

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

NSPS for Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja) (Renewal)

1. Identification of the Information Collection

1(a) Title of the Information Collection

NSPS for Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja) (Renewal), EPA ICR Number 2263.03, OMB Control Number 2060-0602

1(b) Short Characterization/Abstract

The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for the regulations published at 40 CFR part 60, subpart Ja, apply to affected facilities that are constructed, reconstructed, or modified after May 14, 2007. The affected facilities include: fluid catalytic cracking units, fluid coking units, delayed coking units, process heaters and other fuel gas combustion devices, and sulfur recovery plants. Emissions limitations would be used to control emissions of particulate matter (PM), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) and/or reduced sulfur compounds (RSC). Work practice standards would apply to depressuring operations and flaring of fuel gases. Plants would also conduct an analysis of any exceedance or discharge of SO₂ emissions that exceeds 500 pounds per day. Plants would be required to prepare written plans to describe monitoring for the flow to an affected flare, methods to minimize emissions from planned startup and shutdown of process units, and procedures for investigating the causes of large flaring events.

Owners or operators of the affected facilities would be required to use continuous parameter monitoring systems (CPMS), bag leak detection systems, or continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS), depending on the type of unit, pollutant, and control device. Exemptions are included for low emitters of CO or H₂S. An initial performance test would be required for all affected facilities; some affected facilities using CPMS would be required to conduct more frequent tests.

Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only reports: notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the actual dates of startup; notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate; notification of the date of the initial performance test; and the results of the initial performance test. In general, these notifications, reports and records are required of all sources subject to NSPS.

In general, any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part will maintain a file of these records, and retain the file for at least two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance reports, and records. Records of all replacements or additions of components shall be kept on file for at least three years. The reporting requirements for this industry currently include only the initial notifications and initial performance test report listed above. 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.

Approximately 18 sources are currently subject to the regulation, (i.e., bulk terminals with a gasoline throughput greater than 75,700 liters/day). It is estimated that no additional respondents per year will become subject to the regulation in the next three years.

In the United States, there are approximately 18 petroleum refineries facilities which are owned and operated by the bulk gasoline terminals industry (the “Affected Public”). These facilities are privately owned for-profit businesses, and are not owned by state, local, tribal, or the Federal government,. The burden to the “Affected Public” is listed in Table 1: Annual Industry Burden and Cost – NSPS for Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja) (Renewal). The Federal government burden associated with the review of reports submitted by the respondent is shown in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden – NSPS Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja) (Renewal).

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved the currently active Information Collection Request (ICR) without any “Terms of Clearance (TOC).”

2. Need for and Use of the Collection

2(a) Need/Authority for the Collection

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the Administrator's judgment, CEMS emissions from petroleum refineries cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, the NSPS was promulgated for this source category at 40 CFR part 60, subpart Ja.

2(b) Practical Utility/Users of the Data

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements in the standard ensure compliance with the applicable regulations which were promulgated in accordance with the Clean Air Act. In addition, the collected information is 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 standard. Continuous emission monitors are used to ensure compliance with the standard at all times. During the performance tests, 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 standard 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 ensure that the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated, that leaks are being detected and repaired, and that the standards are being met. The performance test may also be observed.

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

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

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

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 their own similar standards to implement the Federal standards, a copy of the report submitted to the state or local agency can be sent to the Administrator in lieu of the report required by the Federal standards. Therefore, no duplication exists.

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

An announcement of a public comment period for the renewal of this ICR was published in the Federal Register (76 FR 26900) on May 9, 2011. No comments were received on the burden published in the Federal Register.

3(c) Consultations

The Agency's industry experts have been consulted, and the Agency's internal data sources and projections of industry growth over the next three years have been considered. The primary source of information as reported by industry, in compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting provisions in the standard, is the Online Tracking Information System (OTIS) which is operated and maintained by the EPA Office of Compliance. OTIS is the EPA 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.

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. In developing this ICR, we contacted the American Petroleum Institute (API) at (202) 682-8319, the Oil Price Information Services (OPIS) at (877) 210-4287, and the Service Station Dealers of America/ National Coalition of Petroleum Retailers and Allied Trades (SSDA/NCPR) at (301) 390-4405.

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.

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.

These standards require the respondents to maintain all records, including reports and notifications for at least five years. This is consistent with the General Provisions as applied to the standards. EPA believes that the five-year records retention requirement is consistent with the part 70 permit program and the five-year statute of limitations on which the permit program is based. The retention of records for five years allows the EPA to establish the compliance history of a source, any pattern of non-compliance, and to determine the appropriate level of

enforcement action. EPA has found that the most flagrant violators have violations extending beyond the five years. In addition, EPA would be prevented from pursuing the violators due to the destruction or nonexistence of essential records.

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/SIC Codes

The respondents to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are bulk gasoline terminals. The United States Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code for the respondents affected by the standards is SIC 2911 which corresponds to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 324110 for petroleum refineries.

4(b) Information Requested

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

(i) Data Items

In this ICR, all the data that is recorded or reported is required by NSPS for Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja) (Renewal).

A source must make the following reports:

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

A source must keep the following records:

Recordkeeping	
Start-ups, shutdowns, malfunctions, periods where the continuous monitoring system is inoperative	60.7(b)
All reports and notifications	60.7
Emission test methods and other data needed to determine emissions	60.104a
Written plans, information to document conformance with operation and maintenance requirements, bag leak detection system alarms, records of coke burn-off rate, monitoring exemptions, discharges to flare gas system	60.108a

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 not widely used. At this time, it is estimated that approximately 70 percent of the respondents use electronic reporting.

Respondent Activities	
Read instructions.	
Gather relevant information.	
Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate CEMS for opacity, or for pressure drop and liquid supply pressure for wet scrubber	
Perform initial performance test, Reference Method 1-6, 8-11, 15.	
Write the notifications and reports listed above.	
Enter information required to be recorded above.	

Respondent Activities
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., continuous parameter monitoring system). Although personnel at the source still need to evaluate the data, this type of monitoring equipment has significantly reduced the burden associated with monitoring and recordkeeping.

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

5(a) Agency Activities

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

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

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 operational. Performance test reports are used by the Agency to discern a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard, and to note the operating conditions under which compliance was achieved. 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 OTIS which is operated and maintained by the EPA Office of Compliance. OTIS is the EPA database for the collection, maintenance, and retrieval of compliance data for approximately 125,000 industrial and

government-owned facilities. EPA uses OTIS for tracking air pollution compliance and enforcement by local and state regulatory agencies, EPA regional offices, and EPA headquarters. EPA delegated Authorities can edit, store, retrieve, and analyze the data.

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

5(c) Small Entity Flexibility

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

5(d) Collection Schedule

The specific frequency for each information collection activity within this request is shown in Table 1: Annual Industry Burden for NSPS for NSPS for Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja) (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 the subpart included in this ICR. The individual burdens are expressed under standardized headings believed to be consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. Wherever 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 2,142 (Total Labor Hours from Table 1). 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	\$119.36 (\$56.84 + 110%)
Technical	\$99.18 (\$47.23 + 110%)
Clerical	\$49.35 (\$23.50 + 110%)

These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2011, "Table 2. Civilian Workers, by Occupational and Industry group." The rates are from column 1, "Total Compensation." The rates have been increased by 110 percent 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 standard are both labor costs, which are addressed elsewhere in this ICR, and the costs associated with continuous monitoring. The capital/startup costs are one-time costs when a facility becomes subject to the regulation. The annual operation and maintenance costs are the ongoing costs to maintain the monitor and other costs, such as photocopying and postage.

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

Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs						
(A) Continuous Monitoring Device	(B) Capital/Startup Cost for One Respondent	(C) Number of New Respondents ¹	(D) Total Capital/Startup Cost (B X C)	(E) Annual O&M Costs for One Respondent	(F) Number of Respondents with O&M ¹	(G) Total O&M, (E X F)
CEMS	\$19,000	0	\$0	\$15,520	18	\$1,676,160
Total			\$0			\$1,676,160

¹ This is based on 6 CEMS per respondent

The total capital/startup costs for this ICR are \$0. This is the total of column D in the above table.

The total operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for this ICR are \$1,676,160. This is the total of column G.

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 \$1,676,160

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 \$7,836.

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

Managerial	\$62.27 (GS-13, Step 5, \$38.92 + 60%)
Technical	\$46.21 (GS-12, Step 1, \$28.88 + 60%)
Clerical	\$25.01 (GS-6, Step 3, \$15.63 + 60%)

These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) “2011 General Schedule” which excludes locality rates of pay. The rates have been increased by 60 percent to account for the benefit packages available to government employees. Details upon which this estimate is based appear in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden, NSPS for Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja) (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 18 existing respondents will be subject to the standard. It is estimated that no additional respondent per year will become subject to the standard. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below, is 18 per year.

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

Number of Respondents					
Year	(A) Number of New Respondents ¹	(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	18	0	0	18
2	0	18	0	0	18
3	0	18	0	0	18
Average	0	18	0	0	18

¹ New respondents include sources with constructed, reconstructed, and modified affected facilities.

To avoid double-counting respondents, column D is subtracted. As shown above, the average Number of Respondents over the three-year period of this ICR is 18.

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

Total Annual Responses				
(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 $E=(B \times C)+D$
Initial of construction/reconstruction	0	0	0	0
Notification of anticipated startup	0	0	0	0
Notification of actual startup	0	0	0	0
Notification of performance test	0	0	0	0
Semiannual reports of excess emission	18	2	36	36
			Total	36

The number of Total Annual Responses is 36.

The total annual labor costs are \$197,720. Details regarding these estimates may be found in Table 1: Annual Industry Burden and Cost – NSPS for Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja) (Renewal).

6(e) Bottom Line Burden Hours 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, respectively, and summarized below.

(i) Respondent Tally

The total annual labor hours are 2,142. Details regarding these estimates may be found in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost: NSPS for Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja) (Renewal).

Furthermore, the annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 59 hours per response.

The total annual capital/startup and operation and maintenance (O&M) costs to the regulated entity is \$1,676,160.

(ii) The Agency Tally

The average annual Agency burden and cost over the next three years is estimated to be 174 labor hours at a cost of \$7,836. See Table 2: Annual Agency Burden and Cost: NSPS for Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja) (Renewal).

6(f) Reasons for Change in Burden

There is a decrease in the labor hours and cost in this ICR compared to the previous ICR. Consultations with the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) and trade associations revealed that there are approximately eighteen sources subject to the rule, with no new facilities expected to be constructed over the next three years of this ICR.

Because there are no new sources with reporting requirements, no capital/startup costs are incurred. The only cost that is incurred is for the O&M of the monitoring equipment.

6(g) Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 59 hours per response. Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Numbers for EPA's regulations are listed at 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR chapter 15.

To comment on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including the use of automated collection techniques, EPA has established a public docket for this ICR under Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OECA-2011-0228, which is available for online viewing at www.regulations.gov, or in person viewing at the Enforcement and Compliance 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 Enforcement and Compliance Docket is (202) 566-1752. 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, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20503, Attention: Desk Officer for EPA. Please include the EPA Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OECA-2011-0228 and OMB Control Number 2060-0602 in any correspondence.

Part B of the Supporting Statement

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

information.

Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja) (Renewal)

Burden item	(A) Person hours per occurrence	(B) No. of occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondents per year ^a	(E) Technical person- hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person hours per year (Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person hours per year (Ex0.1)	(H) Total Cost Per year ^b
1. Applications	N/A							
2. Survey and Studies								
Flare management plan	160	1	160	0	0	0	0	\$0
Root cause analysis ^g	40	4	160	0	0	0	0	\$0
3. Reporting requirements								
A. Read instructions	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
B. Required activities								
Initial performance tests ^c	40	6	320	0	0	0	0	\$0
Repeat of performance tests ^d	40	0.2	8	0	0	0	0	\$0
Relative accuracy test	24	6	192	0	0	0	0	\$0
CEMS audits (RAA or CGA)	36	6	288	0	0	0	0	\$0
C. Create Information								
D. Gather existing information	See 3B							
E. Write Report ^e								
Notification of construction/reconstruction	2	7	14	0	0	0	0	\$0
Notification of anticipated startup	2	7	14	0	0	0	0	\$0
Notification of actual startup	2	7	14	0	0	0	0	\$0
Notification of initial performance test	2	7	14	0	0	0	0	\$0
Report of performance test	See 3B							
Semiannual reports of excess emission ^f	8	2	16	18	288	14.4	28.8	\$31,703.90
Subtotal for Reporting Requirements								
4. Recordkeeping requirements						331.2		
A. Read instructions	See 3A							
B. Plan activities	See 3B							
C. Implement Activities	See 3B							
D. Develop record system	N/A							
E. Time to enter information								
Records of operating parameters ^h	0.25	350	87.5	18	1,575	78.75	157.5	\$166,016.60
F. Time to train personnel	N/A							
G. Time for audits	N/A							
Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements						1,811.25		

Burden item	(A) Person hours per occurrence	(B) No. of occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondents per year^a	(E) Technical person- hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person hours per year (Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person hours per year (Ex0.1)	(H) Total Cost Per year^b
Subtotals: Labor Burden and costs					1,863	93.15	186.3	\$197,720.50
TOTAL LABOR BURDEN AND COST (rounded)						2,142.45 2,142 (rounded)		\$197,720

Assumptions:

^a We have assumed that there are approximately 18 respondents, with no additional new or reconstructed sources becoming subject to the rule over the next three years.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$119.36 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$99.18 per hour for Technical labor, and \$49.35 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2011, Table 2. Civilian Workers, by Occupational and Industry groups. The rates are from column 1, Total Compensation. The rates have been increased by 110 percent to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

^c We have assumed that it will take 40 hour for each respondent to perform initial performance tests. There are 6 CEM units per plant (respondent)

^d We have assumed that 20 percent of sources would have to repeat performance test due to failure.

^e We have assumed that each respondent will take 2 hours to write report.

^f We have assumed that each respondent will take 8 hours twice per year to complete semiannual reports.

^g We have assumed that it will take 0.5 hours, 350 times per year for each respondent to enter and operating parameters reports.

Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden - NSPS for Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja) (Renewal)

Activity	(A) EPA person- hours per occurrence	(B) No. of occurrences per plant per year	(C) EPA person- hours per plant per year (C=AxB)	(D) Plants per year ^a	(E) Technical person- hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person- hours per year (Ex0.1)	(H) Cost, \$ ^b
New Plants								
Initial notification test	24	1	24	0	0	0	0	\$0
Report of performance test	24	0.2	4.8	0	0	0	0	\$0
Report review								
Notification of construction ^c	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0
Notification of anticipated startup ^d	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	\$0
Notification of actual startup ^d	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	\$0
Notification of initial test ^d	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	\$0
Review test results	8	1	8	0	0	0	0	\$0
Existing Plants								
Emission reports	4.2	2	8.4	18	151.2	7.56	15.12	\$7,835.86
Subtotals Labor Burden and cost					151.2	7.56	15.12	\$7,835.86
TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN AND COST						174		\$7,836

Assumptions:

^a We have assumed that there are approximately 18 respondents, with no additional new or reconstructed sources becoming subject to the rule over the next three years.

^b This cost is based on the following hourly labor rates times a 1.6 benefits multiplication factor to account for government overhead expenses: \$62.27 for Managerial (GS-13, Step 5, \$38.92 x 1.6), \$46.21 for Technical (GS-12, Step 1, \$28.88 x 1.6) and \$25.01 Clerical (GS-6, Step 3, \$15.63 x 1.6). These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) 2011 General Schedule which excludes locality rates of pay.

^c We have assumed that all existing new sources will take 2 hours to complete report.

^d We have assumed that all existing sources will each take 0.5 hours to complete report.

^e We have assumed that all existing plants will be required to complete emission reports.