

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

NSPS for Secondary Brass and Bronze Production (40 CFR part 60, subpart M), Primary Copper Smelters (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart P), Primary Zinc Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart Q), Primary Lead Smelters

1. Identification of the Information Collection

1(a) Title of the Information Collection

NSPS for Secondary Brass and Bronze Production (40 CFR part 60, subpart M), Primary Copper Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart P), Primary Zinc Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart Q), Primary Lead Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart R), Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants (40 CFR part 60, subpart S), and Ferroalloy Production Facilities (40 CFR part 60, subpart Z), (Renewal)

1(b) Short Characterization/Abstract

Below is a brief characterization of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for the subparts covered by this Information Collection Request (ICR)

Secondary Brass and Bronze

The NSPS for Brass and Bronze, subpart M, were proposed on June 11, 1973, promulgated on March 8, 1974, and amended most recently on February 14, 1989. Any facility that commences construction or modification after June 11, 1973 is subject to the requirements of this subpart. These standards apply to the following facilities in secondary brass or bronze production plants: reverberatory and electric furnaces of 1,000 kg or greater production capacity and blast (cupola) furnaces of 250 kg/hr or greater production capacity. Furnaces from which molten brass or bronze are cast into the shape of finished products, such as foundry furnaces, are not considered to be affected facilities. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart M.

It is estimated that there are 11 brass and bronze producers of brass and bronze ingots operating nationwide, of which many are small businesses. We have further assumed that only five of the brass and bronze producers are subject to the NSPS standard, and that no additional sources per year will become subject to the standard in the next three years.

Primary Copper Smelters

The NSPS Primary Copper Smelters, subpart P, were proposed on October 16, 1974, and promulgated on January 15, 1976. Any facility that commences construction or modification after October 16, 1974, is subject to the requirements of this subpart. These standards apply to the following facilities in primary copper smelters: dryer, roaster, smelting furnace, and copper converter. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 60,

subpart P.

It is estimated that there are seven copper smelters in the United States, of which six are engaged in the production of anode copper from copper ore concentrates using pyrometallic processes and would be subject to the NSPS standard. There is another copper smelter which uses a continuous flash furnace for converting matter copper to blister copper and is not covered by this rule. We have further assumed that no additional sources will become subject to the standard in the next three years.

Primary Zinc Smelters

The NSPS for Primary Zinc Smelters, subpart Q, were proposed on October 16, 1974, and promulgated on January 15, 1976. Any facility that commences construction or modification after October 16, 1974, is subject to the requirements of this subpart. These standards apply to the following facilities in primary zinc smelters: roaster and sintering machines. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart Q.

It is estimated there is only one pyrometallurgical zinc manufacturing facility operating nationwide which is subject to the NSPS standard. We have further assumed that no additional sources will become subject to the standard in the next three years.

Primary Lead Smelters

The NSPS for Primary Lead Smelters, subpart R, were proposed on October 16, 1974, and promulgated on January 15, 1976. Any facility that commences construction or modification after October 16, 1974, is subject to the requirements of this subpart. These standards apply to the following facilities in primary lead smelters: sintering machine, sintering machine discharge end, blast furnace, dross reverberatory furnace, electric smelting furnace, and converter. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart R.

It is estimated that there are three primary pyrometallurgical lead smelters currently operating nationwide. However, only one lead smelter is estimated to be subject to the NSPS standard. We have further assumed that no additional sources will become subject to the standard in the next three years.

Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants

The NSPS for Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants, subpart S, were proposed on October 23, 1974, promulgated on July 25, 1977, and amended most recently on February 14, 1989. Any facility that commences construction or modification after October 23, 1974, is subject to the requirements of this subpart. These standards apply to the following facilities in primary aluminum reduction plants: potroom groups and anode bake plants. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart S.

It is estimated that there are 23 primary aluminum plants currently operating nationwide. The 23 plants are estimated to have 91 potlines that produce aluminum. Each plant has a paste production plant, and only 17 of these plants have anode bake furnaces. Of the total number of plants, we have assumed that five potlines at four primary aluminum plants are subject to the NSPS standard. However, the Agency has allowed sources to comply with the requirements for potroom groups and anode bake furnaces in 40 CFR part 63, subpart LL (AMACT standard@) as an alternative to the NSPS requirements. We have assumed that sources have elected to comply with the MACT requirements for anode bake furnaces and therefore, the burden for the NSPS standard would be associated with meeting the requirements for potrooms only. We have further assumed that any new source potentially subject to the NSPS standard will elect to comply with the MACT standard provisions and as a result no new sources will become subject to the NSPS standard in the future.

Ferroalloy Production Facilities

The NSPS for Ferroalloy Production, subpart Z, were proposed on October 21, 1974, promulgated on July 25, 1977, and amended most recently on February 14, 1990. Any facility that commences construction or modification after October 21, 1974, is subject to the requirements of this subpart. These standards apply to the following facilities in ferroalloy production plants: electric submerged arc furnaces which produce silicon metal, ferrosilicon, calcium silicon, silicomanganese zirconium, ferrochrome silicon, silvery iron, high-carbon ferrochrome, charge chrome, standard ferromanganese, silicomanganese, ferromanganese silicon, or calcium carbide; and dust-handling equipment. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart Z.

It is estimated that there are only seven ferroalloy production facilities currently operating nationwide. Of the total number of facilities, we have assumed that only one ferroalloy production facility is subject to the NSPS standard. We have further assumed that no additional sources per year will become subject to the NSPS standard over the next three years since demand for domestic production of ferroalloys has declined.

General Provisions Applicable to all NSPS Standards

In general, all NSPS standards require initial notifications, performance tests, and periodic reports. 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 notifications, reports, and records are essential in determining compliance, and are required of all sources subject to NSPS.

Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file of these measurements, and retain the file for at least two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance reports, and records. All reports are sent to the delegated state or local authority. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regional office.

In the previous ICR renewal, the estimated number of respondents and the burden

associated with reporting and recordkeeping for each of the NSPS standards addressed by this ICR were based on: 1) consultation with staff in EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS), the Non-Ferrous Founders= Society, the Aluminum Association and EPA Region 7; 2) comparison of EPA industry data gathered during the development of the NSPS rules and during more recent rules applicable to the same industry sectors, the EPA's Air Facility System (AFS) database through the Online Tracking Information System (OTIS), the Sector Facility Indexing Project (SFIP) for primary nonferrous metal smelters, and the EPA Technology Transfer Air Toxics Website; and 3) information gathered from industry-related web sites on the Internet. The names, affiliations and phone numbers of the entities that were consulted during the development of this ICR are listed in Section 3(c) of this document. Based on all the information gathered, as it is specified in the individual descriptions of the industry sectors above, we have concluded that the production of domestic nonferrous metals has declined over the past decade resulting in no new plants being built and in many plants permanently closing down operations. This ICR renewal was processed under the renew without change option per EPA policy guidance dated August 14, 2006. Therefore, the assumptions on number of affected sources and labor rates remained the same as the most recent ICR renewal.

OMB approved the currently active ICR without any "Terms of Clearance."

2. Need for and Use of the Collection

2(a) Need/Authority for the Collection

The EPA is charged under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended, to establish standards of performance for new stationary sources that reflect:

. . . application of the best technological system of continuous emissions reduction which (taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emissions reduction, or any non-air quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements) the Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated.
Section 111(a)(1).

The Agency refers to this charge as selecting the best demonstrated technology (BDT). Section 111 also requires that the Administrator review and, if appropriate, revise such standards every four years.

In addition, Section 114(a) states that the Administrator may require any owner or operator subject to any requirement of this Act to:

(A) Establish and maintain such records; (B) make such reports;
(C) install, use, and maintain such monitoring equipment, and use such audit procedures, or methods; (D) sample such emissions (in accordance with such procedures or methods, at such locations, at such intervals, during such periods, and in such manner as the Administrator shall prescribe); (E) keep records on control

equipment parameters, production variables or other indirect data when direct monitoring of emissions is impractical; (F) submit compliance certifications in accordance with Section 114(a)(3); and (G) provide such other information as the Administrator may reasonably require.

In the Administrator's judgment, particulate matter emissions and sulfur dioxide emissions from secondary brass and bronze, primary copper, lead and zinc smelter facilities, particulate matter and total fluoride emissions from primary aluminum reduction plants, and carbon monoxide emissions from ferroalloy production facilities cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, the NSPS were promulgated for this source category at 40 CFR part 60, subparts M, P, Q, R, S and Z.

2(b) Practical Utility/Users of the Data

The control of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide emissions from secondary brass and bronze producers and primary copper, lead and zinc smelter plants, of particulate matter and total fluoride emissions from primary aluminum reduction plants, and of particulate matter and carbon monoxide emissions from ferroalloy production plants requires not only the installation of properly designed air pollution control equipment, but also the operation and maintenance of that equipment. These emissions are the result of operation of the affected facilities located at these sources. The subject standards are achieved by the capture of particulate emissions and other pollutants affecting the opacity of the effluent gases emitted using air pollution control technology such as filters, scrubbers, and electrostatic precipitators.

The information generated by the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements described in this ICR is used by the Agency to ensure that facilities affected by the NSPS continue to operate the control equipment in compliance with the regulation. The notifications required in the applicable regulations are used to inform the Agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the requirements of the regulations. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to check if the pollution control devices are properly installed and the regulations are being met. Performance test reports are needed as these are the Agency's records of a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standards, and serve as a record of the operating conditions under which compliance was achieved. The semiannual and annual reports are used for problem identification, as a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations.

Adequate monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting are necessary to ensure compliance with the applicable regulations, as required by the Clean Air Act. The information collected from recordkeeping and reporting requirements is also used for targeting inspections, and is of sufficient quality to be used as evidence in court.

3. Nonduplication, Consultations, and Other Collection Criteria

The requested recordkeeping and reporting are required under 40 CFR part 60,

subparts M, P, Q, R, S, and Z.

3(a) Nonduplication

If the subject standards have not been delegated, the information is sent directly to the appropriate EPA regional office. Otherwise, the information is sent directly to the delegated state or local agency. If a state or local agency has adopted their own similar standards to implement the Federal standards, a copy of the report submitted to the state or local agency can be sent to the Administrator in lieu of the report required by the Federal standards. Therefore, no duplication exists.

3(b) Public Notice Required Prior to ICR Submission to OMB

An announcement of a public comment period for the renewal of this ICR was published in the Federal Register on October 5, 2006 (71 FR 58853). No comments were received on the burden published in the Federal Register.

3(c) Consultations

Data and assumptions from the previous ICR renewal were used as the basis for estimating the hourly and cost burdens associated with this renewal. For previous ICR renewals the Agency's industry experts have been consulted and the Agency's internal data sources and projections of industry growth over the next three years also considered.

The primary source of information as reported by industry, in compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting provisions in the standard, is the AFS (AIRS Facility Subsystem) which is operated and maintained by EPA's Office of Compliance. AFS is EPA's database for the collection, maintenance, and retrieval of all compliance data. The growth rate for the industry is based on our consultations with the Agency's internal industry experts. Approximately 18 respondents will be subject to the standard over the three year period covered by this ICR.

Industry trade association(s) and other interested parties were provided an opportunity to comment on the burden associated with the standard as it was being developed and the standard has been previously reviewed to determine the minimum information needed for compliance purposes. It is our policy to carefully review any comments received since the last ICR renewal including those submitted in response to the first federal register notice and respond appropriately, in this case, no comments were received.

3(d) Effects of Less Frequent Collection

Less frequent information collection would decrease the margin of assurance that facilities are continuing to meet the standards. Requirements for information gathering and recordkeeping are useful techniques to ensure that good operation and maintenance practices are applied and emission limitations are met. If the information required by these standards was collected less frequently, the likelihood of detecting poor operation and maintenance of control equipment and noncompliance would decrease.

3(e) General Guidelines

None of these reporting or recordkeeping requirements violate any of the regulations established by OMB at 5 CFR part 1320, section 1320.5.

3(f) Confidentiality

Any information submitted to the Agency for which a claim of confidentiality is made will be safeguarded according to the Agency policies set forth in Title 40, chapter 1, part 2, subpart B - Confidentiality of Business Information (CBI) (see 40 CFR 2; 41 FR 36902, September 1, 1976; amended by 43 FR 40000, September 8, 1978; 43 FR 42251, September 20, 1978; 44 FR 17674, March 23, 1979).

3(g) Sensitive Questions

None of the reporting or recordkeeping requirements contain sensitive questions.

4. The Respondents and the Information Requested

4(a) Respondents/SIC and NAICS Codes

The respondents to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are source category description. The United States Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes for the respondents affected by the standards with the corresponding North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes are listed in the table below.

Standard	SIC Codes	NAICS Codes
NSPS subpart M, Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	3341	331492
NSPS subpart P, Primary Copper Smelters	3331	331411
NSPS subpart Q, Primary Zinc Smelters	3339	331419
NSPS subpart R, Primary Lead Smelters	3339	331419
NSPS subpart S, Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	3334	331312
NSPS subpart Z, Ferroalloy Production Facilities	3313	331112

4(b) Information Requested

(i) Data Items

All data in this ICR that is recorded and/or reported is required by NSPS for Secondary

Brass and Bronze Production (40 CFR part 60, subpart M), Primary Copper Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart P), Primary Zinc Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart Q), Primary Lead Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart R), Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants (40 CFR part 60, subpart S), and Ferroalloy Production Facilities (40 CFR part 60, subpart Z).

A source must make the following reports:

Notification Reports	
Requirement	Citation
Notification and application of construction or modification	60.7(a)(1)
Notification of actual startup	60.7(a)(3)
Notification of physical or operational change which may increase the emission rate	60.7(a)(4)
Notification of the date of demonstration of continuous monitoring system performance commencement (except for subpart M)	60.7(a)(5)
Notification of the continuous opacity monitoring system data results will be used to determined compliance with the opacity standard	60.7(a)(7)
Notification of the anticipated date for conducting the opacity of observations (visible emissions observations)	60(a)(6) and 60.11(e)(1)
Notification of initial performance test	60.8(d)
Advance notification of each monthly performance test after the initial performance test (NSPS subpart S only)	60.194(c)

Other Reports		
Subpart(s)	Requirement	Citation
NSPS subparts M, P, Q, R, S and Z	Performance test results	60.8(a)
	Report of excess emissions of fluoride (between 1.0 kg/Mg and 1.3 kg/Mg) in any monthly performance test, under NSPS subpart S	60.192(b)
NSPS subparts P, Q, R, S and Z [except for NSPS subpart M which does not required sources to installed a continuous	Semiannual reports of excess emissions and deviations from parameters established during the performance test if using a continuous monitoring device, as described below:	60.7(c)

Other Reports		
monitoring system (CMS)]	Excess emissions of opacity and sulfur dioxide under NSPS, subpart P	60.165(d)
	Excess emissions of opacity and sulfur dioxide under NSPS subpart Q	60.175(c)
	Excess emissions of opacity and sulfur dioxide under NSPS subpart R	60.185(c)
	Excess emissions of opacity, under NSPS subpart Z	60.264(b)
NSPS subpart Z	Report of any product change no later than 30 days after implementation of product change	60.264(c)

A source must keep the following records:

Recordkeeping Requirements		
Subpart(s)	Requirement	Citation
NSPS subparts M, P, Q, R, S and Z	Startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, periods where the continuous monitoring system, if required, is inoperative	60.7(b)
NSPS subparts M, P, Q, R, S and Z	Emission test results, continuous monitoring system data, performance test results and other data needed to determine compliance with mass and visible emission limits.	60.7(d), 60.7(f)
NSPS subparts M, P, Q, R, S and Z	Records are required to be retained for two years	60.7(f)
NSPS subpart P	Monthly records of the total smelter charge and the weight percent (dry basis) of arsenic, antimony, lead and zinc contained in the charge.	60.165(a)
NSPS subparts Q and R	Calculations of two-hour average sulfur dioxide concentrations that have been recorded daily for the 12 consecutive 2-hour periods of each operating day.	60.175(b), 60.185(b)
NSPS subpart S	Daily records of the weight of aluminum and anode produced; of production rates of aluminum and anodes; raw material feed rates; and cell or potline voltages.	60.194(a) 60.194(b)
NSPS subpart Z	Daily records of product produced; description of constituents of furnace charge, including the quantity, by weight; time and duration of each tapping period and identification of material tapped; all furnace power input data obtained; all flow rate data or all fan motor power consumption and pressure drop data.	60.265(a)

ii. Respondent Activities

Respondent Activities
Read instructions.
With the exception of subpart M, respondents shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CMS. Subparts P, Q, R, and Z respondents shall use a CMS to monitor for opacity. In addition, subparts P, Q, and R respondents shall use a CMS to monitor sulfur dioxide emissions. Subpart S respondents shall use a CMS to daily weigh aluminum and anode

Respondent Activities
produced. Subpart Z respondents also shall use a CMS to measure and record the furnace power input, the flow rate through each separately ducted hood of the capture system or, alternatively, measure and record all fan motor power consumption and pressure drop across the fan.
Perform initial and monthly/annual performance test, if applicable, repeat performance tests. Respondents shall use the following Reference Methods (RM): 1) RM 5 for particulate matter concentrations and volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas (all subparts); 2) RM 9 for visible emissions observations of opacity (all subparts); 3) RM 13A or 13B for ducts or stacks and RM 14 for roof monitors to determine the total fluoride concentration and volumetric flow rate of effluent gas (subpart S); and 4) Use RM 3B integrated sampling procedure to determine the carbon monoxide concentration and determine the emission rate correction factor to determine the rate of particulate matter (subpart Z).
Write the notifications and reports listed above.
Enter information required to be recorded above.
Submit the required reports developing, acquiring, installing, and utilizing technology and systems for the purpose of collecting, validating, and verifying information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of processing and maintaining information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of 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.
Transmit, or otherwise disclose the information.

Electronic Reporting

Presently, sources are using monitoring equipment that provides parameter data in an automated way (e.g., flow rate, sulfur dioxide concentration and opacity). Although personnel at the source still need to evaluate the data, this type of monitoring equipment has significantly reduced the burden associated with monitoring and recordkeeping. In addition, some regulatory agencies are setting up electronic reporting systems to allow sources to report electronically which is reducing the reporting burden. However, electronic reporting systems are still not widely used by the regulatory agencies. It is estimated that approximately 10 percent of the respondents use electronic reporting.

5. The Information Collected: Agency Activities, Collection Methodology, and Information Management

5(a) Agency Activities

EPA conducts the following activities in connection with the acquisition, analysis, storage, and distribution of the required information.

Agency Activities
Observe initial performance tests and repeat performance tests if necessary.
Review notifications and reports, including performance test reports, and excess emissions reports, required to be submitted by industry.
Audit facility records.
Input, analyze, and maintain data in the AIRS Facility Subsystem (AFS).

5(b) Collection Methodology and Management

Following notification of startup, the reviewing authority might inspect the source to determine whether the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated. Performance test reports are used by the Agency to discern a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard. Data and records maintained by the respondents are tabulated and published for use in compliance and enforcement programs. The semiannual reports of any excess emissions and the monthly or annual performance tests are used for problem identification, as a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations.

Information contained in the reports is entered into the AFS which is operated and maintained by EPA's Office of Compliance. AFS is EPA's database for the collection, maintenance, and retrieval of compliance and annual emission inventory data for more than 100,000 industrial and government-owned facilities. EPA uses the AFS for tracking air pollution compliance and enforcement by local and state regulatory agencies, EPA regional offices and EPA headquarters. EPA and its delegated Authorities can edit, store, retrieve and analyze the data.

The records required by this regulation must be retained by the owner or operator for two years.

5(c) Small Entity Flexibility

Many of the primary nonferrous facilities are operated by large corporations and there are not any estimated small entities at Primary Copper smelters. Given the small amount of total affected entities, this ICR renewal assumes zero small entities will be affected. In the development of the NSPS standards, the recordkeeping and reporting requirements were selected

within the context of the specific subpart and the specific industry sector processes equipment and pollutants. The standards reflect the burden on small businesses. To the extent that larger businesses can use economies of scale to reduce their burden, the overall burden will be reduced. Although the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are the same for small and larger businesses, the Agency considers these requirements the minimum needed to ensure compliance and, therefore, cannot reduce them further for small businesses.

5(d) Collection Schedule

The specific frequency for each information collection activity for each subpart addressed in this ICR is shown in Tables 1a through 1d: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost, attached. Section 6(a) includes a description of each individual table and the associated burden, Table 1 Index: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost.

6. Estimating the Burden and Cost of the Collection

Table 1 documents the computation of individual burdens for the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry for each of the subparts included in this ICR. The individual burdens are expressed under standardized headings believed to be consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. The specific requirements and major assumptions have been identified, where appropriate, in the burden calculation. Responses to this information collection are mandatory.

The 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.

6(a) Estimating Respondent Burden

The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated to be 4,914. This number represents the addition of the total burden hours from each of the NSPS standards included in this ICR (refer to Table 1 Index, below). These hours are based on Agency studies and background documents from the development of the regulation, Agency knowledge and experience with the NSPS program, the previously approved ICR, and any comments received.

6(b) Estimating Respondent Costs

(i) Estimating Labor Costs

This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$93.09 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$64.13 per hour for Technical labor, and \$39.65 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2003, Table 10. Private industry, by occupational and industry group. The rates are from column 1, Total compensation. The rates have been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

Managerial	\$93.09	(\$44.33 + 110%)
Technical	\$64.13	(\$30.54 + 110%)
Clerical	\$39.65	(\$18.88 + 110%)

Table 1 Index: Total Annual Respondent Burden and Cost			
Table	NSPS Standard(s)	Labor Hours	Annual Cost
Table 1a	NSPS for Secondary Brass and Bronze Production (40 CFR part 60, subpart M)	1,058	\$66,934
Table 1b	NSPS for Primary Copper Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart P); Primary Zinc Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart Q); and Primary Lead Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart R)	1,766	\$111,743
Table 1c	NSPS for Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants (40 CFR part 60, subpart S)	1,878	\$118,783
Table 1d	NSPS for Ferroalloy Production Facilities (40 CFR part 60, subpart Z)	212	\$13,390
Total		4,914	\$310,850

(ii) Estimating Capital/Startup and Operation and Maintenance Costs

The types of industry costs associated with the information collection activities in the subject standard(s) are both labor costs, which are addressed elsewhere in this ICR, and the costs associated with continuous monitoring. The capital/startup costs are one-time costs when a facility becomes subject to the regulation. The annual operation and maintenance costs are the ongoing costs to maintain the monitor(s) and other costs such as photocopying and postage.

(iii) Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs

Capital/Startup vs. Operating and Maintenance Costs							
(A) NSPS Standard	(B) Continuous Monitoring Device	(C) Capital/ Startup Cost (\$ for One Respondent Affected Facility	(D) Number of New Respondent s	(E) Total Capital/ Startup Cost (Cx D)	(F) Annual O&M Costs (\$ for One Respondent	(G) Number of Respondents with O&M Cost	(H) Total O&M Cost (FxG)
Subparts P, Q, R and Z	Opacity Monitor	\$36,000	0	\$0.00	\$7,500	9	\$67,500
Subparts P, Q and R	CMS that measures sulfur dioxide emissions	\$25,100	0	\$0.00	\$5,400	8	\$43,200
Subpart S	CMS that daily weighs aluminum and anode produced	Unknown	0	\$0.00	\$5,000	4	\$20,000
Subpart Z	CMS that measures furnace power input and flow rate or fan motor power consumptio n and pressure drop across the fan	gas flow- \$13,500 pressure drop- \$1,300	0	\$0.00	\$900	1	\$900
TOTAL				\$0.00			\$131,600

There are no capital/startup costs for this ICR since we have estimated that there will be no new sources during the period of this ICR. This cost is the total of column E in the above table.

The total operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for this ICR are \$131,600. This cost is the total of column H in the above table.

The total respondent costs have been calculated as the addition of the capital/startup costs, and the annual operation and maintenance costs. The average annual cost for capital/startup and operation and maintenance costs to industry over the next three years of the ICR are estimated to be \$131,600.

6(c) Estimating Agency Burden and Cost

The only costs to the Agency are those costs associated with analysis of the reported information. EPA's overall compliance and enforcement program includes activities such as the examination of records maintained by the respondents, periodic inspection of sources of emissions, and the publication and distribution of collected information.

The average annual Agency cost during the three years of the ICR is estimated to be \$9,212. This cost is based on the following hourly labor rates times a 1.6 benefits multiplication factor to account for government overhead expenses as follows:

Managerial	\$53.22	(GS-13, Step 5, \$33.26 x 1.6)
Technical	\$39.49	(GS-12, Step 1, \$24.68 x 1.6)
Clerical	\$21.38	(GS-6, Step 3, \$13.36 x 1.6)

These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) A2003 General Schedule@ which excludes locality rates of pay. Details upon which these estimates are based appear in Tables 2a through 2d: Annual Burden and Cost for the Federal Government, attached. Below is a description of each individual table and the associated burden, Table 2 Index: Total Annual Burden and Cost for the Federal Government.

Table 2 Index: Total Annual Burden and Cost for the Federal Government			
Table	NSPS Standard(s)	Labor Hours	Annual Cost
Table 2a	NSPS for Secondary Brass and Bronze Production (40 CFR part 60, subpart M)	0	\$0
Table 2b	NSPS for Primary Copper Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart P); Primary Zinc Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart Q); and Primary Lead Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart R)	74	\$2,835
Table 2c	NSPS for Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants (40 CFR part 60, subpart S)	156	\$6,023
Table 2d	NSPS for Ferroalloy Production Facilities (40 CFR part 60, subpart Z)	9	\$354
Total Cost		239	\$9,212

6(d) Estimating the Respondent Universe and Total Burden and Costs

Based on all the information gathered for this ICR, we have estimated that there is a total of 18 existing sources currently subject to the NSPS standards. We have further assumed that no

new sources per year will become subject to the NSPS standards in this ICR over the next three years due to a decrease in the domestic nonferrous metals production resulting in many plants closing its operations and new plants being built.

Number of respondents is calculated using the following table which addresses the three years covered by this ICR.

Number of Respondents						
		Respondents That Submit Reports		Respondents That Do Not Submit Any Reports		
NSPS Standard(s)	Year	(A) Number of New Respondents	(B) Number of Existing Respondents	(C) Number of Existing Respondents That Keep Records but Do Not Submit Reports	(D) Number of Existing Respondents That Are Also New Respondents	(E) Number of Respondents (E=A+B+C-D)
Brass and Bronze Production (subpart M)	1	0	0	5	0	5
	2	0	0	5	0	5
	3	0	0	5	0	5
	Average	0	0	5	0	5
Primary Copper Smelters; Primary Zinc Smelters; and Primary Lead Smelters (subparts P, Q, and R.)	1	0	8	0	0	8
	2	0	8	0	0	8
	3	0	8	0	0	8
	Average	0	8	0	0	8
Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants (subpart S)	1	0	4	0	0	4
	2	0	4	0	0	4
	3	0	4	0	0	4
	Average	0	4	0	0	4
Ferroalloy Production Facilities (subpart Z)	1	0	1	0	0	1
	2	0	1	0	0	1
	3	0	1	0	0	1
	Average	0	1	0	0	1
Total (average)		0	13	5	0	18

To avoid double-counting respondents, column D is subtracted. As shown above, the average Number of Respondents over the three-year period of this ICR is 18. The total number of annual responses per year is calculated using the following table:

Total Annual Responses						
NSPS Standard(s)	(A) Number of New Respondents	(B) Number of Reports for New Respondents	(C) Number of Existing Respondents	(D) Number of Reports for Existing Respondents	(F) Number of Existing Respondents That Keep Records but Do Not Submit Reports	(E) Total Annual Responses E=(AxB)+ (CxD) + F
Brass and Bronze Production (subpart M)	0	5	5	0	5	5
Primary Copper Smelters; Primary Zinc Smelters; and Primary Lead Smelters (subparts P, Q, and R)	0	5	8	2	0	16
Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants (subpart S)	0	5	2	1	0	2
			2	2		4
Ferroalloy Production Facilities (subpart Z)	0	5	1	2	0	2
Total	0		18			29

The number of Total Annual Responses is 29.

The total annual labor costs are \$310,850. Details regarding these estimates may be found in Tables 1a through 2d, attached. Refer to Section 5(d) for a description of the specific tables and the associated burden listed in Table 1 Index: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost.

Note that the total annual capital and O&M costs to the regulated entity are \$131,600. These costs are detailed in Section 6(b)(iii), Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs.

6(e) Bottom Line Burden Hours Burden Hours and Cost Tables

The bottom line burden hours and cost tables for both the Agency and the respondents are attached. The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 169 (rounded) hours per response.

6(f) Reasons for Change in Burden

There is no change in burden from the most recently approved ICR.

6(g) Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 169 hours 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 valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed at 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 Number EPA-HQ-OECA-2006-0706. An electronic version of the public docket is available at <http://www.regulations.gov/> which may be used to obtain a copy of the draft collection of information, submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. When in the system, select **Asearch,** then key in the docket ID number identified in this document. The documents are also available for public viewing at the Enforcement and Compliance Docket and Information Center in the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the Enforcement and Compliance Docket and Information Center Docket is (202) 566-1514. Also, you can send comments to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20503, Attention: Desk Office for EPA. Please include the EPA Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OECA-2006-0706 and OMB Control Number 2060-0110 in any correspondence.

Part B of the Supporting Statement

This part is not applicable because no statistical methods were used in collecting this information.

**Table 1a. Annual Respondent Burden and Cost:
NSPS for Secondary Brass and Bronze Production (40 CFR part 60, subpart M)**

Burden item	(A) Person- hours per occurrence	(B) No. of Occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person- hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondents per year^a	(E) Technical person- hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical person- hours per year (E x 0.1)	(H) Cost,\$^b
1. Applications	N/A							
2. Survey and Studies	N/A							
3. Acquisition, Installation, and Utilization of Technology and Systems	N/A							
4. Reporting Requirements								
A. Read Instructions	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
B. Required Activities								
Initial Performance Test ^c	24	1	24	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Repeat of Performance Test ^d	24	0.2	4.8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Reference Method 5 or 9 ^e	4	1.2	4.8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Monitoring of emissions and systems performance ^f	0.5	365	182.5	5	912.5	45.6	91.3	\$66,383.57
C. Create Information	Included in 4B and 5E							
D. Gather Existing Information	Included in 4B and 5E							
E. Write report								
Notification of actual startup ^e	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00

Burden item	(A) Person- hours per occurrence	(B) No. of Occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person- hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondents per year^a	(E) Technical person- hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical person- hours per year (E x 0.1)	(H) Cost,\$^b
Notification of initial performance test ^f	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Performance test results	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of CMS ^{e,f}	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of anticipated date for conducting the opacity of observations ^{e,f}	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of modification/reconstruction	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Semiannual reports of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance ^g	4	2	8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
5. Recordkeeping Requirements								
A. Read instructions	Included in 4A							
B. Plan activities	Included in 4B							
C. Implement activities	Included in 4B							
D. Develop record system	N/A							
E. Time to enter and transmit information ^h								
Records of startup, shutdowns and malfunction	1.5	1	1.5	5	7.5	0.4	0.8	\$549.93
Records of emissions and	Included in 4B							

Burden item	(A) Person- hours per occurrence	(B) No. of Occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person- hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondents per year^a	(E) Technical person- hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical person- hours per year (E x 0.1)	(H) Cost,\$^b
systems performance								
F. Time to train personnel	N/A							
G. Time for audits	N/A							
Subtotal Labor Burden					920	46.0	92.0	\$66,933.50
TOTAL LABOR BURDEN AND COST (Rounded)					1,058			\$66,934

Assumptions:

- ^a We have assumed that are approximately 5 out of 11 secondary brass and bronze ingots production plants subject to NSPS subpart M. We have further assumed that no new sources will become subject to the rule over the three year period of this ICR.
- ^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$93.09 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$64.13 per hour for Technical labor, and \$39.65 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2003, "Table 10. Private industry, by occupational and industry group." The rates are from column 1, "Total compensation." The rates have been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.
- ^c We have assumed that all existing sources are in compliance with the initial rule requirements.
- ^d We have assumed that 20 percent of initial performance tests must be repeated due to failure.
- ^e Sources are required to use the following Reference Methods (RM) in conducting performance tests, if applicable: 1) RM 5 for particulate matter concentrations and volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas (all subparts); 2) RM 9 for visible emissions observations of opacity.
- ^f Section 60.11 of the General Provisions allows sources to use a continuous opacity monitor (COM) in lieu of Method 9 to determine compliance with the opacity standard. However, we have assumed that all sources are complying with the standard using RM 9.
- ^g Only existing sources using a continuous monitoring system (i.e., a COM or a continuous parameter monitoring system) are required to submit semiannual reports. Therefore, sources subject to NSPS subpart M are not required to submit semiannual reports.
- ^h Sources are required to maintain records of startups, shutdowns and malfunctions including periods where the continuous monitoring system is inoperative, and of emission test results, continuous monitoring system data including, performance test results and other data needed to determine compliance with mass and visible emission limits.

**Table 1b. Annual Respondent Burden and Cost:
NSPS for Primary Copper Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart P), Primary Zinc Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart Q),
and Primary Lead Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart R)**

Burden item	(A) Person- hours per occurrence	(B) No. of occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person- hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondents per year ^a	(E) Technical person hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person- hours per year (Ex0.1)	(H) Cost,\$ ^b
1. Applications	N/A							
2. Survey and Studies	N/A							
3. Acquisition, Installation, and Utilization of Technology and Systems	N/A							
4. Reporting Requirements								
A. Read Instructions	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
B. Required Activities						0	0	
Initial Performance Test ^c	24	1	24	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Repeat of Performance test ^d	24	0.2	4.8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Reference Method 5 or 9 ^e	4	1.2	4.8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Monitoring of operations and emissions ^f	0.5	365	182.5	8	1,460.0	73.0	146.0	\$106,214.27
C. Create Information	Included in 4B and 5E							
D. Gather Existing Information	Included in 4B and 5E							
E. Write report Notification of actual startup ^e	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00

Burden item	(A) Person- hours per occurrence	(B) No. of occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person- hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondents per year ^a	(E) Technical person hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person- hours per year (Ex0.1)	(H) Cost,\$ ^b
Notification of initial Performance test ^f	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Performance test results	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of CMS ^{e,f}	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of anticipated date for conducting the opacity of observations ^{e,f}	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of modification/reconstruction	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Semiannual reports of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance ^g	4	2	8	8	64.0	3.2	6.4	\$4,655.97
5. Recordkeeping Requirements								
A. Read instructions	Included in 4A							
B. Plan activities	Included in 4B							
C. Implement activities	Included in 4B							
D. Develop record system	N/A							
E. Time to enter and transmit information: ^h								
Records of startup, shutdowns and malfunction	1.5	1	1.5	8	12.0	0.6	1.2	\$872.99
Records of monitoring of operations and emissions	Included in 4B							
F. Time to train personnel	N/A							

Burden item	(A) Person- hours per occurrence	(B) No. of occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person- hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondents per year ^a	(E) Technical person hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person- hours per year (Ex0.1)	(H) Cost,\$ ^b
G. Time for audits	N/A							
Subtotal Labor Burden					1,536.0	76.8	153.6	\$111,743.23
TOTAL LABOR BURDEN AND COST (Rounded)						1,766		\$111,743

Assumptions:

^a It is estimated that six primary pyrometallic copper smelters (subpart P), one primary pyrometallurgical zinc smelter (subpart Q), and one primary pyrometallurgical lead smelter (subpart R) are currently subject to the NSPS standards, which total 8 respondents. We have further assumed that no additional sources will become subject to the standard in the next three years.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$93.09 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$64.13 per hour for Technical labor, and \$39.65 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2003, ATable 10. Private industry, by occupational and industry group. @ The rates are from column 1, ATotal compensation. @ The rates have been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

^c We have assumed that all existing sources are in compliance with the initial rule requirements.

^d We have assumed that 20 percent of initial performance tests must be repeated due to failure.

^e Sources are required to use the following Reference Methods (RM) in conducting performance tests, if applicable: 1) RM 5 for particulate matter concentrations and volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas (all subparts); 2) RM 9 for visible emissions observations of opacity. Sources are expected to conduct the visible emissions observation of opacity during the initial performance test.

^f Section 60.11 of the General Provisions allows sources to use a continuous opacity monitor (COM) in lieu of Method 9 to determine compliance with the opacity standard. However, we have assumed that all sources are complying with the standard using RM 9.

^g Only existing sources using a continuous monitoring system (i.e., a COM or a continuous parameter monitoring system) are required to submit semiannual reports. Therefore, sources subject to NSPS subparts P, Q, R and S are required to submit semiannual reports.

^h Sources are required to maintain records of monitoring of operations including startups, shutdowns and malfunctions including periods where the continuous monitoring system is inoperative, emission test results, continuous monitoring system data including, performance test results and other data needed to determine compliance with mass and visible emission limits.

**Table 1c. Annual Respondent Burden and Cost:
NSPS for Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants (40 CFR part 60, subpart S)**

Burden item	(A) Person- hours per occurrence	(B) Number of occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person- hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondent s per year ^a	(E) Technical person- hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person- hours per year (Ex0.1)	(H) Cost,\$ ^b
1. Applications	N/A							
2. Survey and Studies	N/A							
3. Acquisition, Installation, and Utilization of Technology and Systems	N/A							
4. Reporting Requirements								
A. Read Instructions	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
B. Required Activities								
Initial Performance Test ^c	24	1	24	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Monthly Performance test ^d	24	12	288	2	576.0	28.8	57.6	\$41,903.71
Annual Performance test ^d	24	1	24	2	48.0	2.4	4.8	\$3,491.98
Repeat of Performance test ^{c, d}	24	1.3	31.2	4	124.8	6.2	12.5	\$9,076.21
Reference Method 5 or 9 ^e	4	1.2	4.8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Monitoring of operations ^f	0.5	365	182.5	4	730.0	36.5	73.0	\$53,107.14
C. Create Information	Included in 4B and 5E							
D. Gather Existing Information	Included in 4B and 5E							
E. Write report								
Notification of actual startup ^e	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of	2	1	2	2	4.0	0.2	0.4	\$291.00

Burden item	(A) Person- hours per occurrence	(B) Number of occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person- hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondent s per year ^a	(E) Technical person- hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person- hours per year (Ex0.1)	(H) Cost,\$ ^b
performance tests ^{d& f}	2	12	24	2	48.0	2.4	4.8	\$3,491.98
Performance test results ^f	2	12	24	4	96.0	4.8	9.6	\$6,983.95
Notification of CMS ^{e,f}	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of anticipated date for conducting the opacity of observations ^{e,f}	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of modification/reconstruction	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Semiannual reports of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance ^g	4	2	8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
5. Recordkeeping Requirements								
A. Read instructions	Included in 4A							
B. Plan activities	Included in 4B							
C. Implement activities	Included in 4B							
D. Develop record system	N/A							
E. Time to enter and transmit information: ^h								
Records of startup, shutdowns and malfunction	1.5	1	1.5	4	6.0	0.3	0.6	\$436.50
Records of monitoring and	Included in 4B							

Burden item	(A) Person- hours per occurrence	(B) Number of occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person- hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondent s per year ^a	(E) Technical person- hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person- hours per year (Ex0.1)	(H) Cost,\$ ^b
operations								
F. Time to train personnel	N/A							
G. Time for audits	N/A							
Subtotal					1,632.8	81.6	163.3	\$118,782.45
TOTAL LABOR BURDEN AND COST (Rounded)						1,878		\$118,783

Assumptions:

^a It is estimated that there are 23 primary aluminum plants are currently operating nationwide with 91 potlines that produce aluminum, each plant having a paste production plant, and only 17 of these plants having anode bake furnaces. However, only a total of 5 potlines at 4 plants are estimated to be subject to the NSPS standards. However, the Agency has promulgated new standards for the primary aluminum sector, MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) subpart LL. This rule allows sources to comply with the requirements for potroom groups and anode bake furnaces as an alternative to the NSPS requirements. In addition, the MACT rule requirements for anode bake plants are more stringent and superseded the NSPS requirements for such affected facility. Therefore, the burden for complying with the NSPS standard is associated with sources complying with the requirements for potroom groups only. We have further assumed that no additional sources per year will become subject to the NSPS standard in the next three years.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$93.09 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$64.13 per hour for Technical labor, and \$39.65 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2003, Table 10. Private industry, by occupational and industry group. The rates are from column 1, Total compensation. The rates have been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

^c We have assumed that all existing sources are in compliance with the initial rule requirements.

^d The rule requires sources to conduct a monthly performance test after the initial test and requires them to provide a 15 days advance notice of each test, except for the two sources specified in the rule that were allowed to conduct an annual performance test. We have further assumed that only 10 percent of the performance tests will have to be repeated.

^e Sources are required to use the following Reference Methods (RM) in conducting performance tests, if applicable: 1) RM 5 for particulate matter concentrations and volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas; and 2) RM 9 for visible emissions observations of opacity.

^f Section 60.11 of the General Provisions allows sources to use a continuous opacity monitor (COM) in lieu of Method 9 to determine compliance with the opacity standard. However, we have assumed that all sources are complying with the standard using RM 9.

^g Only existing sources using a continuous monitoring system (i.e., a COM or a continuous parameter monitoring system) are required to submit semiannual reports. Therefore, sources subject to NSPS subpart S are required to submit semiannual reports.

^h Sources are required to maintain records of their operations including records of startups, shutdowns and malfunctions, periods where the continuous monitoring system is inoperative, emission test results, performance test results and other operational data needed to determine compliance with mass and visible emission standards.

**Table 1d. Annual Respondent Burden and Cost:
NSPS for Ferroalloy Production Facilities (40 CFR Part 60, subpart Z)**

Burden item	(A) Person- hours per occurrence	(B) Number of occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person- hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondents per year ^a	(E) Technical person- hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical person- hours per year (E x 0.1)	(F) Cost,\$ ^b
1. Applications	N/A							
2. Survey and Studies	N/A							
3. Acquisition, Installation, and Utilization of Technology and Systems	N/A							
4. Reporting Requirements								
A. Read Instructions	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
B. Required Activities						0	0	
Initial Performance Test ^c	24	1	24	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Repeat of Performance test ^d	24	0.2	4.8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Reference Method 5 or 9 ^e	4	1.2	4.8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Monitoring of emissions and systems performance ^f	0.5	365	182.5	1	182.5	9.1	18.3	\$13,276.43
C. Create Information	Included in 4B and 5E							
D. Gather Existing Information	Included in 4B and 5E							
E. Write report								
Notification of actual startup ^e	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of initial	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00

Burden item	(A) Person- hours per occurrence	(B) Number of occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person- hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondents per year ^a	(E) Technical person- hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical person- hours per year (E x 0.1)	(F) Cost,\$ ^b
performance test ^f								
Performance test results	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of CMS ^{e,f}	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of anticipated date for conducting the opacity of observations ^{e,f}	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of modification/reconstruction	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of product change	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Semiannual reports of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance ^h	4	2	8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
5. Recordkeeping Requirements								
A. Read instructions	Included in 4A							
B. Plan activities	Included in 4B							
C. Implement activities	Included in 4B							
D. Develop record system	N/A							
E. Time to enter and transmit information: ⁱ								
Records of startup, shutdowns and malfunction	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	0.1	0.2	\$113.43

Burden item	(A) Person- hours per occurrence	(B) Number of occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person- hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondents per year ^a	(E) Technical person- hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical person- hours per year (E x 0.1)	(F) Cost,\$ ^b
Records of monitoring and operations	Included in 4B							
F. Time to train personnel	N/A							
G. Time for audits	N/A							
Subtotal					184.0	9.2	18.4	\$13,389.86
TOTAL LABOR BURDEN AND COST (Rounded)						212		\$13,390

Assumptions:

^a It is estimated that one of 7 ferroalloy production facilities nationwide is subject to the NSPS subpart Z standards. We have further assumed that no additional sources per year will become subject to the NSPS standard in the next three years.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$93.09 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$64.13 per hour for Technical labor, and \$39.65 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2003, ATable 10. Private industry, by occupational and industry group. @ The rates are from column 1, ATotal compensation. @ The rates have been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

^c We have assumed that all existing sources are in compliance with the initial rule requirements.

^d We have assumed that 20 percent of initial performance tests must be repeated due to failure.

^e Sources are required to use the following Reference Methods (RM) in conducting performance tests, if applicable: 1) RM 5 for particulate matter concentrations and volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas; 2) RM 9 for visible emissions observations of opacity.

^f Section 60.11 of the General Provisions allows sources to use a continuous opacity monitor (COM) in lieu of Method 9 to determine compliance with the opacity standard. However, we have assumed that all sources are complying with the standard using RM 9.

^g We have assumed that the one source will not have a product change over the 3 year period of the ICR.

^h Only existing sources using a continuous monitoring system (i.e., a COM or a continuous parameter monitoring system) are required to submit semiannual reports. Therefore, sources subject to NSPS Subpart Z are required to submit semiannual reports.

ⁱ Sources are required to maintain records of operations including startups, shutdowns and malfunctions, periods where the continuous monitoring system is inoperative, emission test results, and continuous monitoring system data including, performance test results and other data needed to determine compliance with mass and visible emission limits.

**Table 2a. Annual Burden and Cost for The Federal Government:
NSPS for Secondary Brass and Bronze Production (40 CFR part 60, subpart M)**

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
Burden item	Person hours per occurrence	Number of occurrences per plant per year	Person hours per plant per year (C=AxB)	Plants per year ^a	Technical hours per year (E=CxD)	Management hours per year (F=0.05xE)	Clerical-person hours per year (G=0.1xE)	Cost, \$ ^b
Notification of actual startup ^c	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of initial performance test	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Report of performance test results	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of CMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of anticipated date for conducting the opacity of observations	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of modification/reconstruction	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Semiannual reports of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance ^d	4	2	8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Subtotal (Rounded)								\$0.00
Travel Expenses ^e	(1 person x 0 plant/yr x 1 day/plant x \$50 per diem) + (\$400/round trip x 1 round trips/yr) = \$0.00							
TOTAL ANNUAL COST (rounded)	TOTAL ANNUAL COST = \$0							

Assumptions:

^a We have assumed that there are approximately five secondary brass and bronze producers subject to the NSPS subpart M standard and that no new sources will become subject to the NSPS standard in the next three years.

^b This cost is based on the following hourly labor rates times a 1.6 benefits multiplication factor to account for government overhead expenses: \$53.22 for

Managerial (GS-13, Step 5, \$33.26 x 1.6), \$39.49 for Technical (GS-12, Step 1, \$24.68 x 1.6) and \$21.38 Clerical (GS-6, Step 3, \$13.36 x 1.6). These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) A2003 General Schedule@ which excludes locality rates of pay.

^d Only existing sources using a continuous monitoring system (i.e., a COM or a continuous parameter monitoring system) are required to submit semiannual reports. Therefore, sources subject to NSPS Subpart M are not required to submit semiannual reports.

^e The time required to attend a performance test per plant is estimated to be approximately 24 hours (1 day).

**Table 2b. Annual Burden and Cost for The Federal Government:
NSPS for Primary Copper Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart P), Primary Zinc Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart Q),
and Primary Lead Smelters (40 CFR part 60, subpart R)**

Burden item	(A) Person hours per occurrence	(B) Number of occurrences per plant per year	(C) Person hours per plant per year (C=AxB)	(D) Plants per year ^a	(E) Technical hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management hours per year (F=0.05xE)	(G) Clerical- person hours per year (G=0.1xE)	(H) Cost, \$ ^b
Notification of actual startup ^c	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of initial performance test	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Report of performance test results	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of CMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of anticipated date for conducting the opacity of observations	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of modification/reconstruction	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Semiannual reports of excess Emissions and monitoring systems performance ^d	4	2	8	8	64.0	3.2	6.4	\$2,834.50
Subtotal (Rounded)						74		\$2,835
Travel Expenses ^e	(1 person x 0 plant/yr x 1 day/plant x \$50 per diem) + (\$400/round trip x 1 round trips/yr) = \$0.00							
TOTAL ANNUAL COST (rounded)	TOTAL ANNUAL COST = \$2,835							

Assumptions:

^a We have assumed that are approximately six primary copper smelters (subpart P), one primary zinc smelter (subpart Q), and one primary lead smelter (subpart R) subject to the NSPS standard for a total of eight respondents. We have further assumed that there will be no new sources in the next three years.

^b This cost is based on the following hourly labor rates times a 1.6 benefits multiplication factor to account for government overhead expenses: \$53.22 for Managerial (GS-13, Step 5, \$33.26 x 1.6), \$39.49 for Technical (GS-12, Step 1, \$24.68 x 1.6) and \$21.38 Clerical (GS-6, Step 3, \$13.36 x 1.6). These rates are

from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) A2003 General Schedule@ which excludes locality rates of pay.

^c Assumes that all existing sources are in compliance with the initial rule requirements.

^d Only existing sources using a continuous monitoring system (i.e., a COM or a continuous parameter monitoring system) are required to submit semiannual reports. Therefore, sources subject to NSPS subparts P, Q and R are required to submit semiannual reports.

^e The time required to attend a performance test per plant is estimated to be approximately 24 hours (1 day).

**Table 2c. Annual Burden and Cost for The Federal Government:
NSPS for Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants (40 CFR part 60, subpart S)**

Burden item	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
	Person hours per occurrence	Number of occurrences per plant per year	Person hours per plant per year (C=AxB)	Plants per year ^a	Technical hours per year (E=CxD)	Management hours per year (F=0.05xE)	Clerical-person hours per year (G=0.1xE)	Cost, \$ ^b
Notification of actual startup ^c	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of annual or monthly performance tests ^d	2	1	2	2	4.0	0.2	0.4	\$177.16
	2	12	24	2	48.0	2.4	4.8	\$2,125.87
Report of annual or monthly performance test results ^d	2	1	2	2	4.0	0.2	0.4	\$177.16
	2	12	24	2	48.0	2.4	4.8	\$2,125.87
Notification of CMS	2	1	2	0	0			\$0.00
Notification of anticipated date for conducting the opacity of observations	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of modification/reconstruction	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Semiannual reports of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance ^e	4	2	8	4	32.0	1.6	3.2	\$1,417.25
					136	6.8	13.6	\$6,023.31
Subtotal (rounded)						156		\$6,023
Travel Expenses ^f	(1 person x 1 plant/yr x 3 days/plant x \$50 per diem) + (\$400/round trip x 1 round trip/yr) = \$550							
TOTAL ANNUAL COST (rounded)	TOTAL ANNUAL COST = \$6,573							

Assumptions:

^a We have assumed that there are approximately six primary aluminum production subject to NSPS subpart S and that no new sources will become subject to the NSPS standard in the next three years.

^b This cost is based on the following hourly labor rates times a 1.6 benefits multiplication factor to account for government overhead expenses: \$53.22 for Managerial (GS-13, Step 5, \$33.26 x 1.6), \$39.49 for Technical (GS-12, Step 1, \$24.68 x 1.6) and \$21.38 Clerical (GS-6, Step 3, \$13.36 x 1.6). These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) A2003 General Schedule@ which excludes locality rates of pay.

^c Assumes that all existing sources are in compliance with the initial rule requirements.

^d The rule requires sources to conduct a monthly performance test after the initial test and requires them to provide a 15 days advance notice of each test, except for two sources specifically cited in the rule for which the Agency has approved an annual performance test to comply with the NSPS requirements.

^e Only existing sources using a continuous monitoring system (i.e., a COM or a continuous parameter monitoring system) are required to submit semiannual reports. Therefore, sources subject to NSPS subpart S are required to submit semiannual reports.

^f We have assumed that the regulatory agency will be attending at least one performance test per year during the next three years. The time required to attend a performance test per plant is estimated to be approximately 72 hours (3 days).

**Table 2d. Annual Burden and Cost for The Federal Government:
NSPS for Ferroalloy Production Facilities (40 CFR part 60, subpart Z)**

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
Burden item	Person hours per occurrence	Number of occurrences per plant per year	Person hours per plant per year (C=AxB)	Plants per year ^a	Technical hours per year (E=CxD)	Management hours per year (F=0.05xE)	Clerical-person hours per year (G=0.1xE)	Cost, \$ ^b
Notification of actual startup ^c	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of initial performance test	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Report of performance test results	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of CMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of anticipated date for conducting the opacity of observations	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of modification/ Reconstruction	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of product change	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Semiannual reports of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance ^d	4	2	8	1	8.0	0.4	0.8	\$354.31
Subtotal (Rounded)						9		\$354
Travel Expenses ^e	(1 person x 0 plant/yr x 1 day/plant x \$50 per diem) + (\$400/round trip x 1 round trips/yr) = \$0.00							
TOTAL ANNUAL COST (rounded)	TOTAL ANNUAL COST = \$354							

Assumptions:

^a We have assumed that there is 1 ferroalloy production facility subject to NSPS subpart Z and that no new sources will become subject to the NSPS standard in the next three years.

^b This cost is based on the following hourly labor rates times a 1.6 benefits multiplication factor to account for government overhead expenses: \$53.22 for Managerial (GS-13, Step 5, \$33.26 x 1.6), \$39.49 for Technical (GS-12, Step 1, \$24.68 x 1.6) and \$21.38 Clerical (GS-6, Step 3, \$13.36 x 1.6). These rates are

from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) A2003 General Schedule@ which excludes locality rates of pay.

^c Assumes that all existing sources are in compliance with the initial rule requirements.

^d Only existing sources using a continuous monitoring system (i.e., a COM or a continuous parameter monitoring system) are required to submit semiannual reports. Therefore, sources subject to NSPS subpart Z are required to submit semiannual reports.

^e The time required to attend a performance test per plant is estimated to be approximately 24 hours (1 day).