

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

NSPS Review for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XXX)

1. Identification of the Information Collection

1(a) Title of the Information Collection

NSPS Review for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XXX) EPA ICR Number 2498.01, OMB Control Number [to be assigned].

1(b) Short Characterization/Abstract

The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills were proposed on May 30, 1991, promulgated on May 12, 1996, and amended on June 16, 1998 (63 FR 32753), February 24, 1999 (64 FR 9262), and April 10, 2000 (65 FR 18909). These standards apply to municipal solid waste landfills that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after May 30, 1991.

Clean Air Act (CAA) section 111(b)(1)(B) requires the EPA to “at least every 8 years review and, if appropriate, revise” new source performance standards. In response to this mandate, EPA is proposing a new subpart that will apply to municipal solid waste landfills that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after the date the proposed new subpart XXX is published in the Federal Register.

This proposed subpart includes provisions reducing the NMOC emission rate threshold that triggers the requirement to install controls to 40 megagrams per year (Mg/yr) from the current NSPS level of 50 Mg/yr (see 40 CFR part 60 subpart WWW). The proposed option retains the design capacity cutoff of 2.5 million Mg and 2.5 million cubic meters in the current NSPS. The proposed option is hereinafter referred to as “option 2.5/40.” This information is being collected to assure compliance with the proposed 40 CFR part 60 subpart XXX.

In general, the landfills NSPS require initial notifications, performance tests, periodic reports, design plans, equipment removal reports, and closure reports by the owners/operators of the affected sources. They are also required to maintain records of 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, as well as maintain records of the reports, system design, performance tests, monitoring, exceedances, plot map, and well locations. The recordkeeping and reporting requirements specific to municipal solid waste landfills are detailed in Section 4(b) of this supporting statement. These notifications, reports, and records are essential in determining compliance and are required of all affected facilities subject to the NSPS.

Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of proposed subpart XXX will maintain a file of these measurements, and retain the file for at least five years following the date of such

measurements, maintenance reports, and records. All reports are sent to the delegated state or local authority. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regional office.

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

It is estimated that on average, five respondents per year will become subject to the regulation in the next three years based on a design capacity threshold of at least 2.5 million Mg or cubic meters.

Approximately 17 new municipal solid waste facilities, which are owned and operated by the municipal solid waste industry (the “Affected Public”), would be subject to the regulation over the next three years. The cost of this Information Collection Request (ICR) will be \$118,000 (rounded). It is unknown whether public or private sectors will own or operate new landfills expected to be subject to proposed subpart XXX; however, given the trend towards private ownership, it is estimated that all of the respondents in the next three years will be in the private sector.

The burden to the “Affected Public” may be found in Tables 1.A through 1.C in Attachment A. The burden to the “Federal Government” is attributed entirely to work performed by federal employees or government contractors or to state or local agencies that have been delegated authority; this burden may be found in Tables 2.A through 2.C of Attachment B.

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:

. . . the degree of emission limitation achievable through the application of the best system of emission 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 EPA refers to this charge as selecting the best system of emission reduction (BSER). Section 111 also requires that the Administrator review and, if appropriate, revise such standards every eight years.

In addition, CAA section 114(a) states that the Administrator may require any owner/operator subject to any requirement of this CAA 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.

The Administrator has determined that landfill gas emissions from municipal solid waste landfills either 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 WWW and a review of these NSPS are being proposed under new subpart XXX.

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 CAA. 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 test, a record of the operating parameters under which compliance was achieved may be recorded and used to determine compliance in place of a continuous emission monitor.

The notifications required in the standard are used to inform the EPA or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the requirements of the regulations. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to check if the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated, that leaks are being detected and repaired, and that the standards are being met. The performance test may also be observed.

The required 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 XXX.

3(a) Non-duplication

If the subject standards have not been delegated, the information is sent directly to the appropriate EPA regional office. Otherwise, the information is sent directly to the delegated state or local agency. If a state or local agency has adopted its own similar standards to implement the federal standards, a copy of the report submitted to the state or local agency can be sent to the Administrator in lieu of the report required by the federal standards. Therefore, no duplication exists.

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

A public notice of this collection is provided in the Federal Register notice of proposed rulemaking published for the NSPS Review for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.

3(c) Consultations

Industry experts have been consulted and the EPA's internal data sources and projections of industry and growth over the next three years have been considered. The primary source of information is the database maintained by EPA's Landfill Methane Outreach Program (LMOP), voluntary data submitted to the EPA by the landfill industry as part of this NSPS review, and data from 40 CFR part 98, subpart HH of the EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program.

Based on these data sources, a consolidated database of 21 model landfills was created. The growth rate for the industry and attributes for these model landfills are based on the assumption that the sizes and locations of landfills opening in the most recent complete 8 years of data (2003-2010) from the above three data sources would be similar to landfills opening in the next 8 years (2011-2018). A subset of these model landfills, those opening over the next five years (2014-2018) are expected to be subject to subpart XXX and are included in the burden estimates for this ICR.

Given the numerous reporting and recordkeeping similarities between proposed subpart XXX and the currently promulgated NSPS subpart WWW, many of the line item burden estimates in this ICR estimate are the same as the burdens currently approved under ICR number 1557.08 for subpart WWW. For the most recent subpart WWW ICR renewal, industry trade associations and other parties were provided an opportunity to comment on the burden associated with the standard and EPA consulted with two trade groups: the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) at (240) 494-2241, and the National Solid Waste Management Association at (202) 364-3773.

The public will also be provided the opportunity to review and comment on the burden estimated in this Information Collection Request during the comment period for the proposed rulemaking.

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 that 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. The EPA will be considering mechanisms to further streamline recordkeeping and reporting requirements as part of the notice and comment process on this proposal.

3(e) General Guidelines

None of these reporting or recordkeeping requirements violate any of the regulations established by OMB at 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 EPA for which a claim of confidentiality is made will be safeguarded according to the 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 40000, September 8, 1978; 43 FR 42251, September 20, 1978; 44 FR 17674, March 23, 1979).

3(g) Sensitive Questions

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

4. The Respondents and the Information Requested

4(a) Respondents/NAICS Codes

The respondents to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are municipal solid waste landfills which correspond to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

924110 for Air and Water Resources and Solid Waste Management, and NAICS 562212 for Solid Waste Landfill.

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 data recorded and/or reported are required by NSPS for Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (40 CFR Part 60, proposed Subpart XXX) and the general provisions of Part 60.

A source must make the following reports:

Reports	Standard Citation by Section
Initial design capacity report	60.7(a)(1), 60.767(a)
Notification of actual startup	60.7(a)(3)
Initial and annual (or 5-year) non-methane organic compounds (NMOC) emission rate reports	60.767(b)
Initial and revised collection and control system design plans	60.767(c) , 60.767(h)
Landfill closure report	60.767(d)
Equipment removal report	60.767(e)
Initial performance test report and annual operations reports	60.8, 60.767(f), 60.767(g)

A source must keep the following records:

Recordkeeping	
Maintain records of maximum design capacity, refuse-in-place, year-by-year waste acceptance rate (maintain for 5 years)	60.768(a)
Maintain records of system design and initial performance test/compliance determination (must be kept for life of the control equipment; records of subsequent tests must be maintained for 5 years)	60.768(b)
Maintain records of monitoring for five years	60.768(c)
Maintain records of plot map and well locations for the life of the landfill (for life of the collection system)	60.768(d)
Maintain records of collection and control system exceedances for 5 years	60.768(e)
Maintain records of annual recalculation of site-specific density and design capacity	60.768(f)

Electronic Reporting

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

Also, regulatory agencies, in cooperation with the respondents, continue to create reporting systems to transmit data electronically. However, electronic reporting systems are still not widely used. At this time, it is estimated that approximately 10 percent of the respondents use electronic reporting. Further, most of the methods in the landfills NSPS are not supported by the EPA Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT). Thus, electronic reporting of performance tests may not be required for some landfills initially, but will be required when applicable methods are added to the ERT.

For data collected using test methods supported by the ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html>), the owner or operator must submit the results of the performance test to the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI), accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (http://cdx.epa.gov/epa_home.asp), unless otherwise approved by the Administrator. Performance test data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT. NMOC emission rate reports and annual reports will be submitted using subpart specific forms in the CEDRI.

(ii) Respondent Activities

Respondent Activities
Read instructions.
Perform initial performance test, Reference Method 25, 25C test, and repeat performance test if necessary.
Write the notifications and reports listed above.
Enter information required to be recorded above.
Submit the required reports developing, acquiring, installing, and utilizing technology and systems for the purpose of collecting, validating, and verifying.
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, repeat performance tests and quarterly surface emissions monitoring 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 Air Facility System (AFS).

5(b) Collection Methodology and Management

Following notification of startup, the reviewing authority might inspect the source to determine whether the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated. Performance tests reports are used by the EPA to determine 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 annual reports are used for problem identification, as a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations.

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

As more of the methods used in the NSPS are added to the ERT, this data will also be stored and accessible through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (http://cdx.epa.gov/epa_home.asp).

The records required by this regulation must be retained in a readily accessible format by the owner/operator for five years.

5(c) Small Entity Flexibility

Although it is unknown how many new landfills will be owned or operated by small entities, recent trends in the waste industry have been towards consolidated ownership among larger companies. The EPA has determined that approximately 10 percent of the existing landfills subject to similar regulations (40 CFR Part 60 subparts WWW and Cc or the corresponding State or Federal plan) are small entities.

Subpart XXX does not contain any provisions reserved exclusively for the benefit of small entities. However, the proposed design capacity threshold of 2.5 million megagrams limits the effect of this regulation on smaller landfills which tend to be owned by disproportionately owned by smaller entities.

5(d) Collection Schedule

The specific frequency for each information collection activity within this request is shown in Tables 1.A-1.C of Attachment A.

6. Estimating the Burden and Cost of the Collection

Tables 1.A through 1.C of Attachment A document 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 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 EPA 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 409 labor hours for the proposed option 2.5/40 (Total Labor Hours from Tables 1.A through 1.C). During this initial three-year ICR period, there will be no controlled landfills. Controls are not anticipated to be installed until 2020 and therefore the reporting and records associated with controlled landfills are included as line items for completeness, but are not estimated for this period. These hours are based on EPA studies and background documents from the development of the regulation, EPA 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	\$109.43	(\$52.11 + 110%)
Technical	\$ 84.95	(\$40.45 + 110%)
Civil Engineer Technician	\$ 48.69	(\$23.66 + 110%)
Clerical	\$ 29.55	(\$14.07 + 110%)

These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2012, National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates United States. 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 types 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 conducting a Tier II NMOC emission rate test. The capital/startup costs are one-time costs when a facility becomes subject to the regulation. The capital costs have been annualized over the five-year period allowed before another Tier II test must be conducted.

For landfills that must install gas collection and control systems, there are additional non-labor costs associated with conducting an initial (and repeat, if necessary) performance test on the flare or other destruction device, conducting quarterly surface emission monitoring (SEM), and conducting monthly wellhead monitoring. However, the proposed rule cost analysis assumes that the portable equipment used to complete the SEM is rented and not purchased. Further, no landfills are expected to install controls during the first three years of this ICR period and therefore there is not any capital costs associated with monitoring at controlled sites.

The annual operation and maintenance costs are the ongoing costs to maintain the monitor and other costs such as photocopying and postage, which are expected to be minimal compared to the other reporting and recordkeeping costs for this proposed rule.

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

Annualized Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs							
(A) Continuous Monitoring Device	(B) Capital/Startup Cost for One Respondent	(C) Annualized Capital/Startup Cost for One Respondent	(D) Average Number of New Respondents per Year	(E) Total Capital / Startup Cost, (C X D) per Year	(F) Annual O&M Costs for One Respondent	(G) Number of Respondents with O&M	(H) Total O&M, (F X G)
Sampling probe and Method 25 or 25C testing costs	\$10,067	\$2,455	2.5	\$6,138	\$0	0	\$0

The average annualized capital/startup costs for this ICR are \$6,138. This is the total of column E in the above table.

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 \$127,888. In subsequent years, the agency costs will be slightly higher because it will require more landfills to install controls beginning in 2020, and it is expected that more inspections will occur at these controlled landfills.

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

Managerial	\$62.90 (GS-13, Step 5, \$39.61 + 60%)
Technical	\$46.67 (GS-12, Step 1, \$29.17 +60%)
Clerical	\$25.25 (GS-6, Step 3, \$15.78 + 60%)

These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2014 General Schedule, which excludes locality rate 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 Tables 2.A through 2.C of Attachment B.

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 five existing respondents per will become subject to the standard under the proposed option 2.5/40 based on exceeding the design capacity threshold of at least 2.5 million Mg or cubic meters. It is estimated that an additional two respondents will submit a one-time design capacity report in the first year of this ICR to demonstrate they are below the design capacity threshold. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below is 12 per year.

The number of respondents is calculated using the following table, which 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	9	0	0	0	9
2	2	7	2	0	11
3	6	9	2	0	17

Number of Respondents					
Average	5.7	5.3	1.3	0	12.3

¹ New respondent 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 12.

The total number of responses over the three-year period is calculated using the following table:

Total Responses				
(A) Information Collection Activity	(B) Number of Respondents	(C) Number of Responses per Respondent	(D) Number of Existing Respondents That Keep Records But Do Not Submit Reports	(E) Total Responses E=(BxC)+D
Initial design capacity report	2	1	N/A	2
Report of NMOC rate (Tier 1)	15.5	1	N/A	15.5
Report of NMOC rate (Tier 2)	7.5	1	N/A	7.5
Landfill Closure Report	0	1	N/A	0
Equipment Removal Report	0	1	N/A	0
Collection and Control System Design Plan	0	1	N/A	0
Initial Performance Test Report	0	1	N/A	0
Annual Report	0	1	N/A	0
Total Number of Annual Responses				25

The number of Total Annual Responses is 25 responses over the three-year period, or 8 responses per year (rounded).

The total labor costs are \$99,534, or \$33,178 per year. Details regarding these estimates may be found in Tables 1.A through 1.C of Attachment A.

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.A through 2.C of Attachment A and Tables 2.A through 2.C of Attachment B and summarized below.

(i) Respondent Tally

The total annual labor hours are 1,226 over this initial three-year period, or an average of 409 hours per year. Details regarding these estimates may be found in Tables 1.A through 1.C of

Attachment A. Furthermore, the annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 51 hours per response.

The total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entity are \$18,414 over the three-year period or an average of \$6,138 per year. The cost calculations are detailed in Section 6(b)(iii) of this supporting statement, Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs.

(ii) The Agency Tally

The average annual agency burden and cost over next three years for each compliance option is estimated to be 2,810 labor hours at a cost of \$127,888. See Tables 2.A through 2.C of Attachment B.

6(f) Reasons for Change in Burden

There is no change in the labor hours or cost in this ICR because it is for the proposed NSPS Review for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills and is considered new burden.

6(g) Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information for the proposed option 2.5/40 is estimated to average 51 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 the EPA regulations are listed at 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR chapter 15.

To comment on the EPA'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 the proposed NSPS Review for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills under Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0215. 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), WJC 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) 566-1927. 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-OAR-2003-0215 and ICR Number 2498.01 in any correspondence.

Part B of the Supporting Statement

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