SUPPORTING STATEMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

NSPS for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration (CISWI) Units (40 CFR part 60, subpart CCCC) (Final Rule), EPA ICR number 2384.02, OMB control number 2060-NEW

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTION

1(a) Title of the Information Collection.

NSPS for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration (CISWI) Units (40 CFR part 60, subpart CCCC)

1(b) Short Characterization/Abstract.

This supporting statement addresses information collection activities that would be imposed by the "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration (CISWI) Units," 40 CFR part 60, subpart CCCC. The new source performance standards (NSPS) fulfill the requirements of sections 111 and 129 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), which require EPA to promulgate NSPS for solid waste incineration units. This final rule will amend the 2000 CISWI NSPS currently in affect.

The information collection activities required by the NSPS include: siting requirements, operator training and qualification requirements, testing, monitoring and reporting requirements, one-time and periodic reports, and the maintenance of records. These activities will enable EPA to determine initial compliance with the emission limits for the regulated pollutants, monitor compliance with operating parameters, and ensure that facilities conduct the proper planning and operator training.

Very few new CISWI units are expected to be constructed or operated, only one unit per year for the small remote incineration subcategory of CISWI. The population of CISWI units has been declining for several years. No new CISWI units are being constructed, even in the absence of regulations, because other waste disposal alternatives, such as landfilling, are usually more economical. However, for the small remote subcategory, we realize that other waste disposal alternatives may be unavailable, and therefore some new units may be constructed or older units replaced as their useful life expires. For all other subcategories, the cost of complying with the NSPS makes it even more likely that sources will select an alternative method of waste disposal and no new units in these subcategories will be constructed.

2. NEED FOR AND USE OF THE COLLECTION

2(a) Need/Authority for the Collection.

The EPA is required under sections 111 and 129 of the CAA to establish standards of performance for new stationary sources that reflect the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for achieving continuous emission reductions:

CAA section 129(a)(1) states:

> Standards applicable to solid waste incinerator units promulgated under section 111 and this section shall reflect the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of air pollutants listed under section (a)(4) that the Administrator, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable for new or existing units in each category.

CAA section 111(e) further states:

> After the effective date of standards of performance promulgated under this section, it shall be unlawful for any owner or operator of any new source to operate such source in violation of any standards of performance applicable to such source.

2(b) Practical Utility Users of the Data.

The NSPS must include information collection requirements necessary for enforcement. In the event that any new CISWI units are constructed, this information will be used by EPA to: (1) identify new, modified, and reconstructed sources subject to the NSPS; (2) ensure that the NSPS are being properly applied; (3) ensure that the emission limits are being complied with; and (4) ensure, on a continuous basis, that the operating limits established during the initial performance test are not exceeded.

In addition, records and reports are necessary to enable EPA to identify facilities that may not be in compliance with the NSPS. Based on reported information, EPA will decide which facilities should be inspected and what records or units should be inspected at the facilities. The records that facilities maintain will indicate to EPA whether facility personnel are properly operating and maintaining the incinerator and control equipment and

whether facility personnel have met the qualification requirements.

3. NONDUPLICATION, CONSULTATIONS, AND OTHER COLLECTION CRITERIA

3(a) Nonduplication.

The information collected pursuant to the NSPS consists primarily of a siting analysis, operator training, emissions testing, and monitoring of operating parameters. This information collection amends the information collection requirements currently collected for CISWI units by EPA or any other Federal agency.

In more than 95 percent of the cases, the enforcement of NSPS has been delegated to State air pollution control agencies. In such cases, the actual emission data reports required by the NSPS will be submitted to the appropriate State agency, and not directly to EPA. Thus, there is minimal possibility for the submittal of duplicate information to State agencies and EPA. In the few cases where State agencies have not requested delegation of NSPS enforcement, yet still require information from the facility, the facility owner or operator may submit a copy of the State or local reports to EPA in lieu of the report required by the NSPS, as specified in the General Provisions of 40 CFR part 60.

3(b) Public notice prior to ICR submission to OMB.

A public notice of this collection was provided in the notice of proposed rulemaking for the NSPS.

3(c) Consultations.

The public had the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed NSPS and the ICR during the specified comment period.

3(d) Effects of Less Frequent Data Collection.

The NSPS require initial and annual performance tests for nine pollutants and opacity, continuous emission monitoring for carbon monoxide (CO), continuous operating parameter monitoring, annual operator training, annual control device inspections, and annual reporting (semiannual deviation reports are required if any of the emission limits or operating limits are exceeded). The frequency of these activities was chosen by EPA as the period that will provide an adequate margin of assurance that affected facilities will not operate for extended periods in violation of the NSPS.

The annual performance testing will ensure that, on an ongoing basis, the air pollution control device is operating properly and its performance has not deteriorated. The NSPS allows the owner or operator to skip two annual tests for a pollutant if all performance tests over the previous three years show compliance below a certain threshold percentage of the emission limit.

During the initial performance test for particulate matter (PM), dioxins/furans, opacity, hydrochloric acid (HCl), cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), CO, nitrogen oxides (NOx) and sulfur dioxide (SO2), the owner or operator must establish maximum or minimum values for each operating parameter. Thereafter, the owner or operator must conduct annual performance tests for the nine previously listed pollutants and opacity, and continuously monitor CO emissions and the operating parameters. Some of the

subcategories also require additional continuous emissions monitoring (CEMS), such as PM CEMS for energy recovery units above 250 MMBtu/hr, and Hg, PM, HCl, SO2 and NOx CEMS for cement kilns.

Although continuous monitoring of operating parameters cannot provide a direct measurement of emissions, it is less expensive than (CEMS), and the information provided can be used to ensure that the incinerator and associated air pollution control equipment are operating properly. This information assures EPA and the public that the reductions envisioned by the regulations are being achieved. Less frequent monitoring would not ensure continuous compliance.

The final NSPS include initial and annual operator training requirements for CISWI unit operators. (The NSPS requires at least one qualified operator or supervisor per facility.) The annual training requirements include annual refresher training to maintain operator qualification and an annual review of site-specific documentation. The way in which an incinerator is operated has a significant impact on the emissions from that incinerator. The annual operator training is essential to ensure that the incinerator is being operated properly. The NSPS contains flexibility in the operator training by allowing the use of State-approved training and qualification programs.

Annual reporting allows the submittal of required information and data parameters so that any potential problems can be identified in a timely fashion. A semiannual deviation report is required for deviations from the operating limits and the emission limits so that EPA can ensure that rapid corrective action is being taken.

3(e) General Guidelines.

With the exception of requiring records to be maintained for more than 3 years, none of the guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5 are being exceeded. The NSPS requires all records to be maintained by the source for a period of 5 years. In 40 CFR part 63, subpart A, "General Provisions for National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Source Categories," owners or operators of facilities are required to keep and maintain records for a period of 5 years. Records must be kept on file for use, if needed, by the regulating authority to ensure that the plant personnel are operating and maintaining control equipment properly. Under section 129 of the CAA, OSWI facilities are subject to regulation under similar maximum achievable control technology (MACT)-based regulations; therefore, this 5-year record retention requirement was adopted for CISWI facilities. Furthermore, CAA section 129 requires all CISWI units to obtain title V operating permits under 40 CFR part 70 or 71 permit programs. The title V permit programs also require records to be retained for 5 years. To minimize the burden, the NSPS allows files to be kept in paper or electronic format. Files must be kept on site for 2 years but may be kept off site for the remaining 3 years.

3(f) Confidentiality and Sensitive Questions.

(i) Confidentiality. All information submitted to EPA for which a claim of confidentiality is made will be safeguarded according to EPA 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).

(ii) Sensitive Questions. The ICR for the NSPS does not involve matters of a sensitive nature.

4. THE RESPONDENTS AND THE INFORMATION REQUESTED

4(a) Respondents/NAICS Codes.

As stated previously in section 1(b) of this supporting statement, EPA does not expect many new CISWI units to be constructed or operated in the future, and any new units will likely be units in the small remote incinerator subcategory; however, respondents (if any) would be owners or operators of CISWI units for which construction commences after June 4, 2010 or for which reconstruction or modification commences 6 months (or later) after promulgation of the final NSPS. These standards affect any industry using a solid waste incinerator as defined in the regulation. This includes North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes 325 (Chemical Manufacturing), 421 (Wholesale Trade, Durable Goods), 321 (Wood Product Manufacturing), and 337 (Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing), among others.

4(b) Information Requested.

(i) Data items. The recordkeeping and reporting requirements of the proposed NSPS are described in section 4(b)(iii) and include the following:

- pre-construction notification;
- siting analysis;
- waste management plan;
- records of operator training and qualification;
- performance test reports;

- records of CO and operating parameter monitoring;
- records of annual control device inspections;
- annual compliance reports; and
- semiannual deviation reports.

(ii) Respondent activities. Table 1 of Attachment 1 presents a summary of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this regulation.

(iii) Summary of Requirements. The information collection activities in this ICR include the following: performance tests, CO emissions monitoring (for all subcategories), PM CEMS for energy recovery units, Hg, PM, HCl, NOx, and SO2 CEMS for waste-burning kilns, operating parameter monitoring, bag leak detection systems (for units equipped with fabric filters), preparation of a siting analysis, preparation of a waste management plan, operator training, one-time and periodic reports, and the maintenance of records.

Testing and Monitoring: The NSPS requires an initial performance test for PM, dioxins/furans, opacity, HCl, Cd, Pb, Hg, CO, NOx, and SO2. During the initial performance test, the owner or operator must establish limits for each operating parameter. Thereafter, the owner or operator must conduct annual performance tests for the nine pollutants and opacity, and must continuously monitor CO and the operating parameters. The NSPS allows the owner or operator to skip two annual performance tests for a pollutant if all performance tests over the three previous years show compliance below a certain threshold percentage of the emission limit.

Operating Training: To ensure the proper operation of the incinerator, the NSPS requires that each facility establish and maintain at least one qualified CISWI unit operator or supervisor. The operator qualification process includes training, an exam, and review of site-specific materials. The operator qualification requirements allow the flexibility to use State-approved training and qualification programs. To maintain qualification the operators or supervisors must attend an annual refresher course and review site-specific materials annually.

Reporting: Prior to commencing construction, the owner or operator must submit a report that includes a statement of intent to construct, the anticipated date of commencement of construction, the siting analysis, the waste management plan, and the anticipated date of initial start-up. The siting analysis considers air pollution control alternatives that minimize, on a site-specific basis, potential risks to public health or the environment. The waste management plan identifies both the feasibility and the approach to separate certain components of solid waste from the waste stream to reduce the amount of toxic emissions from incinerated waste.

Prior to initial startup, the owner or operator must submit a report that documents the types of wastes burned, the maximum design waste burning capacity, the anticipated maximum charge rate, and any petitions for site-specific operating parameters.

Following the initial performance test, the owner or operator must submit a report that documents the results of the performance test for the nine pollutants and opacity and the values for the facility’s operating limits.

An annual compliance report is required that documents the values for the operating limits, performance test results and any deviations from the emission limits, operating limits or other requirements.

If there is a deviation from the operating limits or emission limits, the owner or operator must submit a deviation report that provides details on the deviation. These reports are submitted semiannually if a deviation occurs during the 6-month period.

Recordkeeping: As specified in the NSPS, owners or operators of CISWI units are required to keep records of certain parameters and information for a period of 5 years. Owners or operators are required to maintain records of the initial performance test, annual performance tests, and any subsequent performance tests. Owners or operators must also maintain records of the monitoring data for CO, PM and Hg (as applicable) and the operating parameters, and records of monitoring device calibration.

Records must be maintained for any deviations from the operating limits, and days for which CEMS or operating parameter monitoring data were not obtained.

Owners or operators must maintain the names of persons who have completed the review of site-specific information and who have met the operator qualification requirements. Records must also be maintained of all documentation for the siting analysis and the waste management plan.

5. THE INFORMATION COLLECTED -- AGENCY ACTIVITIES, COLLECTION, METHODOLOGY, AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

5(a) Agency Activities.

A list of Agency activities is provided in Tables 3 through 5 of Attachment 2.

5(b) Collection Methodology and Management.

This collection of information does not require the use of automated collection techniques because of the relatively small number of respondents affected.

5(c) Small Entity Flexibility.

Very few CISWI units are expected to be affected by the NSPS, and only in the small remote incinerator subcategory. Of these, we anticipate that no small businesses or small entities will be affected and that these will primarily be large oil exploration and development entities. Therefore, the NSPS will not have a significant impact on small entities.

The NSPS does not contain any provisions reserved exclusively for the benefit of small entities. However, the NSPS does contain provisions that reduce the impact on all regulated entities, which would include any small entities (in the unlikely event that any new CISWI units are built). The owner or operator is allowed to skip two annual performance tests for a pollutant if all performance tests over the previous three years show compliance. Deviation reports are required only if there is a deviation, otherwise reporting is annual.

5(d) Collection Schedule.

Typical information collected includes the following one-time-only activities: reading the NSPS, initial performance tests (PM, dioxins/furans, opacity, HCl, Cd, Pb, Hg, CO, NOx, and SO2), initial operator training and qualification, notification of intent to construct (includes a study addressing siting requirements), waste management plan, report prior to initial start-up, and report following initial performance test (includes operating parameter values). The data will be entered into the Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS), operated and maintained by EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

Annual performance tests are required for the nine pollutants and opacity. Continuous parameter monitoring and continuous emission monitoring of CO is required for all subcategories, and PM CEMS and Hg CEMS for energy recovery units and cement kiln subcategories. An annual operator training refresher course and site-specific information review is required. An annual control device inspection is required.

An annual report is required that includes compliance data on the operating limits, performance test results, identification of deviations from emission limits, operating limits or other requirements.

Additionally, if the operating limits or emission limits are exceeded, the owner or operator must submit a deviation report that provides details on the deviation. Information obtained from annual compliance reports will be published and distributed through the EPA compliance data system (CDS). Data obtained during periodic visits by EPA personnel from records maintained by the respondents will be

tabulated and published for internal EPA use in compliance and enforcement programs.

6. ESTIMATING THE BURDEN AND COST OF THE COLLECTION

(a) Estimating Respondent Burden.

Very few new CISWI units are expected to be constructed or operated, only one unit per year for the small remote incineration subcategory of CISWI. The population of CISWI units has been declining for several years. No new CISWI units are being constructed, even in the absence of regulations, because other waste disposal alternatives, such as landfilling, are usually more economical. However, for the small remote subcategory, we realize that other waste disposal alternatives may be unavailable, and therefore some new units may be constructed or older units replaced as their useful life expires. We have therefore estimated that one new unit per year may be constructed in the small remote incinerator subcategory. For all other subcategories, the cost of complying with the NSPS makes it even more likely that sources will select an alternative method of waste disposal and no new units in these subcategories will be constructed. Table 1 of Attachment 1 presents an itemized breakdown of the reporting and recordkeeping requirements for the respondents subject to these standards. Table 2 of Attachment 1 summarizes the summary of the respondent burden.

(b) Estimating Respondent Costs.

The information collection activities for sources subject to these requirements are presented in Table 1 of Attachment 1. The total cost for each respondent activity

includes labor costs, capital/startup costs, and operating and maintenance (O&M) costs.

(i) Estimating Labor Costs. Labor rates, on a per-hour basis, are taken from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics, May 2008 National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates for the pulp, paper, and paperboard mills; pipeline transportation; cement and concrete product manufacturing; and pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing industry categories. The occupational categories that are the most similar to personnel operating CISWI unit operations are assumed to be stationary engineers and boiler operators, engineering managers, and general office clerks. The base labor rates are $21.62 for technical personnel, $51.40 for management personnel, and $13.95 for clerical personnel. The labor rates are adjusted with an average fringe benefit and overhead rate of 160 percent to account for paid leave, insurance, etc. Therefore, the total loaded wage rates are calculated by the following equation:

Base labor rate x 1.60 = Loaded labor rate

Given the fringe benefit and cost overhead adjustments, the final total loaded wage rates are $34.60 for technical personnel, $82.23 for management personnel, and $22.32 for clerical personnel. For emission testing labor rates, a nominal labor rate of $80.00 per hour is typically used. This labor rate reflects the current loaded labor rate for emission testing contractors and includes fringe benefits and overhead, as well as the additional equipment costs needed to perform emission tests and analyze gas samples.

(ii) Estimating Capital/Start-up Costs.

The capital costs associated with the proposed emission guidelines include a file cabinet for storing copies of records and reports, initial stack testing costs, and monitoring system initial costs.

(iii) Total Operation and Maintenance (O&M), and Purchase of Service Costs.

Operational or maintenance costs associated with the proposed emission guidelines include maintenance of the CEMS or parameter monitoring systems.

(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 additional information collection requirements. Because reporting and recordkeeping requirements on the part of the respondents are required under sections 111 and 129 of the Act, no operational costs would be incurred by the Federal Government. Publication and distribution of the information are part of the AIRS Facility subsystem, with the result that no Federal costs can be directly attributed to the ICR. Examination of records to be maintained by the respondents would occur incidentally as part of the periodic inspection of sources that is part of the Designated Administrator's overall compliance and enforcement program and, therefore, could not be attributable to the ICR. The only costs that the Implementing Agency would incur in the first three years are: reading and understanding the rule, reviewing waste management plans and siting analyses, and the preparing of an annual report summarizing progress in implementing State plans and the compliance status of all the affected

facilities. These are presented in Tables 3 through 5 of Attachment 2. Labor rates for the Designated Administrator's employees are based on the estimated hourly rates of $52.37 for technical personnel (GS-12, Step 5); $86.56 for management personnel (GS-15, Step 5); and $29.52 for clerical personnel (GS-7, Step 5). These values represent the inclusion of a 1.6 multiplier to account for overhead and fringe benefit costs.

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

The total number of respondents is also referred to as the respondent universe. The respondent universe for this ICR is based on the EPA's projection of potential new units within the next three years. Industry burden is calculated based on the number of units and facilities in each subcategory and the anticipated controls and monitoring that each unit will most likely utilize to comply with the proposed emissions guidelines.

Additional estimates regarding the respondent universe are included in the industry burden determination. The EPA estimates that 1 respondent (facilities) will read the rule in year 1 and will submit a control plan and a waste management plan. We have also included the burden associated with initial monitoring in the year 1 estimates. In years 2 and 3, the 1 additional respondent will incur the initial and annual burden associated with the emission guidelines, such as annual testing and monitoring system operation and maintenance.

(e) Bottom Line Burden Hours and Cost Tables.

(i) <u>The Respondent Tally</u>. A breakdown for each of the collection, reporting, and recordkeeping activities required

by the emission guidelines is presented in Table 1of Attachment 1. Tables 1A, 1B, and 1C show the costs for small remote incinerators in years 1, 2, and 3, respectively. Table 1D summarizes the costs for the three year period. The estimate of total annual hours requested from the respondents was based on the assumptions outlined in section 6(d) of this ICR. The EPA estimated the respondent burden for the first 3 years after adoption of these standards of performance by totaling the hours per year for technical, managerial, and clerical staff at the plant. This total was then divided by 3 to arrive at the annualized burden (see Table 2). A similar approach was taken for estimating annual labor costs. For the first three years after the adoption of the emission guidelines, EPA estimates that industry would expend 858 hours annually at a cost of $30,527 per year to meet the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements. The annual non-labor costs are estimated at $140,997, which include the initial and annual costs associated with the monitoring system and initial and annual performance testing.

(ii) The Designated Administrator. The bottom line Designated Administrator burden hours and costs, presented in Tables 3 through 5 of Attachment 2, were calculated by totaling the hours per year for technical, managerial, and clerical staff, and by totaling the cost column. Table 6 of Attachment 2 summarizes the annual agency burden for each of the first three years and calculates the average annual burden by dividing the three year total by three. The estimated average annual burden over the first 3 years for the Designated Administrator would be 370 hours at a cost of $19,351 per year.

(iii) Variations in the annual bottom line. The total respondent costs for years 1, 2, and 3 are $151,467, $171,627, and $191,477, respectively. The corresponding total number of respondent hours over this period are 701, 861, and 1,010 (see Table 1 of Attachment 1). Activities during this period include reading and understanding the rule, performing a siting analysis, and developing the waste management plan, initial and annual performance tests, operator training and qualification, setting and monitoring of operating parameter values, and reporting and recordkeeping for these activities.

During the first 3 years, the Designated Administrators will be reviewing the regulation, reviewing siting analyses, reviewing the waste management plan, observing initial stack tests, reviewing initial test reports, and preparing annual summary reports. In years 1, 2, and 3, the Designated Administrators will expend 347, 366, and 396 total hours in labor, respectively. The corresponding costs for each year are $18,190, $19,144, and $20,719 (see Tables 3 through 6 of Attachment 2).

(f) Reasons for change in burden.

The new burden summarized in this ICR results from information collection activities imposed by the Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration (CISWI) Unit Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources - Subpart CCCC. However, as noted earlier in this supporting statement, this burden estimate accompanies a final new source performance standard that addresses a remand of the 2000 CISWI rule. Rule changes since the 2000 CISWI rule have re-established emission limits for units subject to the 2000 rule, as well as removing most of the exemptions

present in the previous rule. A separate rulemaking establishes a solid waste definition that also will affect the population of combustion units subject to CISWI, primarily including waste burning boilers, process heaters, and cement kilns. However, many of these units are subject to other NESHAP or NSPS if they are not burning waste materials. We anticipate that most new entities would evaluate their fuel sources and opt for non-waste materials, but realize that entities that use small remote incinerators may not have suitable alternatives to incineration. Therefore, this burden estimate accounts for the possibility of new small remote incinerators being built over the next three years.

(g) Burden Statement.

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 25 hours per response. Burden means 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-2003-0119, which is available for online viewing at www.regulations.gov, or in person viewing at the [insert your Program Office docket name] 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. 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 or EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0119 and OMB Control Number 2060-NEW in any correspondence.

PART B OF THE SUPPORTING STATEMENT

This section is not applicable because statistical methods are not used in data collection associated with this regulation.

ATTACHMENT 1

TABLES 1 and 2

Tables 1.A – 1.D: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost of Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements of the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units - Subpart DDDD, Small Remote Incinerators

Table 2: Summary of Respondent Burden for Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources - Years 1 through 3

ATTACHMENT 2

TABLES 3, 4, 5, and 6

Table 3: Annual Designated Administrator Burden and Cost of Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements of the Standards of Performance for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units - Subpart CCCC - Year 1

Table 4: Annual Designated Administrator Burden and Cost of Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements of the Standards of Performance for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units - Subpart CCCC - Year 2

Table 5: Annual Designated Administrator Burden and Cost of Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements of the Standards of Performance for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units - Subpart CCCC - Year 3

Table 6: Summary of Designated Administrator Burden for the Standards of Performance - Years 1 through 3