

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**NSPS FOR STEEL PLANTS: ELECTRIC ARC FURNACES AND ARGON OXYGEN  
DECARBONIZATION VESSELS (40 CFR PART 60, SUBPARTS AA AND AAa)  
(Renewal)**

**1. Identification of the Information Collection**

**1(a) Title of the Information Collection**

**NSPS for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon Oxygen Decarbonization Vessels (40 CFR Part 60, Subparts AA and AAa) (Renewal), EPA ICR Number 1060.15, OMB Control Number 2060-0038**

**1(b) Short Characterization/Abstract**

The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon Oxygen Decarbonization Vessels (40 CFR part 60, subparts AA and AAa) (Renewal) were proposed on October 21, 1974 (39 FR 37466), and promulgated on September 23, 1975 (40 CFR 43850). These regulations apply to existing and new facilities in steel plants that produce carbon, alloy, or specialty steels: electric arc furnaces (EAFs) and dust handling systems. New facilities include those that commenced construction, modification or reconstruction after the date of proposal and on or before August 17, 1983.

A review of NSPS subpart AA in 1980 resulted in the promulgation of a new standard (NSPS subpart AAa). The review of NSPS subpart AA found that fugitive emissions capture technology had improved since promulgation of NSPS subpart AA, and that argon-oxygen decarburization (AOD) vessels are a significant source of particulates in specialty steel shops. NSPS subpart AAa was proposed on August 17, 1983, and promulgated on October 31, 1984. It established new standards applicable to EAFs, AOD vessels, and dust handling systems constructed, modified, or reconstructed after August 17, 1983. Subsequently, the EPA amended NSPS subparts AA and Aa to provide monitoring flexibility to sources. On March 2, 1999, the Agency approved daily shop opacity observations as an alternative to static pressure monitoring at an EAF with a direct shell evacuation system, and clarified some definitions. On February 22, 2005, the Agency approved the use of bag leak detection systems couple with daily shop opacity observations as an alternative to continuous opacity monitoring. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subparts AA and AAa.

In general, all NSPS standards require initial notifications, performance tests, and periodic reports by the owners/operators of the affected facilities. They 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 affected facilities subject to NSPS.

Any owner/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.

Based on our consultations with industry representatives, there are an average of two affected facilities at each plant site and that each plant site has only one respondent (i.e., the owner/operator of the plant site).

Over the next three years, an average of 97.5 respondents per year will be subject to the standard, and one additional respondent over the three year period will become subject to the standard.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved the currently active Information Collection Request (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 eight years.

In the Administrator's judgment, particulate matter emissions from electric arc furnaces, argon-oxygen decarburization (AOD) vessels, and dust handling systems cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, the NSPS standards were promulgated for this source category at 40 CFR part 60, subparts AA and AAa.

### **2(b) Practical Utility/Users of the Data**

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements in the standards ensure compliance with the applicable regulations which were promulgated in accordance with the Clean Air Act. The collected information is also used for targeting inspections and as evidence in legal proceedings.

Performance tests are required in order to determine an affected facility's initial capability to comply with the emission standards. Continuous emission monitors are used to ensure compliance with the standards at all times. During the performance test a record of the operating parameters under which compliance was achieved may be recorded and used to determine compliance in place of a continuous emission monitor.

The notifications required in the standards 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 operated, that leaks are being detected and repaired, and that standards are being met. The performance test may also be observed.

The required semiannual reports are used to determine periods of excess emissions, identify problems at the facility, verify operation/maintenance procedures and for compliance determinations.

### **3. Non-duplication, Consultations, and Other Collection Criteria**

The requested recordkeeping and reporting are required under 40 CFR part 60, subparts AA and AAa.

#### **3(a) Non-duplication**

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 its 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 (74 FR 32580) on July 8, 2009. No comments were received on the burden published in the Federal Register.

#### **3(c) Consultations**

The Agency has consulted industry experts and internal data sources to project the

number of affected facilities and industry growth over the next three years. The primary source of information as reported by industry, in compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting provisions in the standard, is the AFS (Air Facility System) 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 97.5 respondents are currently subject to the regulation, and one additional respondent will become subject to the regulation over the next three years.

Industry trade associations 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 respond after a thorough review of comments received since the last ICR renewal as well as those submitted in response to the first Federal Register notice. 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 proper operation and maintenance of control equipment and the possibility of detecting violations would be less likely.

### **3(e) General Guidelines**

These reporting or recordkeeping requirements do not violate any of the regulations promulgated by OMB under 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**

The reporting or recordkeeping requirements in the standard do not include sensitive questions.

#### 4. The Respondents and the Information Requested

##### 4(a) Respondents/NAICS Codes

The respondents of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are within the United States Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 3312: Steel Works, Blast Furnaces (Including Coke Ovens), and Rolling Mills (except coke ovens not integrated with steel mills) which corresponds to the year 1997, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 331111, Iron and Steel Mills.

##### 4(b) Information Requested

###### (i) Data Items

In this ICR, all the data that is recorded or reported is required by 40 CFR part 60, subparts AA and AAa.

A source must make the following reports:

<b>Reports for 40 CFR part 60, subparts AA and AAa</b>	
Notification of date of construction/reconstruction	60.7(a)(1)
Notification of demonstration of compliance with the particulate matter standard	60.276(c)
Notification of actual startup	60.7(a)(3)
Notification of initial performance test	60.8(d)
Report of performance test results	60.8 (a)
Notification of demonstration of the continuous monitoring system performance commences	60.7(a)(5)
Notification of procedures to be followed during performance tests if emissions is combined with non-affected facilities	60.276(b)(2)
Physical or operational change	60.7(a)(4)
Use of opacity or visible emissions observations during performance test	60.7(a)(6-7)
Provide semiannual reports of operational values that exceed (i.e., furnace static pressure, fan motor amperes) or are below (i.e., flow rates) those established during the performance test, and of all shop opacity observations in excess of the emission limit	60.7(c), 60.276(a), 60.276(d), 60.276 a(c), 60.276a (g)

A source must keep the following records:

<b>Recordkeeping for 40 CFR part 60, subparts AA and Aa</b>	
Startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, periods where the continuous monitoring system is inoperative.	60.7(b)
Furnace static pressure measurements or daily observations of shop opacity by a certified visible emission observer if EAF is equipped with a direct shell evacuation system (DEC).	60.273(d), 60.274(f), 60.276(d), 60.274a (f)
Daily records of operational parameters, such as time and duration of each charge, time and duration of each tap, flow rate data, pressure data.	60.274(a-b), 60.274a (b)
Note deficiencies during monthly control system fan motor amperes operational status check.	60.274(f), 60.274a (f)
Maintain a file of all measurements including, performance test measurements, and all other information required by this part recorded in a permanent file suitable for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least two years.	60.7(f), 60.276a (a)
Record of time and duration of each charge and tap (NSPS subpart AA only).	60.274(a)

### Electronic Reporting

Some of the respondents are using monitoring equipment that automatically records parameter data. Although personnel at the affected facility must still evaluate the data, internal automation has significantly reduced the burden associated with monitoring and recordkeeping at a plant site.

Also, regulatory agencies in cooperation with the respondents continue to create reporting systems to transmit data electronically. However, electronic reporting systems are still not widely used. At this time, it is estimated that approximately 10 percent of the respondents use electronic reporting.

### **(ii) Respondent Activities**

<b>Respondent Activities</b>
Read instructions.
Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a compliance monitoring system (CMS) for the measurement of daily monitoring of the opacity of visible emissions.
Daily monitoring of operations includes time and duration of each charge, time and duration of each tap, flow rate data and pressure data.

<b>Respondent Activities</b>
Daily emissions monitoring includes stack emissions monitoring using a continuous opacity monitor or bag leak detection systems couple with opacity shop observations, if the source has an EAF equipped with a direct shell evacuation system (DEC) and uses a negative pressure baghouse; and fugitive emissions monitoring using a furnace static pressure monitoring device or by electing to perform shop opacity observations using a certified visible emissions observer, if the source has an EAF equipped with a DEC.
Conduct monthly operational status inspections of the equipment that is important in the performance of the capture system (i.e., pressure sensors, dampers and its switches) and should include observations of the physical appearance of the system (i.e., presence of holes in ductwork, and fan erosion).
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.

Currently, sources are using monitoring equipment that provides parameter data in an automated way (e.g., flow rate indicators); however, personnel at the facility still need to evaluate the data. However, 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, electronically reporting systems are still not widely used by the regulatory agencies.

## **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.

<b>Agency Activities</b>
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 could 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 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 data for approximately 125,000 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/operator for two years.

### **5(c) Small Entity Flexibility**

The majority of the sources subject to NSPS subparts AA and AAa can be considered small businesses. However, the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are the same for both small and large minimills since the process operations and the types of control equipment employed by them are similar, independently of their size. In addition, EPA reduced the reporting frequency for this information from quarterly to semiannually in a December 1990 Federal Register notice to reduce the impact of reporting burden on small businesses. The reduction in reporting frequency was respondent to OMB's previous questions regarding the need for quarterly versus semiannual reporting. In EPA's 1979 Review of Standards of Performance for Electric Arc Furnaces in the Steel Industry, it was noted that approximately 84 percent of the facilities subject to the standards were small entities<sup>1</sup>. It is assumed that 84 percent of the current respondents subject to standards (or 82 of the 97.8 respondents) are small

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<sup>1</sup> *Review of Standards of Performance for Electric Arc Furnaces in Steel Industry*. EPA-450 3-79-033. October, 1979.



entities.

### **5(d) Collection Schedule**

The specific frequency for each information collection activity within this request is shown in below Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost - NSPS for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels (40 CFR part 60, subparts AA and AAa) (Renewal).

## **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. 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 60,745 ( Total Labor Hours from Table 1, attached). The recordkeeping hours shown below in Table 1 are 56,994. The reporting requirement hours shown in Table 1 are 3,751. 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:

Managerial	\$114.77 (\$54.65 + 110%)
Technical	\$97.59 (\$46.47 + 110%)
Clerical	\$48.26 (\$22.98 + 110%)

These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2009, "Table 2. Civilian Workers, 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.

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

The type of industry costs associated with the information collection activities in the subject standards 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 monitors and other costs such as photocopying and postage.

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

<b>Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&amp;M) Costs</b>						
(A) Continuous Monitoring Device	(B) Capital/Startup Cost for One Respondent	(C) Number of New Respondents	(D) Total Capital/Startup Cost, (B X C)	(E) Annual O&M Costs for One Respondent	(F) Number of Respondents with O&M	(G) Total O&M, (E X F)
Continuous Opacity Monitors	\$25,000	0	\$0	\$7,500	25.8	\$193,500
Furnace Static Pressure Monitors	\$300	0.3	\$90	\$0	50.6	\$0
Volumetric Flow Rate Monitor	\$18,000	0.3	\$5,400	\$0	97.8	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>			\$5,490			\$193,500

The total capital/startup costs for this ICR are \$5,490. This is the total of column D in the above table.

The total operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for this ICR are \$193,500. This is the total of column G. This is based on the assumptions that: 40 percent of respondents using negative baghouses (39.1), 66 percent (25.8) of these use COMS to measure stack emissions and 33 percent (12.9) have elected to use the alternative option of using BLDS monitoring couple with visible emissions observations instead of using COMS; 51.7 percent (50.6) of respondents have elected to comply with the fugitive emissions monitoring requirements by measuring the furnace static pressure continuously; all respondents (97.8) are required to installed flow rate monitors as part of the monitoring of operations rule requirements; and that the operating and maintenance costs associated with the pressure and flow monitors are negligible.

The total respondent costs in block 14 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 is estimated to be \$198,990. The continuous monitoring costs that are included in this section consist only of those capital start-up and O&M costs that a source incurs as a result of the standard. Some continuous monitoring costs may not be included in this section. For instance, if a particular industry typically utilizes a control device that must have a continuous monitor (e.g., temperature, pressure drop, etc.) to function properly, and the recordation of additional measurements beyond the minimum are required by the standard, then there is no capital startup or O&M cost, but there is a labor cost to record the additional readings. Such a cost would not appear in this section, but in the industry burden section 6(d) below.

### **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 \$80,537.

This cost is based on the average hourly labor rate as follows:

Managerial	\$61.36 (GS-13, Step 5, \$38.35 + 60%)
Technical	\$45.52 (GS-12, Step 1, \$28.45 + 60%)
Clerical	\$24.64 (GS-6, Step 3, \$15.40 + 60%)

These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2009 General Schedule, which excludes locality rates of pay. The rates have been increased by 60% to account for the benefit packages available to government employees. Details upon which this estimate is based appear below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden – NSPS for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels (40 CFR part 60, subparts AA and AAa) (Renewal).

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

Based on our research for this ICR, on average over the next three years, approximately 97.5 existing respondents will be subject to the standard. It is estimated that one additional respondent over the three year period will become subject. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below, is 97.8 per year.

The number of respondents is calculated using the following table that addresses the three years covered by this ICR.

<b>Number of Respondents</b>					
	Respondents That Submit Reports		Respondents That Do Not Submit Any Reports		
Year	(A) Number of New Respondents <sup>1</sup>	(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)
1	0.3	97.2	0	0	97.5
2	0.3	97.5	0	0	97.8
3	0.3	97.8	0	0	98.1
Average	0.3	97.5	0	0	97.8

<sup>1</sup> New respondents include sources with constructed, reconstructed and modified affected facilities.

Column D is subtracted to avoid double-counting respondents. As shown above, the average Number of Respondents over the three year period of this ICR is 97.8.

The total number of annual responses per year is calculated using the following table:

<b>Total Annual Responses</b>				
(A) Information Collection Activity	(B) Number of Respondents	(C) Number of Responses	(D) Number of Existing Respondents That Keep Records But Do Not Submit Reports	(E) Total Annual Responses E=(BxC)+D
Notification of actual startup	0.3	1	0	0.3
Notification of construction/ modification	0.3	1	0	0.3
Notification of performance test	0.3	1	0	0.3
Reports of performance test results	0.3	1.2	0	0.36
Semiannual reports	97.8	2	0	195.6
			Total	196.86

The number of Total Annual Responses is 197 (rounded).

The total annual labor costs are \$5,712,985. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels (40 CFR part 60, subparts AA and AAa) (Renewal).

The total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entities are \$198,990. The cost calculations are detailed in Section 6(b)(iii), Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs.

The average annual Agency burden and cost over next three years is estimated to be 1,814 labor hours at a cost of \$80,537. See Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden – NSPS for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels (40 CFR part 60, subparts AA and AAa) (Renewal).

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

The detailed bottom line burden hours and cost calculations for the respondents and the Agency are shown in Tables 1 and 2 attached, respectively, and summarized below.

#### **(i) Respondent Tally**

The total annual labor hours are 60,745. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels (40 CFR part 60, subparts AA and AAa) (Renewal). . Furthermore, the annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 308.4 hours per response.

The total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entity are \$198,990. The cost calculations are detailed in Section 6(b)(iii), Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs.

#### **(ii) The Agency Tally**

The average annual Agency burden and cost over next three years is estimated to be 1,815 labor hours at a cost of \$80,537. See below Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden – NSPS for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels (40 CFR part 60, subparts AA and AAa) (Renewal).

### **6(f) Reasons for Change in Burden**

There are no changes in the regulatory requirements and there is no significant industry growth. However, there is an increase in burden hours and number of responses from the most recently approved ICR due to an increase in the number of respondents. The new number of respondents accounted for the one new source that will become subject to the rule since the last ICR period. Further, the change in labor costs for industry and EPA is due to the use of more current labor rates. The decrease in annual O&M costs reflects a change made to account for a calculation error made in estimating the number of respondents that use COMS to measure stack emissions and the increase in total capital/startup costs is due to a calculation error in estimating the total costs for volumetric flow rate monitors for new sources.

## **6(g) Burden Statement**

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 308.4 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 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-2009-0441. 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 "search," 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 docket center is (202) 566-1752. 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 Officer for EPA. Please include the EPA Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OECA-2009-0441 and OMB Control Number 2060-0038 in any correspondence.

## **Part B of the Supporting Statement**

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