

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT**  
**NESHAP FOR GOLD MINE ORE PROCESSING AND PRODUCTION SOURCES**  
**(40 CFR PART 63, SUBPART EEEEEEE) (PROPOSED RULE)**  
**EPA ICR NUMBER 2383.01**

**PART A**

**1.0 Identification of the Information Collection**

*(a) Title and Number of the Information Collection.*

“NESHAP for Gold Mine Ore Processing and Production Sources (40 CFR part 63, subpart EEEEEEE.” This is a new information collection request (ICR) and the EPA tracking number is 2383.01 (OMB Control Number 2060-NEW).

*(b) Short Characterization.*

This ICR covers information collection requirements in the proposed NESHAP for gold mine ore processing and production sources (40 CFR part 63, subpart EEEEEEE). Potential respondents are owners or operators of all gold mine ore processing and production facilities that use ore pretreatment, carbon processes, and non-carbon concentrate processes. The owner or operator of an existing facility would be required to comply with this rule no later than 2 years after publication of the final rule in the Federal Register. A new affected source would be required to comply by the date of publication of the final rule in the Federal Register or upon startup of the affected source, whichever occurs later.

The owners or operators of gold mine ore processing facilities subject to the NESHAP would be required to meet mercury emission limits. Facilities with existing ore pretreatment processes would be required to meet a mercury emission limit of 149 pounds of mercury per million tons of ore processed (lb/million tons) of ore processed, and new sources would need to meet a limit of 149 lb/million tons of ore processed. Facilities with existing carbon processes would be required to meet a mercury emission limit of 2.6 lb/ton of concentrate, and new sources would need to meet a limit of 0.14 lb/ton of concentrate, or as an alternative, demonstrate that they achieve at least 97 percent control efficiency for mercury. Facilities with existing non-carbon concentrate processes would be required to meet a mercury emission limit of 0.25 lb/ton of concentrate processed, and new sources would need to meet a limit of 0.20

lb/ton of concentrate processed.

Testing requirements would include annual mercury emissions tests of process stacks at affected sources. Monitoring requirements for roasters would include either continuous monitoring of mercury emissions from roaster stacks or weekly samples of mercury concentration. If the weekly sampling option is chosen, facilities would also be required to perform parametric monitoring of the mercuric chloride scrubbers on roasters. We are proposing three options for processes controlled by carbon adsorbers: (1) sampling of the exit stream from the carbon bed for mercury, (2) sampling the carbon for adsorbed mercury, and (3) replacing the bed at specified intervals based on historical data on carbon bed life. The inlet to the carbon adsorber would also be monitored for temperature. For wet scrubbers, we are proposing that the water flow rate and scrubber pressure drop be monitored. All controlled device parameters would be maintained at levels established during the performance test. Facilities in Nevada already perform annual sampling and analysis for mercury using EPA Method 29; consequently, those facilities would not incur any additional stack testing burden under this proposed rule. In addition, facilities already routinely monitor scrubber pressure drop and water flow rate, as well as the gas inlet temperature into carbon adsorbers.

The owner or operator of an existing or new affected source would be required to prepare and submit an initial notification of applicability and an initial notification of compliance status. Each owner or operator of an affected source would be required to keep records to document compliance with the mercury emission limits and also maintain records of all monitoring data and specified process throughput data. If a deviation from the rule requirements occurs, an affected source would be required to submit a compliance report for that semi-annual reporting period.

## **2. Need For and Use of the Collection**

### *(a) Need/Authority for the Collection.*

Section 112(c)(6) of the CAA requires that EPA list categories and subcategories of sources assuring that sources accounting for not less than 90 percent of the aggregate emissions of each of the seven specified HAP, including mercury are subject to standards under section 112(d)(2) or (d)(4). The seven HAP specified in section 112 (c) (6) are as follows: alkylated lead compounds, polycyclic organic matter, hexachlorobenzene, mercury, polychlorinated

biphenyls, 2,3,7,9-tetrachlorodibenzofurans, and 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin. Congress targeted these HAP for regulation because of their persistence and tendency to bioaccumulate in the environment. These HAPs are also associated with adverse health effects such as nervous system damage and reproductive effects. We published an initial list of source categories under CAA section 112(c)(6) on April 10, 1998 (63 FR 17838). We are adding gold mine ore processing facilities to this list of source categories under CAA section 112(c)(6) solely on the basis of mercury emissions.

The proposed standards for mercury are based on the performance of MACT because standards established under CAA section 112(d)(2) must reflect performance of MACT. The MACT-based regulation can be based on the emissions reductions achievable through application of measures, processes, methods, systems, or techniques including, but not limited to: (1) reducing the volume of, or eliminating emissions of, such pollutants through process changes, substitutions of materials, or other modifications; (2) enclosing systems or processes to eliminate emissions; (3) collecting, capturing, or treating such pollutants when released from a process, stack, storage or fugitive emission point; (4) design, equipment, work practices, or operational standards as provided in section 112(h) of the CAA; or (5) a combination of the above.

The MACT floor is the minimum control level allowed for National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) developed pursuant to 112(d)(2) and is defined under CAA section 112(d)(3). For new sources, MACT standards cannot be less stringent than the emission control achieved in practice by the best-controlled similar source, as determined by the Administrator. The MACT standards for existing sources can be less stringent than standards for new sources, but they cannot be less stringent than the average emission limitation achieved by the best performing 12 percent of existing sources in the category or subcategory (for which the Administrator has emission information) or the best performing 5 sources for categories or subcategories with fewer than 30 sources.

Certain records and reports are necessary for the Administrator to confirm the compliance status of affected sources, identify any new or reconstructed sources subject to the standards, and confirm that the standards are being achieved on a continuous basis. These recordkeeping and reporting requirements are specifically authorized by section 114 of the Clean

Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7414) and set out in the part 63 NESHAP General Provisions. Under part 63, the owner or operator must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

*(b) Use/Users of the Data.*

The information will be used by the delegated authority (State agency or Regional Administrator if there is no delegated State agency) to ensure that the emissions limits and other requirements are being achieved. Based on review of the recorded information at the site and the reported information, the delegated permitting authority can identify facilities that may not be in compliance and decide which plants, records, or processes may need inspection.

**3. Nonduplication, Consultations, and Other Collection Criteria**

*(a) Nonduplication.*

A computer search of EPA's ongoing ICR's revealed no duplication of information-gathering efforts.

*(b) Public Notice Required Prior to ICR Submission to OMB.*

The preamble to the proposed rule provided the public with notice of and the opportunity to comment on this ICR.

*(c) Consultations.*

The proposed rule was developed in consultation with State permitting organizations, individual plants and trade associations. The non-EPA persons consulted on the information collection activities are identified in Table 1.

TABLE 1. PERSONS CONSULTED ON THE INFORMATION COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

<b>Contact</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Telephone Number</b>
Colleen Cripps and staff	Nevada Department of Environmental Protection	(775) 687-9302
John Barber	Environmental Committee, Nevada Mining Assoc.	(715) 829-2121
Melissa Barbanell	Counsel for Barrick Gold Corporation	(801) 990-3815
Joe Beetler	Newmont Mining Corporation	(775) 778-4484
Greg Schoen	Round Mountain Gold Corporation	(775) 377-3336
Kevin Lewis	Air Sciences Inc.	(303) 988-2960 ext 213

(d) *Effects of Less Frequent Collection.*

If the relevant information were collected less frequently, the delegated authority (State or EPA) would not be reasonably assured that a plant is in compliance with the standards.

(e) *General Guidelines.*

None of the guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.6 are being exceeded.

(f) *Confidentiality.*

All 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 2; 41 FR 36902, September 1, 1976; amended by 43 FR 39999, September 28, 1978; 43 FR 42251, September 28, 1978; 44 FR 17674, March 23, 1979).

(g) *Sensitive Questions.*

This section is not applicable because this ICR does not involve matters of a sensitive nature.

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

(a) *Respondents/NAICS Codes.*

Potential respondents under Subpart EEEEEEE are owners or operators of gold mine ore processing and production facilities. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code is 212221 (gold ore mining). We estimate that 21 gold mine ore processing and production facilities would be subject to the rule requirements; few if any new sources are projected during the 3 year period of this ICR.

(b) *Information Requested.*

(i) *Data Items, Including Recordkeeping Requirements.* Attachment 1, Source Data and Information Requirements, summarizes the data items, including recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

(ii) *Respondent Activities.* The respondent activities required by the final rule are identified in Table 2 and are introduced in section 6(a).

#### **5. The Information Collected—Agency Activities, Collection Methodology, and Information Management**

(a) *Agency Activities.*

The Agency activities are provided in Table 3 and are introduced in section 6(c).

(b) *Collection Methodology and Management.*

Data and records maintained by the respondents are tabulated and published for use in compliance and enforcement programs of the delegated authority. The monitoring reports submitted to the delegated authority are used for problem identification, as a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations. EPA is the delegated authority until the State agency is delegated authority to implement the final rule. Therefore, information contained in the reports submitted to the Regional Administrator will be entered into the Air Facility System (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.

(c) *Small Entity Flexibility.*

A small entity for this industry is defined as: (1) a small business whose parent company meets the Small Business Administration size standards for small businesses found at 13 CFR 121.201 (less than 500 employees for gold mine ore processing facilities); (2) a small governmental jurisdiction that is a government of a city, county, town, school district, or special district with a population of less than 50,000; and (3) a small organization that is any not-for-profit enterprise that is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field. This proposed rule is estimated to impact about 21 gold mine ore processing facilities, none of which are small entities.

Although this proposed rule will not affect any small entities, EPA nonetheless has tried to reduce the impact of this proposed rule on all of the affected sources. The standards include parametric monitoring requirements for mercury emission control devices that are common throughout the industry and in many cases are already required by State operating permits. The standards also require only the essential monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting needed to verify compliance.

*(d) Collection Schedule.*

The specific frequency for each information collection activity within this request is shown in Tables 2 and 3.

## **6. Estimating the Burden and Cost of the Collection**

*(a) Estimating Respondent Burden.*

The annual burden estimates for the proposed NESHAP are shown in Table 2. These numbers were derived from estimates based on EPA's experience with other standards. No burden estimates are provided for new sources because no new facilities are expected during the 3-year period of this ICR. These estimates represent the maximum burden that would be imposed by the rule based on all affected sources that are gold mine ore processing and production facilities.

*(b) Estimating Respondent Costs.*

The information collection activities for the proposed NESHAP are presented in Table 2.

*(i) Estimating Labor Costs.* Labor rates and associated costs are based on Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data. Technical, management, and clerical average hourly rates for private industry workers in the mining industry (NAICS 212200) were taken from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2008 available at [http://www.bls.gov/oes/2008/may/naics4\\_212200.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/2008/may/naics4_212200.htm). Wages for occupational groups are used as the basis for the labor rates with a total compensation of \$32.13/hour for technical (environmental engineer), \$50.15/hour for managerial, and \$17.24/hour for clerical. These rates represent salaries plus fringe benefits and do not include the cost of overhead. An overhead rate of 60 percent is used to account for these costs. The fully-burdened hourly wage rates used to represent respondent labor costs are: technical at \$51.41, management at \$80.24, and clerical at \$27.58.

*(ii) Estimating Capital and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Costs.* The capital cost for mercury CEMS and for sorbent trap sampling are estimated as \$1.3 million with an annual operations and maintenance costs of \$65,000 per year.

*(iii) Capital/Startup vs. O&M Costs.* No startup costs would be incurred over the 3-year period of this ICR.

*(iv) Annualizing Capital Costs.* Table 2 shows an estimate of the annualized cost of

capital to be \$191,000 per year.

*(c) Estimating Agency Burden and Cost.*

Because the information collection requirements were developed as an incidental part of standards development, no costs can be attributed to the development of the information collection requirements. Because reporting and recordkeeping requirements on the part of the respondents are required under the part 63 NESHAP General Provisions, no operational costs would be incurred by the Federal Government. Publication and distribution of the information are part of the Compliance Data System, with the result that no Federal costs can be directly attributed to the ICR. Examination of records to be maintained by the respondents will occur incidentally as part of the periodic inspection of sources that is part of EPA's overall compliance and enforcement program, and, therefore, is not attributable to the ICR. The only costs that the Federal government will incur are user costs associated with the analysis of the reported information, as presented in Table 3.

The Agency labor rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) 2010 General Schedule which excludes locality rates of pay. These rates can be obtained from Salary Table 2010-GS available on the OPM website, [http://www.opm.gov/oca/10tables/pdf/gs\\_h.pdf](http://www.opm.gov/oca/10tables/pdf/gs_h.pdf). The government employee labor rates are \$15.63/hour for clerical (GS-6, Step 3), \$28.88 for technical (GS-12, Step 1), and \$38.92/hr for management (GS-13, Step 5). These rates were increased by 60 percent to include fringe benefits and overhead. The fully-burdened wage rates used to represent Agency labor costs are: clerical at \$25.01; technical at \$46.21, and management at \$62.27.

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

There are an estimated 21 existing gold mine ore processing facilities that would be subject to the rule requirements. Few, if any new sources are expected to be constructed during the next 3 years. Consequently, the average number of respondents during the 3 year period of this ICR is 21.

The components of the total annual responses attributable to this ICR are two one-time notifications for each facility (applicability and compliance status). Gold mine ore processing and production facilities would be required to submit a notification of performance tests, prepare a test plan, and conduct annual performance tests for mercury emissions. Each facility must



perform continuous or frequent monitoring for mercury concentration exiting emission control devices and perform parametric monitoring of mercuric chloride scrubbers on roasters and carbon adsorbers. Semi-annual reports of excess emissions would be required. Each affected source would also be required to prepare a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan. The number of total annual responses for Subpart EEEEEEE is estimated as: (21 annual average respondents × 1 notification of applicability) + (21 annual average respondents × 1 notification of compliance status) + (21 annual average respondents × 1 performance test notification) + (21 annual average respondents × 1 test plan) + (21 annual average respondents × 1 startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan) + (2.1 annual average respondents × 1 semiannual report of excess emissions, assuming 10 percent of the facilities will have excess emissions to report). Therefore, the number of total annual responses for Subpart EEEEEEE is 107, or an average of 5.1 annual responses per respondent.

*(e) Bottom Line Burden Hours and Cost Tables.*

*(i) Respondent tally.* The bottom line respondent burden hours and costs, presented in Table 2 are calculated by adding person-hours per year down each column for technical, managerial, and clerical staff, and by adding down the cost column.

The average annual burden for the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in Subpart EEEEEEE is 4,225 person hours with an annual average labor cost of \$213,726 with \$191,000 in annualized capital costs and \$65,000 in annual O&M costs.

*(ii) The Agency tally.* The total annual Federal Government cost is for 40 total annual hours and \$1,814/year. The bottom line Agency burden hours and costs presented in Table 3 are calculated by adding person-hours per year down each column for technical, managerial, and clerical staff, and by adding down the cost column.

*(iii) Variations in the annual bottom line.* This section does not apply since no significant variation is anticipated.

*(f) Reasons for Change in Burden.*

This is a new ICR that covers information collection requirements in the proposed NESHAP for gold mine ore processing and production sources

*(g) Burden Statement*

The average annual respondent burden for the proposed NESHAP for gold mine ore processing and production sources is estimated at 201 hours per facility. 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 in 40 CFR part 63 are listed in 40 CFR part 9.

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-2010-0239, which is available for online viewing at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), or in person viewing at the Air Docket 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 Docket is (202) 566-1742. An electronic version of the public docket is available at [www.regulations.gov](http://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-2010-0239 and OMB Control Number 2060-NEW in any correspondence.

**PART B**

This section is not applicable because statistical methods are not used in data collection associated with the proposed rule.

**TABLE 2. ANNUAL RESPONDENT BURDEN AND COSTS**

<b>Burden item</b>	<b>(A) Person-hours per occurrence</b>	<b>(B) No. of occurrences per respondent</b>	<b>(C) Person-hours per respondent (C=A*B)</b>	<b>(D) Respondents per year</b>	<b>(E) Technical person-hours per year (E=C*D)</b>	<b>(F) Management person-hours per year (E*0.05)</b>	<b>(G) Clerical person-hours per year (E*0.1)</b>	<b>(H) Cost<sup>a</sup>, \$</b>
1. Applications	N/A							
2. Surveys and Studies	N/A							
3. Acquisition, Installation, and Utilization of Technology and Systems	N/A							
4. Reporting Requirements								
A. Read instructions	8	1	8	7 <sup>b</sup>	56	2.8	5.6	\$3,258
B. Required activities								
Annual performance tests (Method 29)	120	1	120	4.67 <sup>c</sup>	560	28.00	56.0	\$32,580
Continuous Emission Monitoring	2	365	730	1.33 <sup>d</sup>	973.3	48.7	97.3	\$56,627
Weekly sampling for roasters	4	52	208	0.33 <sup>e</sup>	69.3	3.5	6.9	\$4,034
Monthly sampling and analysis for carbon beds	4	12	48	34.3 <sup>f</sup>	1648.0	82.4	164.8	\$95,878
C. Create information	See 4B							
D. Gather existing information	See 4B							
E. Write report	See 4B							
Initial notification of applicability	2	1	2	7 <sup>b</sup>	14	0.7	1.4	\$814
Notification of compliance status	2	1	2	7 <sup>b</sup>	14	0.7	1.4	\$814
Request for compliance extension	N/A							
Site-specific test plan	4	1	4	7 <sup>b</sup>	28	1.4	2.8	\$1,629
Quality assurance plan for CEMS	8	1	8	1.3 <sup>d</sup>	11	0.5	1.1	\$621

Burden item	(A) Person-hours per occurrence	(B) No. of occurrences per respondent	(C) Person-hours per respondent (C=A*B)	(D) Respondents per year	(E) Technical person-hours per year (E=C*D)	(F) Management person-hours per year (E*0.05)	(G) Clerical person-hours per year (E*0.1)	(H) Cost <sup>a</sup> , \$
Notification of performance test	2	1	2	7 <sup>b</sup>	14	0.7	1.4	\$814
Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan/reports	4	1	4	7 <sup>b</sup>	28	1.4	3	\$1,629
Semiannual excess emissions reports	2	2	4	0.7 <sup>g</sup>	2.8	0.14	0.28	\$163
5. Recordkeeping Requirements								
A. Read instructions	See 4A							
B. Plan activities	See 4A							
C. Implement activities	See 4A							
D Develop record system	4	1	4	7 <sup>b</sup>	28	1.4	3	\$1,629
E. Time to enter information	0.5	52	26	7 <sup>b</sup>	182	9	18	\$10,588
F. Time to transmit or disclose information	0.25	2	1	7 <sup>b</sup>	4	0.2	0.4	\$204
G. Time to adjust existing ways	2	1	2	7 <sup>b</sup>	14	0.7	1.4	\$814
F. Time to train personnel	4	1	4	7 <sup>b</sup>	28	1.4	3	\$1,629
G. Time for audits	N/A							
<b>TOTAL LABOR BURDEN AND COST</b>							<b>4,225 hours</b>	<b>\$213,726</b>
Annualized cost of capital <sup>h</sup>								<b>\$191,000</b>
Operation and maintenance (O&M) <sup>i</sup>								<b>\$65,000</b>
Total (capital recovery plus O&M)								<b>\$256,000</b>

<sup>a</sup> This ICR uses the following labor rates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data for private industry workers in the mining industry (NAICS 212200): \$32.13/hour for technical (environmental engineer), \$50.15/hour for managerial, and \$17.24/hour for clerical. For an overhead rate of 60 percent, the fully-burdened hourly wage rates are: technical at \$51.41, management at \$80.24, and clerical at \$27.58.

<sup>b</sup> We estimate 21 facilities will be subject to the rule and will perform these activities over the 3-year term of the ICR (21/3 = 7 respondents per year).

<sup>c</sup> The rule will require additional Method 29 stack sampling for mercury for 14 process units outside of Nevada (14/3 = 4.67 respondents per year).

<sup>d</sup> Assumes 4 of 5 roaster stacks will be equipped with mercury CEMS (4/3 = 1.33 respondents per year).

<sup>e</sup> Assumes 1 of 5 roaster stacks will monitor weekly using sorbent traps (1/3 = 0.33 respondents per year).

<sup>f</sup> Approximately 103 stacks with carbon adsorbers will be monitored monthly using sorbent traps (103/3 = 34.3 respondents per year).

<sup>g</sup> Assumes 10 percent of the facilities will submit excess emission reports (21\*0.1/3 = 0.7 respondents per year).

<sup>h</sup> A capital recovery factor of 0.1424 (10 year life at 7%) applied to a total installed capital cost of \$1.34 million for monitoring equipment.

<sup>l</sup> Labor for O&M costs are included in the burden estimates above. These O&M costs are for materials and supplies (e.g., sorbent trap tubes, calibration standards) estimated as 5% of the installed capital costs (\$1.3 million).

**TABLE 3. ANNUAL BURDEN AND COST TO THE AGENCY**

<b>Burden Item</b>	<b>(A) Person hours per occurrence</b>	<b>(B) Occurrences per respondent</b>	<b>(C) Plants per year</b>	<b>(D) Technical hours/year (D=A*B*C)</b>	<b>(E) Management hours/year (E=0.05*D)</b>	<b>(F) Clerical-hours/year (F=0.1*D)</b>	<b>(G) Cost<sup>a</sup>, \$</b>
Report Review:							
Initial notification of applicability	1	1	7 <sup>b</sup>	7.0	0.4	0.7	\$363
Deviation reports	N/A						
Startup, shutdown, malfunction plan/report	2	1	7 <sup>b</sup>	7.0	0.4	0.7	\$363
Notification of compliance status	2	1	7 <sup>b</sup>	7.0	0.4	0.7	\$363
Semiannual excess emissions report	1	2	7 <sup>b</sup>	14.0	0.7	1.4	\$726
<b>TOTAL BURDEN AND COST</b>				<b>40.3 hours</b>			<b>\$1,814</b>

<sup>a</sup> These rates were obtained from Salary Table 2010-GS available on the OPM website, [http://www.opm.gov/oca/10tables/pdf/gs\\_h.pdf](http://www.opm.gov/oca/10tables/pdf/gs_h.pdf): \$15.63/hour for clerical (GS-6, Step 3), \$28.88 for technical (GS-12, Step 1), and \$38.92/hr for management (GS-13, Step 5). These rates were increased by 60 percent to include fringe benefits and overhead. The fully-burdened wage rates used to represent Agency labor costs are: clerical at \$25.01; technical at \$46.21, and management at \$62.27.

<sup>b</sup> We estimate 21 gold mine ore processing facilities will be subject to the rule and will perform these activities over the 3-year term of the ICR (21/3 = 7 respondents per year).

**ATTACHMENT 1. INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS**

<b>Requirement for new and existing sources</b>	<b>Rule citation</b>	<b>Citation for NESHAP general provisions</b>
Annual performance test for mercury emissions	§63.11646(a) and (b)	40 CFR 63.7
Monitoring for roasters	§63.11647(a), (b), (c)	NA
Monitoring for carbon adsorbers	§63.11647 (f), (g)	NA
Monitoring for wet scrubbers	§63.11647(h)	NA
Notification of applicability	§63.11648(a)	40 CFR 63.9(b)(2)
Notification of construction/reconstruction <sup>1</sup>	NA	40 CFR 63.9(b)(5)
Notification of special compliance requirements <sup>1</sup>	NA	40 CFR 63.9(d)
Notification of performance test	Table 1	40 CFR 63.9(c)
Notification of opacity observations	NA	40 CFR 63.9(f)
Additional CMS notifications	NA	40 CFR 63.9(g)
Notification of compliance status	§63.11648(b)	40 CFR 63.9(h)(1)
Notification of changes in information <sup>1</sup>	NA	40 CFR 63.9(j)
Malfunction reports	§63.11648(d)	NA
Performance test plan	Table 1	40 CFR 63.7(c)(2)
CMS quality control plan	NA	40 CFR 63.8(d)
CMS performance evaluation test plan/report	NA	40 CFR 63.8(e)
Records to support notifications	§63.11648(e)(1)	40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)
Records of monitoring data	§63.11648(e)(2)	NA
Records of monthly ore and concentrate throughput, operating hours for each process unit	§63.11648(e)(3)	NA
Compliance report if deviation occurs	§63.11648(c)	40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)

<sup>1</sup> Requirement is not expected to occur during the 3-year term of this ICR