordinated Federal response effort and avoid unnecessary delays in requesting assistance. One phone call to the NRC fulfills the requirement to report releases of hazardous substances under CERCLA and several other regulatory programs, including the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). When the NRC receives a notification, the NRC watch officer immediately notifies the appropriate Federal OSC, who evaluates the circumstances surrounding the release and determines the need for a Federal response action.

EPA analyzed potential areas of overlap in reporting requirements under other statutes and regulations and found only limited overlap such as, for example, with the reporting requirements specified in CERCLA section 103(a) and in certain permitting regulations, which often require reporting if the permitted release or discharge level is exceeded. However, in contrast to notifications of permit violations, Federal officials use release information provided to the NRC to evaluate the release situation in near real time and to determine whether a government response is necessary. Thus, the notification in monthly monitoring reports that a permit release limit is exceeded is not timely for response purposes. Some overlap may also exist with the reporting requirements specified in EPCRA section 304, which requires immediate reporting of releases of CERCLA hazardous substances equal to or above an RQ to state and local response officials (OMB Control Number 2050-0092). However, reporting to the NRC as well as to the appropriate State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), as required under EPCRA section 304, is necessary because it ensures that the Federal government is alerted to releases that may require a Federal field response and allows for a timely response in the event of an emergency. Although the SERCs and LEPCs are notified of the releases under EPCRA section 304, some SERCs and LEPCs may not have the resources needed for a proper response action. Furthermore, reporting to the NRC, SERC, and LEPC provides for a coordinated and more efficient response effort among Federal, state, and local response officials. The statutory requirements under CERCLA and EPCRA are clear and distinct; the Federal response system, as well as the State and local response systems, must be immediately alerted to potentially dangerous releases of hazardous substances that may pose a threat to public health or welfare or the environment.

5. MINIMIZING BURDEN ON SMALL BUSINESSES AND SMALL ENTITIES

If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities, describe any methods used to minimize burden.

The notification requirements apply equally to all facilities or vessels, regardless of size, that have reportable releases of CERCLA hazardous substances or oil. The regulations do not impose any general information collection or recordkeeping requirements on small businesses. The notification requirements specified under these regulations represent the minimum amount of information necessary for Federal response officials to determine whether a government response action is needed to prevent or mitigate any damage to public health or welfare or the environment. These reporting requirements cannot be reduced for small businesses without jeopardizing the Federal government's ability to evaluate the threat posed by a release and determine whether a Federal response is necessary.

6. CONSEQUENCES OF LESS FREQUENT COLLECTION

Describe the consequence to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

The information required under the regulations implementing CERCLA section 103(a) and CWA section 311 is collected only when reportable releases occur. The information, including the source, quantity, and type of material released and the environmental medium affected, is critical to evaluating the threat posed by the release and the need for a response action. The regulatory requirements evaluated in this ICR represent EPA's efforts to ensure that the NRC is notified immediately of those oil discharges and hazardous substance releases for which a Federal response action may be necessary to protect public health and welfare and the environment.

7. GENERAL GUIDELINES

Explain any special circumstances that require the collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with OMB guidelines.

The regulations implementing CERCLA section 103(a) and CWA section 311 adhere fully to OMB's general guidelines concerning the collection of information and the control of paperwork burdens on the public. There are no special circumstances that require the collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with PRA Guidelines at 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2).

8. PUBLIC COMMENT AND CONSULTATIONS

8a. Public Comment

If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the Agency's notice, required by 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the Agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.

In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), the Agency has notified the public about this ICR renewal through the Federal Register notice on April 17, 2025 (90 FR 16127). The public comment period was open through June 16, 2025). EPA received one comment during the public comment period. EPA addresses this comment in the 30-day FR notice for this renewal.

8b. Consultations

Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the Agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported. Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every 3 years - even if the collection of information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

To inform the previous ICR renewal (EPA ICR 1049.15), EPA contacted six facilities that reported releases to the NRC to collect estimates of the burden for the initial telephone notification to the NRC following a release. Summaries of these calls are in Appendix A of EPA ICR 1049.15. Facilities estimated they spend between 5 and 20 minutes (.08 hour to .33 hour) on the NRC call. These estimates were lower than the estimated burdens use in the previous ICR renewal (e.g., two renewals previous to the current renewal). However, because this was such a small sample and to avoid underestimating the burden in the ICR renewal, EPA maintained the higher estimated burdens used in the previous ICR renewal and is keeping those estimates for this renewal.

9. PAYMENTS OR GIFTS TO RESPONDENTS

Explain any decisions to provide payments or gifts to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

No payments or gifts were made to respondents.

10. ASSURANCE OF CONFIDENTIALITY

Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or Agency policy. If the collection requires a systems of records notice (SORN) or privacy impact assessment (PIA), those should be cited and described here.

The regulations implementing CERCLA section 103(a) and CWA section 311 do not require the submission of any proprietary business information. The information collection requested under these regulations is in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974 and OMB Circular A-108.

11. JUSTIFICATION FOR SENSITIVE QUESTIONS

Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the Agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.

The regulations implementing CERCLA section 103(a) and CWA section 311 do not require the submission of any sensitive information.

12. RESPONDENT BURDEN HOURS & LABOR COSTS

Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. The statement should:

- Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Generally, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.
- If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form and the aggregate the hour burdens.
- Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories. The cost of contracting out or paying outside parties for information collection activities should not be included here. Instead, this cost should be included as O&M costs under non-labor costs covered under question 13.

12a. Respondents/NAICS Codes

EPA expects a number of different industrial categories to report hazardous substance releases and oil discharges pursuant to the requirements specified in CERCLA section 103(a) and CWA section. These sections apply to facilities in both the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors.

Facilities in the following major NAICS groups at the two-digit level that may be subject to either or both implementing regulations under CERCLA section 103(a) and CWA section 311 are: 11 (Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting), 22 (Utilities), 31-33 (Manufacturing), 43 (Wholesale Trade), 44-45 (Retail Trade), and 48-49 (Transportation and Warehousing). Facilities under other NAICS codes may be covered by these regulations but are not listed above.

Exhibit 1 summarizes the average annual number of responses anticipated in the ICR renewal period of 2025-2027 based on NRC notification volume for 2021-2023.

Exhibit 1. NRC Telephone Notifications Received, 2021-2023 and Anticipated for 2025-2027

Collection Activity	Year			Total	Annual Average
	2021	2022	2023		
NRC Telephone Notifications Received					
CERCLA HS	8,386	8,760	8,691	25,837	8,612
CWA oil discharges	13,257	13,039	13,234	39,530	13,177
Total	21,643	21,799	21,925	65,367	21,789

12b. Information Requested

See Appendix A for a list of the information items required to be provided in the notification call to the NRC for an episodic release.

As mentioned previously, there are no recordkeeping requirements specified under CERCLA section 103(a), CWA section 311, or their implementing regulations. The person in charge of the facility or vessel, however, may elect to maintain a log detailing the time, date, and circumstances associated with the reported release. EPA assumes that respondents will maintain a reported release log, so burden and cost estimates associated with recordkeeping are included in this ICR.

12c. Respondent Activities

To comply with the notification requirements specified in the regulations implementing CERCLA section 103(a) and CWA section 311, the regulated community is expected to:

- Gather necessary release data, such as the time, quantity, and source of the release;

- Report the release by telephone to the NRC; and,
- Keep a log of release data such as the time, date, and circumstances of the release. (This information is expected but not required under the regulations.)

Information is not collected at any specified frequency; rather, it is collected when reportable releases occur. Under CERCLA section 103(a), a release of a hazardous substance is reportable when it equals or exceeds its RQ. Pursuant to CWA section 311, a discharge of oil into navigable waters is reportable whenever the discharge causes a sheen, violates applicable water quality standards, or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines.

12d. Respondent Burden Hours and Labor Costs

Estimating Respondent Burden

Under CERCLA section 103(a) and CWA section 311, the person in charge of a facility or vessel that experiences a reportable release is expected to perform the following activities: (1) gather necessary release data, such as the time, date, quantity, and source of the release; (2) report the release by telephone to the NRC; and (3) keep a log of release data such as time, date, and circumstance of the release. Respondents are not required to keep a log of release data under the episodic release notification regulation; however, EPA assumes respondents will do so.

Exhibit 2 presents a summary of the unit burden hours associated with reporting a typical release to the NRC. The burden associated with the “Initial telephone call to the NRC” includes time spent gathering data on the release. EPA has estimated that the respondent’s total burden for reporting a typical release is 1.02 hours. These estimates are unchanged from the previous ICR renewal.

Exhibit 2. Unit Burden Hours for Reporting a Typical Release to the NRC

Collection Activity	Burden Hours			Total Burden Hours
	Managerial	Technical	Clerical	
Initial telephone call to the NRC	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.64
Recordkeeping	0.02	0.18	0.18	0.38
Total	0.34	0.50	0.18	1.02

Labor Costs

EPA estimates costs to respondents by multiplying the respondent burden estimates for each labor category by the corresponding labor rate for that category. EPA updated labor rates from the previous ICR using 2024 employer costs for employee compensation tables from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, December, 2024). EPA then multiplied unit costs for each respondent or activity by the number of respondents or activities performed on an annual basis to yield a total cost for each information collection activity in section 6(d).

Updated hourly respondent labor costs for manufacturing facility respondents are \$77.88 for managerial staff, \$68.50 for technical staff, and \$35.69 for clerical staff, including wages and benefits.¹ Updated

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employer Cost of Employee Compensation, September 2024. ECEC Private industry workers, goods-producing and service-providing industries, by occupational group. Table 9. Employer costs per hour worked for employee compensation and costs as a percent of total compensation: private industry workers,

hourly respondent labor costs for non-manufacturing facility respondents are \$85.40 for managerial staff, \$68.36 for technical staff, and \$33.65 for clerical staff.

EPA then calculated average labor rates for each labor category, assuming that manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities each account for 50 percent of all facilities. Therefore, the average wage rate for managerial labor is calculated as \$81.64, technical labor is calculated as \$68.43 and clerical labor is calculated as \$34.67.

These rates reflect employer cost for employee compensation include employer costs for legally required benefits (e.g., social security, worker's compensation, and unemployment insurance), other important fringe benefit categories (e.g., insurance, paid leave, retirement and savings), overhead, and general and administrative costs.

As shown previously in Exhibit 1, EPA obtained NRC data from 2021, 2022 and 2023 to estimate the number of releases that will be reported to the NRC during the ICR renewal period of 2025 through 2027. The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average approximately 1.02 hours per response, per Exhibit 2, which includes 0.64 hours associated with the initial notification and 0.38 hours recordkeeping per response. Given the mix of labor categories associated with this burden as well as the above labor rates, Exhibit 3 presents the unit burden and cost and annual total annual burden hour and cost estimates for respondents.

Exhibit 3. Burden Hours and Costs for a Telephone Notification – Respondents

Reporting Release to NRC	Average Number of Notifications / Year	Unit Burden Hours	Hourly Labor Cost	Unit Labor Cost	Total Annual Burden Hours	Total Annual Cost
Initial telephone call to the NRC	21,789	0.64	\$75.04	\$48.02	13,945	\$1,046,360
Recordkeeping	21,789	0.38	\$53.13	\$20.19	8,280	\$439,937
Total	21,789	1.02	\$66.88	\$68.21	22,225	\$1,486,297

13. RESPONDENT CAPITAL AND O&M COSTS

Provide an estimate for the total annual cost burden to respondents or record keepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden already reflected on the burden worksheet).

The cost estimate should be split into two components: (a) a total capital and start-up cost component (annualized over its expected useful life) and (b) a total operation and maintenance and purchase of services component. The estimates should consider costs associated with generating, maintaining, and disclosing or providing the information. Include descriptions of methods used to estimate major cost factors including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, the discount rate(s), and the period over which costs will be incurred. Capital and start-up costs include, among other items, preparations for collecting information such as purchasing computers and software; monitoring, sampling, drilling, and testing equipment; and record storage facilities.

If cost estimates are expected to vary widely, agencies should present ranges of cost burdens and explain the reasons for the variance. The cost of purchasing or contracting out information collections services should be a part of this cost burden estimate.

Generally, estimates should not include purchases of equipment or services, or portions thereof, made: (1) prior to October 1, 1995, (2) to achieve regulatory compliance with requirements not associated with the information collection, (3) for reasons other than to provide information or keep records for the government, or (4) as part of customary and usual business or private practices.

EPA anticipates that respondents will incur no capital or O&M costs under this ICR.

14. AGENCY COSTS

Provide estimates of annualized costs to the Federal government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing, and support staff), and any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information.

14a. Agency Activities

Every hazardous substance release and oil discharge reported by the regulated community to the NRC must be evaluated by a Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), who is notified of a release by a telephone call from the NRC within 15 minutes of the release. The NRC informs the OSC about whether the release is to air, soil, water, etc., the source of the release, and the type of substance released. The OSC is responsible for evaluating the circumstances surrounding the release to determine whether government monitoring and/or a Federal response action may be necessary.

Release notification information is stored in EPA's WebEOC, a web-based crisis management system which supports response management for significant incidents and daily operations in the Regional Response Centers and EPA's Headquarters Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The primary activity of the Federal government under the regulations implementing CERCLA section 103(a) and CWA section 311 is processing and recording the reported release information and responding to releases that may pose a significant hazard to public health or welfare or the environment.

14b. Agency Labor Cost

Federal government staff perform the following activities under the episodic release notification regulation: (1) process respondent telephone notifications of a release; (2) monitor cleanup activities; and (3) conduct field response actions. Only the first activity involves the processing of submitted paperwork and is covered by this ICR.

Exhibit 1 shows the numbers of NRC telephone notifications received during 2021-2023 by type of release (hazardous substances and oil), and the total annual average and anticipated for 2025-2027. Exhibit 4 shows the estimated unit burden hours and costs and total annual burden hours and costs for the NRC's "process telephone notifications" activity.

Processing Telephone Notification

The total burden of processing a telephone notification of a release consists of the time the NRC uses to (1) communicate with the respondent, (2) record and enter the information provided in the telephone call into the NRC data base, and (3) contact the predesignated EPA or Coast Guard OSC or other parties

by telephone. After consulting with the NRC, EPA is updating the burden estimate to process a telephone notification. The NRC has informed EPA that it estimates that the three activities described above required an average of 17 minutes total per notification, so EPA is lowering the estimate used in previous ICR renewal from one hour to 17 minutes (0.283 hours).

For the period covered by this ICR renewal, EPA estimates that the average hourly labor cost for the NRC staff is \$50.69. This is calculated as the average of the 2024, GS-9, step 1 hourly wage (\$32.78) for civilian employees in the Washington DC area² and the E-6 military hourly wage for over 6 years of service (\$24.41)³, multiplied by 1.60 to account for fringe and overhead (\$28.59 x 1.6 = \$45.75). Therefore, the unit cost associated with processing an initial telephone call is \$12.96 (0.283 hours x \$45.75 per hour). See Exhibit 4.

Exhibit 4. Burden Hours and Costs for Processing a Telephone Notification – Federal Government

Collection Activity	Average Number of Notifications/ Year	Unit Burden Hours	Hourly Labor Cost	Unit Labor Cost	Total Annual Burden Hours	Total Annual Cost
Processing Telephone Notification	21,789	0.283	\$45.75	\$12.96	6,174	\$282,428

14c. Agency Non-Labor Costs

EPA does not anticipate that respondents will incur either capital or O&M costs under this ICR. Response actions resulting from release notifications made to the NRC under this ICR are not covered under this ICR.

15. REASONS FOR CHANGE IN BURDEN

Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in the burden or capital/O&M cost estimates.

Compared to the previous ICR, the estimated respondent unit burden has remained the same and the estimated annual respondent burden has increased in this ICR renewal. Regarding annual burden, the projected number of annual release notifications in this renewal (21,789) is slightly higher than the number of release notifications in the previous ICR (19,450). This increase in NRC notifications results in a higher total estimated respondent burden of 22,225 hours for this ICR renewal compared to 19,839 hours in the previous ICR.

²

U.S. Office of Personnel Management, [Pay & Leave : 2024 Salaries & Wages - OPM.gov](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/salary-tables/24Tables/html/DCB_h.aspx), https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/salary-tables/24Tables/html/DCB_h.aspx

³ U.S. Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, January 2024, <https://militarypay.defense.gov/Portals/3/Documents/ActiveDutyTables/2024%20Pay%20Table-Capped-FINAL.pdf>. Monthly pay divided by 160 hours per month.

Similarly, due to the increase in the estimated number of NRC notifications for this ICR renewal period compared to the previous ICR, the government burden is expected to increase for this ICR renewal (6,174 hours vs. 5,511 hours).

16. PUBLICATION OF DATA

For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulation and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.

EPA does not publish any data related to the release reports received by the NRC, nor any other data related to this ICR renewal.

17. DISPLAY OF EXPIRATION DATE

If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be inappropriate.

This does not apply to this ICR.

18. CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Explain each exception to the topics of the certification statement identified in "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions."

This information collection complies with all provisions of the Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions.

Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average approximately 1.02 hours per response, which includes 0.64 hours associated with the initial notification and 0.38 hours record keeping per response. 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 unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR chapter 15.

To comment on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including the use of automated collection techniques, EPA has established a public docket for this ICR under Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-SFUND-2013-0549, which is available for online viewing at www.regulations.gov. This site can be used to submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the public docket, and to

access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. When in the system, select "search," then key in the Docket ID Number identified above. Out of an abundance of caution for members of the public and our staff, the EPA Docket Center and Reading Room is closed to the public, with limited exceptions, to reduce the risk of transmitting COVID-19. Our Docket Center staff will continue to provide remote customer service via email, phone, and webform. For further information about the EPA's public docket, Docket Center services and the current status, please visit us online at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>. The telephone number for the Docket Center is (202) 566-1744.

Also, you can send comments to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20503, Attention: Desk Officer for EPA. Please include the EPA Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-SFUND-2013-0549 in any correspondence.

APPENDIX A: Information Items Required in NRC Call

The information provided in the telephone call to the NRC serves to notify government authorities of the release and provides them with a description of the circumstances surrounding the release. The following information is requested from all callers:

- The name and location of the individual reporting the release, the name and type of organization (e.g., general public, industrial facility, or Federal, state, or local government) with which the individual reporting the release is affiliated, and the telephone number of the person reporting the release.
- The name and location of the facility or vessel reporting the release, the type of organization, and the telephone number of the facility or vessel.
- The location of the release.
- The date and time of the release.
- The name and type of material involved in the release, and the quantity of the substance released.
- The source of the release, the vehicle identification or carrier number, if applicable, and a brief description of the source.
- The environmental medium affected by the release (e.g., air, land, surface water, or ground water).
- The cause of the incident (e.g., transportation accident, operational error, natural phenomenon), and a brief description of the release scenario denoting any unusual circumstances associated with the release.
- Information on damages that occurred as a result of the release, including the number of injuries, number of deaths, and any property damage.
- A description of the response actions taken at the release site, if any.
- The name(s) and type of organization(s) that the caller has already notified; and
- Any additional comments or information regarding the release.