

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR THE
INFORMATION-COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS
OF THE ELECTRICAL STANDARD
(29 CFR 1910.302-308 and 1910.399)¹
(OMB CONTROL NO. 1218-0251)**

JUSTIFICATION

1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.

The main objective of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (i.e., “the Act”) is to “assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources” (29 U.S.C. 651(b)). To achieve this objective, the Act authorizes “the development and promulgation of occupational safety and health standards” (29 U.S.C. 651(b)(9)).

Section 6(b)(7) of the Act specifies that “[a]ny standard promulgated under this subsection shall prescribe the use of labels or other appropriate forms of warning as are necessary to insure that employees are apprised of all hazards to which they are exposed, relevant symptoms and appropriate emergency treatment, and proper conditions and precautions of safe use or exposure.” This provision goes on to state that “[t]he Secretary . . . may by rule make appropriate modifications in the foregoing requirements relating to the use of labels or other forms of warning . . . as may be warranted by experience, information, or medical or technological developments acquired subsequent to the promulgation of the relevant standard” (29 U.S.C. 655(b)(7)).

With regard to recordkeeping, the Act specifies that “[e]ach employer shall make, keep and preserve, and make available to the Secretary . . . such records . . . as the Secretary . . . may prescribe by regulation as necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of this Act” (29 U.S.C. 657(c)(1)). The Act states further that “[t]he Secretary . . . shall . . . prescribe such rules and regulations as [he/she] may deem necessary to carry out [his/her] responsibilities under this Act, including rules and regulations dealing with the inspection of an employer’s establishment” (29 U.S.C. 657(g)(2)).

Therefore, under the authority granted by the OSH Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (i.e., “OSHA” or “the Agency”) is publishing at 29 CFR part 1910, a final standard (“the Standard”) on design and installation requirements for electrical systems. The Standard also addresses safety procedures for the installation and maintenance of electric

¹The purpose of this Supporting Statement is to analyze and describe the burden hours and costs associated with provisions of this Standard that contain paperwork requirements; this Supporting Statement does not provide information or guidance on how to comply with, or how to enforce, these provisions.

utilization equipment in the workplace. Items 2 and 12 below describe in detail the specific information-collection requirements of the Standard.

2. 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 Standard is a revision to an existing standard. In this revision, OSHA referenced material from two national standards: the National Electrical Code (NEC) and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70E. The Standard specifies a number of information-collection requirements for employers. OSHA will use this information to determine compliance with the safety and health provisions of the Standard. In addition, an employer's failure to generate and disclose the information required in the Standard will affect significantly OSHA's effort to control and reduce injuries and fatalities related to electrical hazards in the workplace. The following paragraphs in this item describe these information requirements in detail.

The following provisions do not contain an information-collection requirement because the employer does not develop, collect, or maintain the information specified by the provision. Instead, the manufacturer provides the information (i.e., it is usual and customary for employers to purchase equipment that has these markings). Therefore, OSHA is not determining the cost or hour burdens for these provisions under Item 12 of this Supporting Statement.

§1910.304(b)(2)(iv)(C)(2)
§1910.304(b)(2)(iv)(C)(3)
§1910.304(f)(1)(ix)
§1910.305(a)(3)(ii)(A)
§1910.305(a)(3)(ii)(D)
§1910.307(g)(5)(ii)
§1910.308(d)(2)(ii)

The following provisions are not considered collections of information because the information is being supplied by the federal government; therefore, under 5 CFR 1320.3(c)(2), these provisions are not collections of information.

§1910.303(h)(5)(iii)(B)
§1910.305(c)(3)(ii)
§1910.308(a)(5)(iv)

The following provisions are considered collections of information:

A. Disconnecting means and circuits (§1910.303(f))

§1910.303(f)(5)(i)

Where circuit breakers or fuses are applied in compliance with the series combination ratings marked on the equipment by the manufacturer, the equipment enclosures shall be legibly marked in the field to indicate that the equipment has been applied with a series combination rating.

§1910.303(f)(5)(ii)

The marking required by paragraph (f)(5)(i) of this section shall be readily visible and shall state “Caution—Series Combination System Rated _____ Amperes. Identified Replacement Component Required.”

B. Branch circuits (§1910.304(b))

§1910.304(b)(1)

Where more than one nominal voltage system exists in a building containing multiwire branch circuits, each ungrounded conductor of a multiwire branch circuit, where accessible, shall be identified by phase and system. The means of identification shall be permanently posted at each branch-circuit panelboard.

§1910.304(b)(3)(ii)(C)(1)

(C) Where the ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection required by paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(B) of this section is not available for receptacles other than 125-volt, single-phase, 15-, 20-, and 30-ampere, the employer shall establish and implement an assured equipment grounding conductor program covering cord sets, receptacles that are not a part of the building or structure, and equipment connected by cord and plug that are available for use or used by employees on those receptacles. This program shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) A written description of the [assured equipment grounding conductor (AEGC)] program, including the specific procedures adopted by the employer, shall be available at the jobsite for inspection and copying by the Assistant Secretary of Labor and any affected employee[.]

§1910.304(b)(3)(ii)(C)(6)

Tests performed as required in paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(C) of this section shall be recorded. This test record shall identify each receptacle, cord set, and cord- and plug-connected equipment that passed the test and shall indicate the last date it was tested or the interval for which it was tested. This record shall be kept by means of logs, color coding, or other effective means and shall be maintained until replaced by a more current record. The record shall be made available on the jobsite for inspection by the Assistant Secretary and any affected employee.²

²Paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(C)(4) of the section specifies the testing requirements as follows: “The following tests shall be performed on all cord sets and receptacles which are not a part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure, and cord- and plug-connected equipment required to be grounded: (i) All equipment grounding conductors shall be tested for continuity and shall be electrically continuous; (ii) [e]ach receptacle and attachment cap or plug

C. Identification and signs (§1910.306(c))

§1910.306(c)(6)(i)

Where there is more than one driving machine in a machine room, the disconnecting means shall be numbered to correspond to the identifying number of the driving machine that they control.

§1910.306(c)(6)(ii)

The disconnecting means shall be provided with a sign to identify the location of the supply-side overcurrent protective device.

D. Carnivals, circuses, fairs, and similar events (§1910.306(k))

§1910.306(k)(4)(iv)(B)

Single-pole separable connectors used in portable professional motion pictures and television equipment may be interchangeable for ac or dc use or for different current ratings on the same premises only if they are listed for ac/dc use and marked to identify the system to which they are connected[.]

E. Documentation (§1910.307(b))

All areas designated as hazardous (classified) locations under the Class and Zone system and areas designated under the Class and Division system established after [publication of the Standard] shall be properly documented. This documentation shall be available to those authorized to design, install, inspect, maintain, or operate electric equipment at the location.

F. Emergency power system (§1910.308(b))

§1910.308(b)(3)(i)

A sign shall be placed at the service entrance equipment indicating the type and location of on-site emergency power sources. However, a sign is not required for individual unit equipment.

§1910.308(b)(3)(ii)

shall be tested for correct attachment of the equipment grounding conductor. The equipment grounding conductor shall be connected to its proper terminal; and (iii) [a]ll required tests shall be performed before first use; before equipment is returned to service following any repairs; before equipment is used after any incident which can be reasonably suspected to have caused damage (for example, when a cord set is run over); and at intervals not to exceed 3 months, except that cord sets and receptacles which are fixed and not exposed to damage shall be tested at intervals not exceeding 6 months[.]

Where the grounded circuit conductor connected to the emergency source is connected to a grounding electrode conductor at a location remote from the emergency source, there shall be a sign at the grounding location that shall identify all emergency and normal sources connected at that location.

3. 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.

Many of the collections of information in the Standard are labeling and marking requirements; therefore, automated, mechanical, or other technological information-collection techniques are not applicable. Employers may use electronic means to maintain the written AEGC program and to record the test information required by paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(C)(6). The Agency wrote the paperwork requirements of the Standard in performance-oriented language (i.e., in terms of what data to collect, not how to record the data).

4. 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 2 above.

OSHA developed the Standard to revise the existing electrical standards in subpart S. The revision relied heavily on the NEC and NFPA 70E national standards. OSHA knows that some local jurisdictions have provisions in their electrical codes that duplicate, or nearly duplicate, the information-collection requirements of the Standard because these jurisdictions also base their codes on the NEC. Therefore, because both the Standard and the local electrical codes are based on the NEC, the information-collection requirements specified by of the Standard do not add information-collection burden to employers in these jurisdictions.

5. If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities (Item 5 of OMB Form 83-I), describe the methods used to minimize burden.

The information-collection requirements specified by the Standard do not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The Standard uses performance-oriented language whenever possible to provide compliance flexibility to employers and to reduce the impact on small businesses. In addition, because the Standard closely mirrors the NEC, most small electrical contractors—the small entities most directly impacted by the rule—will find the Standard relatively easy to understand. Further, many states, through Federal grants, provide consultation programs to assist small businesses in their compliance efforts.

6. 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 Agency believes that the information-collection frequencies required by the Standard are the minimum frequencies necessary to effectively regulate employee exposure to electrical hazards and, thereby, fulfill its mandate “to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in

the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources” as specified in the Act at 29 U.S.C. 651(b).

7. Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner:

- **Requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;**
- **Requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;**
- **Requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document;**
- **Requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years;**
- **In connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study;**
- **Requiring the use of statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;**
- **That includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or**
- **Requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secrets, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.**

No special circumstances exist that require employers to collect information using the procedures specified by this item. The requirements are within the guidelines set forth in 5 CFR 1320.5.

8. 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 burdens.

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 three years -- even if the collection of information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude against consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(B), 5 CFR 1320.5, 29 CFR 1320.8(d)(3), and 5 CFR 1320.11), OSHA submitted an Information-Collection

Request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the new proposed paperwork requirements in Design Safety Standards for Electrical Systems (29 CFR 1910.302 through 1910.308) on April 2, 2004. OSHA received no specific comments on the collections of information contained in the proposal. However, based on comments received on other provisions of the proposal, OSHA added a new provision to the final rule requiring an assured-equipment grounding-conductor (AEGC) program to be used only when ground-fault circuit interrupters are not available for use. OMB assigned Control Number 1218-0251 to these collections of information. OMB currently is reviewing OSHA's request to approve the information collections in the final rule.

9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than reenumeration of contractors or grantees.

The Agency will not provide payments or gifts to the respondents.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

The paperwork requirements specified by the Standard do not involve confidential information.

11. 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.

None of the provisions in the Standard involve sensitive information.

12. 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. Unless directed to do so, agencies should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample (fewer than 10) of potential respondents is desirable. If the hour burden on respondents is expected to vary widely because of differences in activity, size, or complexity, show the range of estimated hour burden, and explain the reasons for the variance. 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 aggregate the hour burdens in Item 13 of OMB Form 83-I.**
- **Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories.**

Burden-Hour and Cost Determinations

The Agency based its estimates of the burden hours and annual costs for each information-collection requirement in the Standard on the final economic analysis (FEA) prepared for the

final rule, and its estimate of the time taken by an average electrical certified engineer, electrical and electronic engineering technician, or engineering manager to perform the required information collections. OSHA determined costs by multiplying the burden hours by the average compensation rates for the year 2005 (including fringe benefits of 29.6 percent) for Standard Occupational Classifications (SOCs) 17-2071 (electrical certified engineer), 17-3023 (electrical and electronic engineering technician), and 11-9041 (engineering manager). The mean hourly wages for these classifications are \$36.26 (electrical certified engineer), \$22.66 (electrical and electronic engineering technician), and \$42.58 (engineering manager) before adding fringe benefits. These mean hourly rates were adopted from the 2005 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates.³ Total compensation for the occupational categories includes an adjustment of 29.6 percent for fringe benefits. This figure represents the average level of fringe benefits in the private sector. The cost of labor used in this analysis are, therefore, estimates of total hourly compensation. The total wage rates for these SOCs, including fringe benefits, are:

Electrical Certified Engineer	\$50.76
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technician (EEET)	\$29.09
Engineering Manager.....	\$59.61

Estimating the number of establishments and employees

In the FEA, OSHA estimated the number of establishments and employees affected by the final rule. The Agency did not include in this FEA estimate (or in this paperwork analysis) companies installing electrical systems and equipment when the NEC is mandated by local or state jurisdictions. Accordingly, 43 of the 50 states mandate the latest NEC (1999 or 2002 editions). (The seven states that do not have statewide electrical codes are: Alabama (excluding hotels, schools, and movie theaters), Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas.) In addition, 16 large cities outside of these states have adopted the 1999 NEC, and three large cities follow pre-1999 NECs. Based on its analysis of the remaining employers (i.e., those employers not governed by states and cites mandating the NEC), OSHA estimates that a total of 500,000 establishments and 7.6 million employees are affected by the Standards. The Agency estimates that, each year, 1% (5,000) of these establishments will be new (i.e., 500,000 establishments x .01 = 5,000 new establishments). The burden-hour and costs determinations described in the following sections focus principally on these new establishments because existing establishments have already developed or implemented the required signs, labels, written programs, and other documents required by the Standard.⁴ These sections summarize the methodology used by OSHA to estimate the number of burden hours and cost resulting from each information-collection requirement specified by the Standard.

A. Disconnecting means and circuits (§1910.303(f))

³http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm

⁴Section 1910.304(b)(3)(ii)(C)(I) addresses all establishments.

§1910.303(f)(5)(i) and §1910.303(f)(5)(ii)

Since this information is readily available to employers (i.e., provided on the equipment by the manufacturer), OSHA estimates that an EEET takes two minutes (.033 hour) to determine the series-combination ratings on the equipment and mark the ampere rating of the system in the designated space. In addition, the Agency estimates that 75% (3,750) of the new establishments need to mark the ampere ratings (5,000 new establishments x .75 = 3,750 new establishments), and that each new establishment needs to mark one equipment enclosure. Accordingly, the total yearly burden-hour and cost estimates resulting from this requirement are:

Burden hours: 3,750 new installations x .033 hour = 124 hours

Cost: 124 hours x \$29.09 = \$3,607

B. Branch circuits (§1910.304(b))

§1910.304(b)(1)

Since this information is readily available to employers (i.e., provided on the equipment by the manufacturer), OSHA estimates that it takes an EEET approximately one minute (.017 hour) to mark the phase and system of each ungrounded conductor. The Agency also estimates that 75% (3,750) of the new establishments need to perform this task (i.e., mark one ungrounded conductor). Thus, the total annual burden hours and cost estimated for this requirement are:

Burden hours: 3,750 new establishments x .017 hour = 64 hours

Cost: 64 hours x \$29.09 = \$1,862

§1910.304(b)(3)(ii)(C)(1)

Assuming that 99.97% of the establishments will use ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection and, therefore, are not eligible to use an AEGC program, then the Agency estimates that .03% (150) of the establishments will use a written AEGC program (500,000 establishments x .0003 = 150 establishments). Based on information obtained from construction-trade associations employers are provided with preprinted AEGC programs that reduces program development time, OSHA estimates an EEET will take one hour (1.00 hour) to develop a written AEGC program. The total burden hours and cost of the development of this program is:

Burden hours: 150 establishments x 1.00 hours = 150 hours

Cost: 150 hours x \$29.09 = \$4,364

This provision also requires employers to maintain the written AEGC programs at the jobsite, and to disclose the programs to OSHA compliance officers and affected employees. The Agency estimates that an EEET requires one minute (.017 hour) each year to maintain a written program. Additionally, OSHA determines that compliance officers inspect 1.4% of the establishments

having written AEGC programs annually (1.4 x 150 establishments = 2 inspections; see Item 14 for an explanation of the inspection rate). The Agency also assumes that it takes an EEET two minutes (.033 hour) to disclose the written program to a compliance officer during each of these inspections.

Based on these estimates, the total time for an EEET to maintain the program is .017 hour and to disclose a written AEGC program is .033 hour to the compliance officer. Therefore, the Agency estimates that the total annual burden hours and cost for these information-collection requirements are:

Burden hours: (150 establishments x .017 hours) + (2 inspections x .033 hours) = 3 hours
Cost: 3 hours x \$29.09 = \$87

§1910.304(b)(3)(ii)(C)(6)

OSHA believes that the 150 establishments with written AEGC programs test equipment and record the test results four times a year. It also estimates that an EEET takes three minutes (.05 hour) to perform each test and two minutes (.033 hour) to record the test results, for a total test-and-record time of five minutes (.083 hour). These requirements result in total annual burden-hour and cost estimates of:

Burden hours: 150 establishments x 4 tests/year x .083 hour = 50 hours
Cost: 50 hours x \$29.09 = \$1,455

Total burden hours

for AEGC programs: 150 hours + 3 hours + 50 hours = 203 hours
Total cost: \$4,364 + \$87 + \$1,455 = \$5,906

C. Identification and signs (§1910.306(c))

§1910.306(c)(6)(i)

In meeting this requirement, OSHA estimates that identifying and correctly numbering the disconnecting means takes an EEET eight minutes (.133 hour), and that 20% (1,000) of the new establishments must perform this task (5,000 new establishments x .20 = 1,000 new establishments). Accordingly, the estimated total annual burden hours and cost for these requirements are:

Burden hours: 1,000 new establishments x .133 hour = 133 hours
Cost: 133 hours x \$29.09 = \$3,869

§1910.306(c)(6)(ii)

OSHA assumes that all new establishments must provide one sign to identify the location of the supply-side overcurrent protective device, and that an EEET performs this task in eight minutes (.133 hour). This requirement results in the following total annual burden-hour and cost estimates:

Burden hours: 5,000 new establishments x .133 hour = 665 hours
Cost: 665 hours x \$29.09 = \$19,345

D. Carnivals, circuses, fairs, and similar events (§1910.306(k))

§1910.306(k)(4)(iv)(B)

The Agency estimates that .5% (25) of the new establishments use interchangeable single-pole separable connectors in portable professional motion pictures and television equipment (5,000 new establishments x .005 = 25 new establishments), and that an EEET requires eight minutes (.133 hour) to list the connectors for ac-dc use and mark them to identify the system to which they are connected. Therefore, OSHA estimates the total annual burden hours and cost of this requirement as:

Burden hours: 25 new establishments x .133 hour = 3 hours
Cost: 3 hours x \$29.09 = \$87

E. Documentation (§1910.307(b))

This documentation consists of area-classification drawings that provide information for designers, installers, inspectors, and other personnel who must ensure that electrical equipment installed and maintained at hazardous (classified) locations meets the certification requirements specified elsewhere in the Standard. The Agency assumes that 40% (2,000) of the new establishments will require this documentation (5,000 new establishments x .4 = 2,000 new establishments) for one of these locations, and that an electrical certified engineer takes four hours (4.00 hours) to produce this documentation. Consequently, the estimated total annual burden hours and cost for this documentation are:

Burden hours: 2,000 new establishments x 4 hours = 8,000 hours
Cost: 8,000 hours x \$50.76 = \$406,080

F. Emergency power system (§1910.308(b))

§1910.308(b)(3)(i)

According to OSHA's estimates, an engineering manager takes one minute (.017 hour) to brief an EEET about the required task, and five minutes (.083 hour) for the EEET to construct and place the sign. The Agency assumes that 30% (1,500) of the new establishments must construct

and place one of these signs (5,000 new establishments x .3 = 1,500 new establishments). The resulting annual total burden-hour and cost estimates are:

Burden hours: 1,500 new establishments x (.017 hour) = 26 hours
1,500 new establishments x (.083 hour) = 125 hours

Total burden hours: 151 hours

Cost: 26 hours x \$59.61 = \$1,550
125 hours x \$29.09 = \$3,636

Total cost: \$5,186

§1910.308(b)(3)(ii)

To meet this requirement, the Agency estimates that an engineering manager takes one minute (.017 hour) to brief an EEET regarding the required task, and five minutes (.083 hour) for the EEET to construct and place the sign OSHA believes that 2% (100) of the new establishments must construct and place one of these signs (5,000 new establishments x .02 = 100 new establishments). The Agency estimates the annual total burden hours and cost of this requirement to be:

Burden hours: 100 new establishments x (.017 hour) = 2 hours
100 new establishments x (.083 hour) = 8 hours

Total burden hours: 10 hours

Cost: 2 hours x \$59.61 = \$119
8 hours x \$29.09 = \$233

Total cost: \$352

13. Provide an estimate for the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in Items 12 and 14.)

- 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 take into account 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 time 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. In developing cost burden estimates, agencies may consult with a sample of respondents (fewer than 10), utilize the 60-day pre-OMB submission public comment process and use existing economic or regulatory impact analysis associated with the rulemaking containing the information collection, as appropriate.

- **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.**

As noted under section B of Item 12 above, OSHA estimated that §1910.304(b)(1) requires 75% (3,750) of the new establishments to label the phase and system of one ungrounded conductor a year. Therefore, these establishments must purchase a total of 3,750 labels to complete this task (3,750 new establishments x 1 label = 3,750 labels). The Agency assumes that each label costs \$1.00. Accordingly, the total cost each year to these employers is:

Cost: 3,750 labels x \$1.00 = \$3,750.00

14. Provide estimates of the annualized cost 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. Agencies may also aggregate cost estimates from Items 12, 13, and 14 into a single table.

OSHA estimates that a compliance officer (GS-12, step 5), at an hourly wage rate of \$35.32, spends about five minutes (.083 hour) during an inspection reviewing the information collections required by the Standard. The Agency determines that its compliance officers will inspect about 70 new establishments under of the Standard during each year covered by this ICR. The Agency estimated the number of inspections by determining the inspection rate (1.4%) for all establishments under the jurisdiction of the Act (including both Federal OSHA and approved state-plan agencies) for the year 2001, and then multiplied the total number of establishments affected by the Standard by this percentage (i.e., 5,000 new establishments x 1.4% inspection rate = 70 inspections).

OSHA considers other expenses, such as equipment, overhead, and support staff salaries, to be normal operating expenses that would occur without the paperwork requirements specified by the Standard. Therefore, the total cost of these paperwork requirements to the Federal government is:

Cost: 70 inspections x .083 hour x \$35.32= \$205

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in Items 13 or 14 of the OMB Form 83-I.

The Standard adds 9,353 burden hours to the burden-hour estimates made for the previous standard, principally because of new labeling, signage, and marking requirements (see tables below). The Standard adds \$3,750 to the capital-cost estimate because of the new labeling requirement found in §1910.304(b)(1). The OMB Control Number assigned to this information collection request is 1218-0251.

16. 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.

OSHA will not publish the information collected under the Standard.

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

No forms are available for the Agency to display the expiration date.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in Item 19, "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submission," of OMB Form 83-I.

OSHA is not seeking an exception to the certification statement specified by Item 19 of OMB 83-I.

TABLE 1**Burden Estimates for the Electrical Standard**

<i>Provisions Containing the Collection of Information</i>	<i>Burden</i>		<i>Responses</i>
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Cost</i>	
1910.303(f)(5)(i) and (ii)	124	\$3,607	3,750
1910.304(b)(1)	64	\$1,862	3,750
1910.304(b)(3)(ii)(C)	203	\$5,906	902
1910.306(c)(6)(i)	133	\$3,869	1,000
1910.306(c)(6)(ii)	665	\$19,345	5,000
1910.306(k)(4)(iv)(B)	3	\$87	25
1910.307(b)	8,000	\$406,080	2,000
1910.308(b)(3)(i)	151	\$5,186	3,000
1910.308(b)(3)(ii)	10	\$352	200
Totals	9,353	\$446,294	19,627