

SUPPORTING STATEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NSPS FOR PETROLEUM REFINERIES FOR WHICH CONSTRUCTION,
RECONSTRUCTION OR MODIFICATION COMMENCED AFTER MAY 14, 2007 (40 CFR
PART 60, SUBPART Ja) (FINAL RULE)

1. Identification of the Information Collection

1(a) Title of the Information collection

NSPS for Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR part 60, subpart Ja). This is a new information collection request (ICR) and the EPA tracking number is 2263.02, OMB Control Number 2060-NEW.

1(b) Short Characterization/Abstract

The EPA is proposing a new subpart, 40 CFR part 60, subpart Ja, that would apply to affected facilities that are constructed, reconstructed, or modified after the date of proposal. The affected facilities include: fluid catalytic cracking units, fluid coking units, delayed coking units, process heaters and other fuel gas combustion devices, and sulfur recovery plants. Emissions limitations would be used to control emissions of particulate matter (PM), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) and/or reduced sulfur compounds (RSC). Work practice standards would apply to depressuring operations and flaring of fuel gases. Plants would also conduct an analysis of any exceedance or discharge of SO₂ emissions that exceeds 500 pounds per day. Plants would be required to prepare written plans to describe monitoring for the flow to an affected flare, methods to minimize emissions from planned startup and shutdown of process units, and procedures for investigating the causes of large flaring events.

Plants would be required to use continuous parameter monitoring systems (CPMS), bag leak detection systems, or continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS), depending on the type of unit, pollutant, and control device. Exemptions are included for low emitters of CO or H₂S. An initial performance test would be required for all affected facilities; some affected facilities using CPMS would be required to conduct more frequent tests. In general, all NSPS recordkeeping and requirements for initial notifications, performance test reports, reports of performance evaluations, and periodic reports of excess emissions would apply. Records of certain information listed in the rule would also be required to demonstrate conformance with specific rule requirements.

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. Section 111 also requires that the Administrator review and, if appropriate, revise such standards every eight years. In the Administrator’s judgment, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur oxides emissions from petroleum refineries cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, NSPS were promulgated for this source category at 40 CFR part 60, subpart J, and new standards are being promulgated for the newest affected sources.

2(b) Practical Utility/Users of the Data

The required notifications are used to inform the Agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the standard. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to check if the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated and that the standard is being met. Performance test reports are needed as these are the Agency’s record of a source’s initial capability to comply with the emission standard, and/or note the operating conditions (maximum hydrogen sulfide levels in the fuel gas) under which compliance was achieved. The semiannual reports are used for problem identification, as a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations.

EPA reduced the reporting frequency for this information from quarterly to semiannually. 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 and achieve compliance with the standards. 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.

3. Nonduplication, Consultations, and Other Collection Criteria

The recordkeeping and reporting requested is required under 40 CFR part 60, subpart Ja. Existing refineries are subject to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in 40 CFR part 60, subpart J and major sources of hazardous air pollutants are subject to maximum available control technology (MACT) standards under 40 CFR part 63 for the control of hazardous air pollutants.

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

The proposed and final rules provided the public with notice of the ICR.

3(c) Consultations

The EPA provided a 60-day public comment period after proposal of the standards for NSPS subpart Ja. All affected parties were given the opportunity to comment on the proposed standards during this period. The EPA considered all of the comments received and incorporated many of them in developing the final standards.

During development of the proposed and promulgated standards, EPA held meetings and conference calls with representatives of petroleum refining companies and their trade associations (National Petroleum Refiners Association and American Petroleum Institute); however, recordkeeping and reporting requirements and related burden estimates were not discussed during these meetings.

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 contained in 40 CFR part 60, subpart Ja or otherwise pertinent to this request violate any of the regulations established by OMB at 5 CFR 1320.6.

3(f) Confidentiality

The required information consists of emissions data and other information that have been determined not to be private. However, 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 (see 40 CFR Part 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 contained in 40 CFR part 60, subpart Ja or otherwise pertinent to this request contain sensitive questions.

4. The Respondents and the Information Requested

4(a) Respondents/SIC Codes

The respondents of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are affected sources at petroleum refineries which commence construction, modification, or reconstruction after May 14, 2007. The SIC code for the respondents affected by the standards is SIC (U.S. Standard Industrial Classification) 2911 which corresponds to the NAICS (The North American Industry Classification System) 324110 for petroleum refineries.

4(b) Information Requested

(i) Data Items

All data in this ICR that are recorded and/or reported are required by the Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR part 60, subpart Ja).

A source must make the following reports:

| Reports for 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja | |
|---|---------------------|
| Construction/reconstruction | 60.7(a)(1) |
| Initial notifications | 60.7 |
| Actual Start-up | 60.7(a)(3) |
| Excess emissions report | 60.7(c), 60.108a(f) |
| Initial performance test results | 60.8(a) |
| Notification of initial performance test | 60.8(d) |
| Demonstration of continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) | 60.7(a)(5) |
| Notification of Compliance status | 60.11(a),(b),(c) |
| Physical or Operational Change | 60.7(a)(4) |
| Periodic start-up, shutdown, malfunction reports | 60.8(c) |
| Written work practice plans/root cause analysis | 60.103a(a)-(b) |

A source must keep the following records:

| Recordkeeping for 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja | |
|---|---------|
| Start-ups, shutdowns, malfunctions, periods where the continuous monitoring system is inoperative | 60.7(b) |
| All reports and notifications | 60.7 |
| Emission test methods and other data needed to determine emissions | 60.104a |

| | |
|--|---------|
| Written plans, information to document conformance with operation and maintenance requirements, bag leak detection system alarms, records of coke burn-off rate, monitoring exemptions, discharges to flare gas system | 60.108a |
|--|---------|

(ii) Respondent Activities

| Respondent Activities |
|---|
| Read instructions. |
| Gather relevant information. |
| Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate CEMS for opacity, or for pressure drop and liquid supply pressure for wet scrubber |
| Perform initial performance test, Reference Method 1-6, 8-11, 15. |
| 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. |

Continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) information collection is automated and may be submitted electronically. In any event, hard copy reports from the CEMS information may easily be generated from a computer. It is estimated that 70% of the responses to this ICR can be collected electronically.

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. |
| Conduct on-site inspections as 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 (Aerometric Information Retrieval System) Facility Subsystem (AFS) database. |

5(b) Collection Methodology and Management

Following notification of startup, the reviewing authority might inspect the source to check if 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 obtained during periodic visits by Agency personnel from records maintained by the respondents are tabulated and published for internal Agency use in compliance and enforcement programs. The quarterly reports 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 AFS, which is operated and maintained by EPA’s Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. AFS is EPA’s database for the collection, maintenance, and retrieval of compliance and annual emission inventory data for over 100,000 industrial and government-owned facilities. EPA uses AFS for tracking air pollution compliance and enforcement by State and local 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 NSPS must be retained by the owner or operator for two years.

5(c) Small Entity Flexibility

A majority of the affected facilities are large entities (e.g., large businesses). However, the impact on small entities (i.e., small businesses) was taken into consideration during the development of the regulation. The recordkeeping and reporting requirements were selected within the context of subpart Ja and the specific process equipment and pollutants. Due to technical considerations involving the process operations and the types of control equipment employed, the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are the same for both small and large entities. The Agency considers these requirements the minimum needed to ensure compliance and, therefore, cannot reduce them further for small entities. To the extent that larger businesses can use economies of scale to reduce their burden, the overall burden will be reduced.

5(d) Collection Schedule

The specific frequency for each information collection activity within this request is shown on Table 2: Industry Burden from Recordkeeping and Reporting - NSPS Subpart Ja.

6. Estimating the Burden and Cost of the Collection

Table 2 documents the computation of individual burdens for the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry for the Subpart 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. Where appropriate, specific tasks and major assumptions have been identified. 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 5,340 (Total Labor Hours from Table 2). These hours are based on Agency studies and background documents from the development of the standards, 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 a Technical Labor Rate of \$90.12 (composite rate of \$42.92 + 110% overhead) per hour. This rate is from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Employment Statistics: May 2006 Employment and Wage Estimates*. The rate is a weighted average of the mean wage rates for Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Codes for Environmental Engineers (SOC 17-2081, \$38.29 per hour, 89 percent of composite), General and Operations Managers (SOC 11-1021, \$57.58 per hour, 7 percent of composite), and Office and Administrative Support Occupations (SOC 43-0000, \$17.46 per hour, 4 percent of composite) for NAICS 324 (Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing). The composite wage rate has been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

(ii) Estimating Capital and Operations and Maintenance Costs

The type of industry costs associated with the information collection activity in the regulations are labor and Continuous Emissions Monitoring. The capital/startup costs are one-time costs when a facility becomes subject to the standards. The annual operation and maintenance costs are the ongoing costs to maintain the monitor and other costs such as photocopying and postage. The capital costs and the operation and maintenance costs for this ICR are the costs associated with the required CEMS.

(iii) Capital/Start-up vs. Operating and Maintenance (O&M) Costs

The capital costs of the required CEMS are estimated to be \$140,000 per CEMS (\$19,000 annualized capital cost). Assuming that 6 plants become subject to subpart Ja per year, there are 18 affected plants over three years. We estimate that there will be 124 subject process units at these 18 plants, or an average of 7 process units per plant. Assuming there are 0.9 CEMS per process unit or 6 CEMS per plant, capital costs are estimated for 108 CEMS, for a total annualized capital cost of \$2,052,000 per year. There are no other capital costs associated with this information collection.

The total annual operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for this ICR are \$1,117,440. This is based on an average of 6 CEMS per refinery and an annual operating cost of \$15,520 per year per CEMS. The total number of affected refineries in the second year, 12, was used as an approximation for the average number of affected refineries over three years.

The average annual cost for capital/startup, and operation and maintenance costs to industry over the next three years of the ICR is estimated to be \$3,169,440.

6(c) Estimating Agency Burden and Cost

The only costs to the Agency are those costs associated with analysis of the reported information. Publication and distribution of the information are part of the AFS program. Examination of records to be maintained by the respondents will occur as part of the periodic inspection of sources, which is part of EPA’s overall compliance and enforcement program.

The average annual Agency cost during the 3 years of the ICR is estimated to be \$67,085 (see Table 1: Average Annual EPA Resource Requirements Resulting From NSPS Subpart Ja). This cost is based on the average hourly labor rate at a GS-12, Step 1 (\$26.53), times a 1.6 benefits multiplication factor to account for government overhead expenses for a total of \$42.45. These rates are from OPM’s “2006 General Schedule” which excludes locality rates of pay. Details upon which this estimate is based appear in Table 1.

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

| Respondent Universe | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Regulation Citation | (A) No. of New Sources/ Year | (B) No. of Initial Reports for New Sources | (C) No. of Existing Sources | (D) No. of Reports for Existing Sources | (E) Total Annual Responses (AxB) +(Cx D) |
| First year after proposal | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 24 |
| Second year after proposal | 6 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 36 |
| Third year after proposal | 6 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 48 |

Assuming that 6 plants become subject each year, the number of total respondents in the second year is 12. This number is the sum of Column A and Column C of the second row in the Respondent Universe table above. The number represents the number of existing sources (i.e., refineries) plus the number of new sources averaged over the three-year period.

The number of Total Annual Responses in the second year is 36. This is the number in Column E of the second row in the Respondent Universe table. The total annual labor costs are \$481,249. Details upon which this estimate is based appear in Table 2: Annual burden of reporting and recordkeeping requirements as a result of NSPS subpart Ja.

The total annual capital and O&M costs to the regulated entity are \$3,169,440. These costs are detailed in section 6(b)(iii), Capital/Start-up vs. Operating and Maintenance (O&M) Costs.

6(e) Bottom Line Burden Hours And Cost Tables

The bottom line burden hours and cost tables for both the Agency and the respondents are attached.

6(f) Reasons for Change in Burden

The burden presented in this ICR is for new monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements associated with proposed 40 CFR part 60, subpart Ja. This burden has not been estimated in a previous ICR.

6(g) Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 148 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 currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR Part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

To comment on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including the use of automated collection techniques, EPA has established a public docket for this ICR under Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2007-0011, which is available for online viewing at www.regulations.gov, or in person viewing at the Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center in the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution

Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 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 Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center is (202) 566-1742. An electronic version of the public docket is available at www.regulations.gov. This site can be used to submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the public docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. When in the system, select “search,” then key in the Docket ID Number identified above. Also, you can send comments to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20503, Attention: Desk Officer for EPA. Please include the EPA Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2007-0011 and OMB Control Number 2060-NEW 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 1: AVERAGE ANNUAL EPA RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS RESULTING FROM NSPS SUBPART Ja

| Activity | (A) EPA hours/ Occurrence | (B) Occurrences/ plant/year | (C) ^a EPA hours/ plant year | (D) Plants/ year ^b | (E) ^c EPA hours/ year |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| <u>New Plants:</u> | 24 | 6 | 144 | 6 | 864 |
| Initial Performance Tests | | | | | |
| Repeat Performance Tests ^c | 24 | 1.2 | 28.2 | 6 | 172.8 |
| Report Review | 2 | 7 | 14 | 6 | 84 |
| Notification of construction | | | | | |
| Notification of anticipated startup | 0.5 | 7 | 3.5 | 6 | 21 |
| Notification of actual startup | 0.5 | 7 | 3.5 | 6 | 21 |
| Notification of initial test | 0.5 | 7.2 | 3.6 | 6 | 21.6 |
| Review test results | 8 | 7.2 | 57.6 | 6 | 345.6 |
| <u>Existing Plants:</u> | 4.2 | 2 | 8.4 | 6 | 50 |
| Emission Reports | | | | | |
| TOTAL ANNUAL HOURS | | | | | 1,580 |

Salary:^e

(1,580 hours/year * \$42.45/hour) = \$67,085/year

TOTAL ANNUAL COST = \$67,085

^a A * B = C

^b C * D = E

^c Assume 20% of initial performance tests must be repeated due to failure

^d Estimate an hourly wage of \$26.53 plus 60% overhead expense which equals \$42.45.

TABLE 2: INDUSTRY BURDEN FROM RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING - NSPS SUBPART Ja^a

| | Hours per Occurrence (A) | Occurrences/ respondent/ year (B) | Hours/ respondent/ year (C = A * B) | Responses per year (D) | Total Labor Hours per year (E = C * D) | Cost per year ^b (F) |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. APPLICATIONS | Not Applicable | | | | | |
| 2. SURVEY AND STUDIES | | | | | | |
| Flare Management Plan | 160 | 1 | 160 | 6 | 960 | \$86,516.64 |
| Root Cause Analysis | 40 | 4 | 160 | 6 | 960 | \$86,516.64 |
| 3. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS | | | | | | |
| A. <u>Read Instructions</u> | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | \$540.73 |
| B. Required Activities | | | | | | |
| Initial Performance test | 40 | 6 ^c | 320 | 6 | 1,920 | \$173,033.28 |
| Repeat Performance test ^d | 40 | 1.6 | 64 | 6 | 384 | \$34,606.66 |
| Relative Accuracy Test | 24 | 6 ^c | 192 | 6 | 57.6 ^e | \$5,191.00 |
| CEMS Audits (RAA or CGA) | 36 | 6 ^c | 288 | 6 | 86.4 ^e | \$7,786.50 |
| C. <u>Create Information</u> | | | | | | |
| D. <u>Gather Existing Information</u> | Included in 3B | | | | | |
| E. <u>Write Report</u> | Included in 3E | | | | | |
| Notification of construction or reconstruction | 2 | 7 ^c | 14 | 6 | 84 | \$7,570.21 |
| Notification of anticipated startup | 2 | 7 ^c | 14 | 6 | 84 | \$7,570.21 |
| Notification of actual startup | 2 | 7 ^c | 14 | 6 | 84 | \$7,570.21 |
| Notification of initial performance test | 2 | 7 ^c | 14 | 6 | 84 | \$7,570.21 |
| Report of performance test | Included in 3B | | | | | |
| Semiannual Excess Emission Reports | 8 | 2 | 16 | 12 | 192 | \$17,303.33 |
| 4. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS | | | | | | |

| | Hours per Occurrence (A) | Occurrences/ respondent/ year (B) | Hours/ respondent/ year (C = A * B) | Responses per year (D) | Total Labor Hours per year (E = C * D) | Cost per year ^b (F) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| A. <u>Read Instructions</u> | Included in 3A | | | | | |
| B. <u>Plan Activities</u> | Included in 3B | | | | | |
| C. <u>Implement Activities</u> | Included in 3B | | | | | |
| D. <u>Develop Record System</u> | Not Applicable | | | | | |
| E. <u>Time to Enter Information</u> | | | | | | |
| Records of operating parameters | 0.25 | 350 ^f | 87.5 | 12 | 1,050 | \$94,627.58 |
| F. Train Personnel | Not Applicable | | | | | |
| G. Audits | Not Applicable | | | | | |
| 5. TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN | | | | | 5,340 | \$481,248.81 |
| 6. CAPITAL/O&M COSTS | | | | | | |
| Annualized Capital Cost | | | | | | \$2,052,000 |
| Annual O&M Cost | | | | | | \$1,117,440 |
| Total Annual Capital and O&M Cost | | | | | | \$3,169,440 |

^a Assume that there are approximately 18 plants (respondents) which become subject over a 3-year period. The number of new sources per year equals 6. In the second year, assume the number of existing sources (i.e., sources becoming subject to the rule in the first year) is 6 and the number of new sources is 6.

^b Assume an hourly wage of \$42.92 plus 110 percent overhead costs which equals \$90.12. This amount was multiplied by the hours per year in Column E.

^c Assume that there are about 124 process units at the 18 plants that become subject over a 3-year period. The average number of process units per plant (respondent) is about 7. Assume 0.9 CEMS are needed per process unit, or 6 CEMS per plant (respondent).

^d Assume 20% of initial performance tests must repeat due to failure.

^e Person-hours and annual cost are estimated to be 5% of the time that a CEMS is in operation. (E= .05Cx D)

^f Assume operation 350 days per year as specified in the NSPS review document.