

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**NSPS for Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db) (Renewal)**

**1. Identification of the Information Collection**

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

NSPS for Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db) (Renewal), EPA ICR Number 1088.13, OMB Control Number 2060-0072.

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

The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Steam Generating Units were proposed on June 19, 1986, promulgated on December 16, 1987, and amended on February 27, 2006 (71 FR 9865), June 13, 2007 (72 FR 32710), January 28, 2009 (74 FR 5072), and February 16, 2012 (77 FR 9303). The most-recent amendment made both revisions to the performance standards and corrections to existing provisions. The revisions did not result in any changes to either the reporting or record keeping requirements. These regulations apply to industrial/commercial/institutional steam generating units (boilers) that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1984, and have a heat input capacity from fuels combusted in the unit of greater than 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)). This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart Db.

In general, all NSPS standards require initial notifications, performance tests, and periodic reports by the owners/operators of the affected facilities. They are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports, and records are essential in determining compliance, and are required of all affected facilities subject to NSPS.

Any owner/operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file of these measurements, and retain the file for at least two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance reports, and records. All reports are sent to the delegated state or local authority. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regional office.

Over the next three years, an average of 1,727 respondents per year will be subject to the standard, and 45 additional respondents per year will become subject to the standard. The number of respondents is based on the 2003 ICR renewal, which estimates 1,322 existing facilities subject to subpart Db in 2003. The growth rate is based on an October 2002 economic analysis performed for the Industrial Boiler Maximum Achievable Control Technology rulemaking, which estimated that 134 industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers would become subject to NSPS subpart Db over the next three years (or 45 per year). To account for

facilities constructed since 2003, this ICR adds 405 facilities (45 times 9 years) to the 2003 ICR estimate of 1,322.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved the currently active ICR without any Terms of Clearance.

The burden to the “Affected Public” may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db) (Renewal). The burden to the “Federal Government” burden is attributed entirely to work performed by either Federal employees or government contractors and may be found below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NSPS for Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db) (Renewal).

## **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/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, sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), particulate matter (PM), and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) emissions from industrial/commercial/institutional steam generating units cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, the NSPS were promulgated for this source category at 40 CFR part 60, subpart Db.

### **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. The collected information is also used for targeting inspections and as evidence in legal proceedings.

Performance tests are required in order to determine an affected facility's initial capability to comply with the emission standard. Continuous emission monitors are used to ensure compliance with the standard at all times.

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 check if the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated and the standard are being met. The performance test may also be observed.

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

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

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

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

If the subject standards have not been delegated, the information is sent directly to the appropriate EPA regional office. Otherwise, the information is sent directly to the delegated state or local agency. If a state or local agency has adopted its own similar standards to implement the Federal standards, a copy of the report submitted to the state or local agency can be sent to the Administrator in lieu of the report required by the Federal standards. Therefore, duplication does not exist.

### **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 (77 FR 47631) on August 9, 2012. 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.

Consultations with industry representatives (i.e., respondents) were conducted to determine if there is any way for EPA to reduce the recordkeeping and reporting burden or improve the language in the standards to make it easier to comply. In developing this ICR, EPA contacted: 1) the Council of Industrial Boiler Owners, at (540) 349-9043; and 2) the American Boiler Manufacturers Association, at (703) 356-7172.

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 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 facilities subject to NSPS subpart Db that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1984. The United States Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, and their corresponding North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes, for industrial/ commercial/ institutional steam generating units are provided in the following table.

<b>Standard (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db)</b>	<b>SIC Codes</b>	<b>NAICS Codes</b>
Oil and Gas Extraction	13	211
Utilities	49	221
Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation	49	221112
Electric Power Transmission, Control, and Distribution	491	22112
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	31	316
Wood Product Manufacturing	24	321
Paper Manufacturing	26	322
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	29	324
Chemical Manufacturing	28	325
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	30	326
Primary Metal Manufacturing	33	331
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	34	332
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	37	336
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	339
Educational services	82	611
Hospitals	806	622

American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Governments	8423	921150
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#### 4(b) Information Requested

##### (i) Data Items

In this ICR, all the data that is recorded or reported is required by NSPS for Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db).

A source must make the following reports:

<b>Notifications/Reports</b>	
Construction/reconstruction	60.7(a)(1)
Actual startup	60.7(a)(3), 60.49b(a)
Initial performance test results	60.8 (a), 60.49b(b)
Initial performance test	60.8(d)
Demonstration of continuous monitoring system	60.7(a)(5)
Physical or operational change	60.7(a)(4)
Operating conditions for compliance with NO <sub>x</sub> standard	60.49b(c)
Monitoring results	60.49b(i)-(m)
Annual capacity factor, fuel nitrogen content, NO <sub>x</sub> emission tests	60.49b(q)
Fuel-based compliance alternative report	60.49b(r)
Removal efficiency by fuel pretreatment and associated documentation	60.49b(n)
Excess emissions semiannual report	60.7(c), 60.49b(h), 60.49b(w)
Quarterly reporting for Cytec Industries Fortier Plant's C.AOG incinerator, Westwego, Louisiana	60.49b(s)
Quarterly reporting for Rohm and Haas Kentucky Incorporated's Boiler Number 100, Louisville, Kentucky	60.49b(t)
Quarterly reporting for Merck & Co., Inc.'s Stonewall Plant, Elkton, Virginia	60.49b(u)
Quarterly reporting for Weyerhaeuser Company's No. 2 Power Boiler, New Bern, North Carolina	60.49(x)
Quarterly reporting for INEOS USA's AOGI, Lima, Ohio	60.49b(y)
Quarterly reporting (electronic)	60.49b(v)

A source must keep the following records:

<b>Recordkeeping</b>	
Startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, and periods when the continuous monitoring system is inoperative.	60.7(b)
Fuel monitoring	60.49b(d), 60.49b(r)
Nitrogen content of residual oil combusted	60.49b(e)
Opacity	60.49b(f)
Nitrogen oxide emission rates	60.49b(g)
Steam load	60.49b(p)
Fuel Receipts	60.49b(r)
Maintain records for two years	60.7(f), 60.49b(o)

### Electronic Reporting

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

Also, regulatory agencies in cooperation with the respondents continue to create reporting systems to transmit data electronically. However, electronic reporting systems are still not widely used. At this time, it is estimated that approximately 20 percent of the respondents use electronic reporting.

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

<b>Respondent Activities</b>
Read instructions.
Install, calibrate, maintain, certify, and operate continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) for NO <sub>x</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , and opacity or alternative monitoring methods (e.g., CO CEMS in place of using a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS)).
Perform initial performance test.
Write the notifications and reports listed above.

<b>Respondent Activities</b>
Enter information required to be recorded above.
Submit the required reports developing, acquiring, installing, and utilizing technology and systems for the purpose of collecting, validating, and verifying information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of processing and maintaining information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of disclosing and providing information.
Adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements.
Train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information.
Transmit, or otherwise disclose the information.

Currently sources are using monitoring and reporting equipment that provide 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.

<b>Agency Activities</b>
Review notifications and reports, including performance test reports, and excess emissions reports, required to be submitted by industry.
Audit facility records.
Input, analyze, and maintain data in the 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 operated. Performance test reports are used by the Agency to discern a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard. Data and records maintained by the respondents are tabulated and published for use in compliance and enforcement programs. The semiannual reports are used for problem identification, as a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations.

Information contained in the reports is entered into OTIS which is operated and maintained by EPA's Office of Compliance. OTIS 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 OTIS for tracking air pollution compliance and enforcement by local and state regulatory agencies, EPA regional offices and EPA headquarters. EPA and its delegated Authorities can edit, store, retrieve and analyze the data.

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

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

A 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. According to the "Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Final Mercury and Air Toxics Standards," which was conducted for the 2012 NSPS amendment, EPA identified 82 potentially affected small entities. EPA has taken steps to minimize the significant economic impact on small entities. Small entities that do not own at least one generating unit with a capacity greater than 29 megawatts are not subject to the rule. According to EPA's initial regulatory flexibility analysis, this eliminates the burden for 26 small entities. For larger units affected by the proposed rule, EPA considered a number of comments received both during the Small Business Advocacy Review Panel and the public comment period, and has revised the final rule to greatly simplify continuous compliance requirements and decrease the frequency of periodic testing. EPA believes the revision will make compliance less onerous for all regulated units, including those owned by small entities.

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

The specific frequency for each information collection activity within this request is shown in below Table 1: NSPS for Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db) (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 1,607,368 hours (Total Labor Hours from Table 1 below). 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	\$121.44 (\$57.83 + 110%)
Technical	\$100.23 (\$47.73 + 110%)
Clerical	\$50.51 (\$24.05 + 110%)

These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2012, "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 onetime 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**

<b>Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&amp;M) Costs</b>						
(A) Continuous Monitoring Device	(B) Capital/Startup Cost for One Respondent	(C) Number of New Respondents	(D) Total Capital/ Startup Cost (B X C)	(E) Annual O&M Costs for One Respondent	(F) Number of Respondents with O&M	(G) Total O&M, (E X F)
SO <sub>2</sub> , PM, and x NO <sub>x</sub>	\$200,000	45	\$9,000,000	\$15,000	1,727	\$25,905,000

The total capital/startup costs for this ICR are \$9,000,000. This is the total of column D in the above table.

The total operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for this ICR are \$25,905,000. 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 \$34,905,000. These are recordkeeping costs.

**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 \$58,404,760.

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), 2012 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 below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NSPS for Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db) (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 1,682 existing respondents will be subject to the standard. It is estimated that an additional 45 respondents per year will become subject. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below, is 1,727 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 <sup>1</sup>	(B) Number of Existing Respondents	(C) Number of Existing Respondents that keep records but do not submit reports	(D) Number of Existing Respondents That Are Also New Respondents	(E) Number of Respondents (E=A+B+C-D)
1	45	1,637	0	0	1,682
2	45	1,682	0	0	1,727
3	45	1,727	0	0	1,772
Average	45	1,682	0	0	1,727

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

Column D is subtracted to avoid double-counting respondents. As shown above, the average Number of Respondents over the three year period of this ICR is 1,727.

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=(BxC)+D
Semiannual excess emissions <sup>1</sup>	1,382	2	0	2,764
Quarterly SO <sub>2</sub> , PM, and NO <sub>x</sub> reporting <sup>2</sup>	345	4	0	1,380
			Total	4,144

<sup>1</sup> This ICR assumes that 80 percent of all respondents will submit semiannual reports.

<sup>2</sup> This ICR assumes that 20 percent of all respondents will submit quarterly reports.

The number of Total Annual Responses is 4,144.

The total annual labor costs are \$155,639,313. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1. Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db) (Renewal).

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

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

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

The total annual labor hours are 1,607,368 at a cost of \$155,639,313. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db) (Renewal).

Furthermore, the annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 388 hours per response.

The total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entity are \$34,905,000. The cost calculations are detailed in Section 6(b)(iii), Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs.

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

The average annual Agency burden and cost over next three years is estimated to be 1,296,018 labor hours at a cost of \$58,404,760. See below Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NSPS for Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db) (Renewal).

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

There is an adjustment increase in the total estimated burden as currently identified in the OMB Inventory of Approved Burdens. This increase is not due to any program changes. The estimated number of respondents has been adjusted to account for industry growth that has occurred since the most recent ICR was approved, and to correct an inconsistency in the previous ICR estimate. Specifically, this ICR corrects the estimated number of respondents to be consistent with the supporting rationale. Both adjustments resulted in an increased number of existing sources and associated respondent and Agency labor hours. Also, this ICR makes adjustments to respondent and Agency labor hours in order to make the estimation methodology consistent with that of other ICRs.

The previous ICR assumed that the per-respondent labor hours for each burden activity accounted for all technical, managerial, and clerical hours. This ICR assumes that labor hours

account for technical hours only, and that clerical and managerial hours require an additional 10 and 5 percent of technical hours, respectively. Additionally, this ICR calculates burden costs using the most recent labor rates.

There is an increase in respondent O&M costs, as calculated in section 6(b)(iii), compared to the costs in the previous ICR. This increase is also due to industry growth, and reflects O&M costs that will be incurred by both existing facilities and new facilities since the most recent ICR.

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

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 388 hours per response. “Burden” means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

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

To comment on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including the use of automated collection techniques, EPA has established a public docket for this ICR under Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OECA-2012-0499. An electronic version of the public docket is available at <http://www.regulations.gov/> which may be used to obtain a copy of the draft collection of information, submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. When in the system, select “search,” then key in the docket ID number identified in this document. The documents are also available for public viewing at the Enforcement and Compliance Docket and Information Center in the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the docket center is (202) 566-1752. Also, you can send comments to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20503, Attention: Desk Officer for EPA. Please include the EPA Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OECA-2012-0499 and OMB Control Number 2060-0072 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 Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db) (Renewal)**

Burden Item	A Hours per Occurrence	B Number of occurrences per respondent per year	C Hours per respondent per year (C = A x B)	D Respondents per Year <sup>a</sup>	E Technical hours per year (E = C x D)	F Management hours per year (F = E x 0.05)	G Clerical hours per year (G = E x 0.10)	H Total cost per year \$ <sup>b</sup>
<b>1. Applicants</b>	N/A							
<b>2. Survey and Studies</b>	N/A							
<b>3. Reporting Requirements <sup>c</sup></b>								
A. Read instructions <sup>d</sup>	See 4A							
B. Required activities								
Initial Performance Test								
PM <sup>e</sup>	330	1	330	19	6,270	313.5	627	\$698,183.31
24 hour test for Gas Units <sup>d</sup>	250	1	250	26	6,500	325	650	\$723,794.5
Repeat of Performance Test <sup>e</sup>								
PM <sup>e</sup>	330	1	330	4	1,320	66	132	\$146,985.96
24 hour tests for Gas Units <sup>d</sup>	250	1	250	5	1,250	62.5	125	\$139,191.25
Report of Initial Performance Test <sup>d</sup>								
SO <sub>2</sub>	16	1	16	13	208	10.4	20.8	\$23,161.42
PM	16	1	16	19	304	15.2	30.4	\$33,851.31
NO <sub>x</sub>	16	1	16	45	720	36	72	\$80,174.16
Notification of CEMS Demonstration <sup>d</sup>								
SO <sub>2</sub>	2	1	2	13	26	1.3	2.6	\$2,895.18
PM	2	1	2	19	38	1.9	3.8	\$4,231.41
NO <sub>x</sub>	2	1	2	45	90	4.5	9	\$10,021.77
Demonstration of CEMS <sup>d</sup>								
SO <sub>2</sub>	150	1	150	13	1,950	97.5	195	\$217,138.35



<b>Burden Item</b>	<b>A</b> Hours per Occurrence	<b>B</b> Number of occurrences per respondent per year	<b>C</b> Hours per respondent per year (C = A x B)	<b>D</b> Respondents per Year <sup>a</sup>	<b>E</b> Technical hours per year (E = C x D)	<b>F</b> Management hours per year (F = E x 0.05)	<b>G</b> Clerical hours per year (G = E x 0.10)	<b>H</b> Total cost per year \$ <sup>b</sup>
PM	100	1	100	19	1,900	95	190	\$211,570.7
NO <sub>x</sub>	350	1	350	45	15,750	787.5	1,575	\$1,753,809.75
Repeat Demonstration of CEMS <sup>d,e</sup>								
SO <sub>2</sub>	150	1	150	3	450	22.5	45	\$50,108.85
PM	100	1	100	4	400	20	40	\$44,541.2
NO <sub>x</sub>	350	1	350	9	3,150	157.5	315	\$350,761.95
Report of CEMS Demonstration <sup>d</sup>	See 3B							
Reports for SO <sub>2</sub> <sup>f</sup>								
Quarterly <sup>g</sup>	16	4	64	151	9,664	483.2	966.4	\$1,076,115.39
Semiannual	16	2	32	606	19,392	969.6	1,939.2	\$2,159,357.38
Reports for PM <sup>f,h</sup>								
Quarterly <sup>g</sup>								
Excess	16	4	64	32	2,048	102.4	204.8	\$228,050.94
No Excess	8	4	32	127	4,064	203.2	406.4	\$452,538.59
Semiannual								
Excess	16	2	32	127	4,064	203.2	406.4	\$452,538.59
No Excess	8	2	16	508	8,128	406.4	812.8	\$905,077.18
Reports for NO <sub>x</sub> <sup>f,h</sup>								
Quarterly <sup>g</sup>								
CEMS Compliance	16	4	64	345	22,080	1,104	2,208	\$2,458,674.24
Excess	16	4	64	69	4,416	220.8	441.6	\$491,734.85
No Excess	8	4	32	276	8,832	441.6	883.2	\$983,469.7
Semiannual								
CEMS Compliance	16	2	32	1,382	44,224	2,211.2	4,422.4	\$4,924,475.07



<b>Burden Item</b>	<b>A</b> Hours per Occurrence	<b>B</b> Number of occurrences per respondent per year	<b>C</b> Hours per respondent per year (C = A x B)	<b>D</b> Respondents per Year <sup>a</sup>	<b>E</b> Technical hours per year (E = C x D)	<b>F</b> Management hours per year (F = E x 0.05)	<b>G</b> Clerical hours per year (G = E x 0.10)	<b>H</b> Total cost per year \$ <sup>b</sup>
NO <sub>x</sub> - In Situ	125	2	250	346	86,500	4,325	8,650	\$9,632,034.5
NO <sub>x</sub> - Extractive	36	2	72	1,036	74,592	3,729.6	7,459.2	\$8,306,042.98
C. Create Information <sup>d</sup>	Included in 3B							
D. Gather Existing Information	Included in 3B							
E. Write Report								
Notify of construction/reconstruction <sup>d</sup>	2	1	2	45	90	4.5	9	\$10,021.77
Notify of Anticipated Startup <sup>d</sup>	2	1	2	45	90	4.5	9	\$10,021.77
Notify of Actual Startup <sup>d</sup>	2	1	2	45	90	4.5	9	\$10,021.77
Monitoring Plan <sup>d</sup>	4	1	4	22	88	4.4	8.8	\$9,799.06
Notification of initial performance test <sup>d</sup>								
SO <sub>2</sub>	2	1	2	13	26	1.3	2.6	\$2,895.18
PM	2	1	2	19	38	1.9	3.8	\$4,231.41
NO <sub>x</sub>	2	1	2	45	90	4.5	9	\$10,021.77
<b>Subtotal for Reporting Requirements</b>					<b>1,297,492.1</b>			\$125,634,467.66
<b>4. Recordkeeping Requirements</b>								
A. Read instructions <sup>d</sup>	1	1	1	45	45	2.25	4.5	\$5,010.89
B. Plan activities	N/A							
C. Implement activities	N/A							
D. Develop record system	N/A							
E. Time to enter information	N/A							
F. Records of startup, shutdown, malfunction	1.5	52	78	1,727	134,706	6,735.3	13,470.6	\$14,999,917.22
G. Records of All Measurements	1.5	52	78	1,727	134,706	6,735.3	13,470.6	\$14,999,917.22

<b>Burden Item</b>	<b>A</b> <b>Hours per Occurrence</b>	<b>B</b> <b>Number of occurrences per respondent per year</b>	<b>C</b> <b>Hours per respondent per year (C = A x B)</b>	<b>D</b> <b>Respondents per Year <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>E</b> <b>Technical hours per year (E = C x D)</b>	<b>F</b> <b>Management hours per year (F = E x 0.05)</b>	<b>G</b> <b>Clerical hours per year (G = E x 0.10)</b>	<b>H</b> <b>Total cost per year \$ <sup>b</sup></b>
<b>Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements</b>						<b>309,875.55</b>		\$30,004,845.32
<b>TOTAL LABOR BURDEN AND COST (rounded)</b>						<b>1,607,368</b>		<b>\$155,639,313</b>

Assumptions:

- <sup>a.</sup> We have assumed that the average number of respondents that will be subject to the rule will be 1,727. There will be 45 additional new sources that will become subject to the rule over the three-year period of this ICR.
- <sup>b.</sup> This ICR uses the following labor rates: Technical \$100.23 (\$47.73 + 110%); Managerial \$121.44 (\$57.83+ 110%); and Clerical \$50.51 (\$24.05 + 110%). These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2012, "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. This ICR assumes that Managerial hours are 5 percent of Technical hours, and Clerical hours are 10 percent of Technical hours.
- <sup>c.</sup> EPA estimates that there will be 26 new gas-fired steam generating units per year (which require NO<sub>x</sub> controls), 13 new coal-fired steam generating units per year (which require SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and PM controls), and 6 new biomass/wood-fired steam generating units per year (which require NO<sub>x</sub> and PM controls).
- <sup>d.</sup> One-time only costs associated with the anticipated 45 new sources per year over the next three years. According to the 2003 ICR renewal, approximately half of all new sources will submit a monitoring plan.
- <sup>e.</sup> Assume 20 percent of initial performance tests and CEMS demonstrations are repeated due to failures.
- <sup>f.</sup> According to the 2003 ICR renewal, there are 640 sources that must report SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 622 sources that must report PM emissions, and 1,322 sources that must report NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. Because these existing source estimates were from 2003, this ICR renewal adds additional sources, based on note (b), to account for new steam generating units built since 2003. Using this approach, EPA estimates 117, 171, and 405 additional sources must report SO<sub>2</sub>, PM, and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, respectively.
- <sup>g.</sup> Assume that 20 percent of respondents will choose to report quarterly.
- <sup>h.</sup> Assume the 20 percent of units are found to be in excess of emission standard and 80 percent are found not to be in excess.
- <sup>i.</sup> Assume that 25 percent of units have in situ CEMS and 75 percent have extractive CEMS.



<b>Burden Item</b>	<b>A</b> EPA hours per occurrence	<b>B</b> Number of occurrences per plant per year	<b>C</b> EPA hours per plant per year (C = A x B)	<b>D</b> Plants per year <sup>a</sup>	<b>E</b> EPA Technical hours per plant per year (E =C x D)	<b>F</b> EPA Managerial hours per year (F =E x 0.05)	<b>G</b> EPA Clerical hours per year (G =E x 0.10)	<b>H</b> Total cost per year <sup>b</sup>
Quarterly	4	42	168	345	57,960	2,898	5,796	\$3,003,748.02
Semiannual	2	42	84	1382	116,088	5,804.4	11,608.8	\$6,016,202.56
Review SO <sub>2</sub> compliance reports <sup>e,f</sup>								
Quarterly	4	70	280	151	42,280	2,114	4,228	\$2,191,139.86
Semiannual	2	70	140	606	84,840	4,242	8,484	\$4,396,790.58
Review excess emissions reports <sup>e,f</sup>								
SO <sub>2</sub>								
Quarterly	4	130	520	151	78,520	3,926	7,852	\$4,069,259.74
Semiannual	2	130	260	606	157,560	7,878	15,756	\$8,165,468.22
NO <sub>x</sub>								
Quarterly	4	92	368	345	126,960	6,348	12,696	\$6,579,638.52
Semiannual	2	92	184	1,382	254,288	12,714.4	25,428.8	\$13,178,348.46
Review appendix F QA data assessment reports <sup>e</sup>								
SO <sub>2</sub>	1	42	42	757	31,794	1,589.7	3,179.4	\$1,647,708.15
NO <sub>x</sub>	1	56	56	1,727	96,712	4,835.6	9,671.2	\$5,012,051.04
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN AND COST (rounded)</b>						1,296,018		\$58,404,760

Assumptions:

<sup>a.</sup> We have assumed that the average number of respondents that will be subject to the rule will be 1,727. There will be 45 additional new sources that will become subject to the rule over the three-year period of this ICR.

<sup>b.</sup> This cost is based on the average hourly labor rate as follows: Technical \$46.21 (GS-12, Step 1, \$28.88 + 60%); Managerial \$62.27 (GS-13, Step 5, \$38.92 + 60%); and Clerical \$25.01 (GS-6, Step 3, \$15.63 + 60%). This ICR assumes that Managerial hours are 5 percent of Technical hours, and Clerical hours are 10 percent of Technical hours. These rates are from the OPM, 2012 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.

<sup>c.</sup> All new plants subject to the standard must provide reports of these events as required by section 60.7. These are one-time-only costs associated with the

anticipated 45 new sources per year over the next three years. According to the 2003 ICR renewal, approximately half of all new sources will submit a monitoring plan.

- <sup>d.</sup> EPA estimates that there will be 26 new gas-fired steam generating units per year (which require NO<sub>x</sub> controls), 13 new coal-fired steam generating units per year (which require SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and PM controls), and 6 new biomass/wood-fired steam generating units per year (which require NO<sub>x</sub> and PM controls).
- <sup>e.</sup> According to the 2003 ICR renewal, there are 640 sources that must report SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 622 sources that must report PM emissions, and 1,322 sources that must report NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. Because these existing source estimates were from 2003, this ICR renewal adds additional sources, based on note (b), to account for new steam generating units built since 2003. Using this approach, EPA estimates 117, 171, and 405 additional sources must report SO<sub>2</sub>, PM, and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, respectively.
- <sup>f.</sup> We assume that 20 percent of respondents will choose to report quarterly.