

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

NESHAP for Coke Oven Batteries (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L) (Renewal)

1. Identification of the Information Collection

1(a) Title of the Information Collection

NESHAP for Coke Oven Batteries (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L) (Renewal), EPA ICR Number 1362.10, OMB Control Number 2060-0253.

1(b) Short Characterization/Abstract

The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the regulations published at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L were proposed on December 4, 1992, promulgated on October 27, 1993, and most recently amended on April 15, 2005. These regulations apply to all coke oven batteries, whether existing, new, reconstructed, rebuilt, or restarted. It also applies to all batteries using conventional by-product recovery processes, non-recovery processes, or any new recovery processes. New facilities include those that commenced construction or reconstruction after the date of proposal. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L.

In general, all NESHAP 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 NESHAP.

Any owner/operator subject to the provisions of this part shall 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.

Over the next three years, an average of 19 respondents per year will be subject to the standard, and no additional respondents will become subject to the standard. The respondents consist of two sectors within the coke industry. The sectors comprise iron and steel integrated plants that produce coke for their operations (five plants) and merchant plants that produce furnace and foundry coke for sale on the open market (fourteen plants). These 19 coke plants operate 59 coke oven batteries (i.e., the affected facilities). We estimate that by-product batteries account for 80 percent of all coke oven batteries. The estimate is based on historical data on the distribution of by-product versus non-recovery batteries.

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

The term “Affected Public” applies to owners and operators of coke oven batteries, and may be found in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Coke Oven Batteries (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L) (Renewal). The burden to the “Federal Government” burden is attributed entirely to work performed by federal employees or government contractors, and may be found in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Coke Oven Batteries (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L) (Renewal).

2. Need for and Use of the Collection

2(a) Need/Authority for the Collection

The EPA is charged under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, to establish standards of performance for each category or subcategory of major sources and area sources of hazardous air pollutants. These standards are applicable to new or existing sources of hazardous air pollutants and shall require the maximum degree of emission reduction. 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, particulate matter (PM) emissions from coke oven batteries cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, the NESHAP were promulgated for this source category at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L.

2(b) Practical Utility/Users of the Data

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements in the standard ensures 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. 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 Agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the requirements of the regulation. 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 standard is being met. The performance test may also be observed.

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

3. Nonduplication, Consultations, and Other Collection Criteria

The requested recordkeeping and reporting are required under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L.

3(a) Nonduplication

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

An announcement of a public comment period for the renewal of this ICR was published in the Federal Register (79 FR 30117) on May 27, 2014. No comments were received on the burden published in the Federal Register.

3(c) Consultations

The Agency has consulted industry experts and internal data sources to project the number of affected facilities and industry growth over the next three years. The primary source of information as reported by industry, in compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting provisions in the standard, is the Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO), which is operated and maintained by EPA's Office of Compliance. ECHO is EPA's 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 with an opportunity

to comment on the burden associated with the standard when it was being developed and further amended, and the standard has been previously reviewed to determine the minimum information needed for compliance purposes. For the current renewal, EPA contacted both the American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute at (202) 452-7198 and Sun Coke Energy, Inc. at (630) 824-1000.

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 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 (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 owners or operators of new or existing by-product or non-recovery coke oven batteries. The United States Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes and corresponding North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes for respondents affected by the standard are listed in the following table.

Standard (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L)	SIC Codes	NAICS Codes
Iron and Steel Mills	3312	331111
All Other Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	3312	324199

4(b) Information Requested

(i) Data Items

In this ICR, all the data that is recorded or reported is required by the NESHAP for Coke Oven Batteries (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L).

A source must make the following notifications:

Notifications	
Initial compliance certification	63.311(b)
Intention to construct a new, brownfield, or padup rebuild coke oven batteries	63.311(c)(1), 63.5(d)(1)(ii), 63.9(b)(4)(i)
Application for approval of construction/reconstruction (submitted as part of notification of intention to construct a new, brownfield, or padup rebuild coke oven battery)	63.5(d), 63.9(b)(1)(iii), 63.9(b)(4)
Election of compliance track	63.311(c)(2)
Intention to conduct a PM performance test (new non-recovery coke oven batteries only)	63.311(c)(3)
Initial performance test	63.7(b)(1), 63.9(e)
Rescheduled initial performance test	63.7(b)(2)
Request for an extension of compliance	63.9(c)
Request to waive requirements	63.7(h)(3), 63.10(f)

Notifications	
Notification that source is subject to special compliance requirements: obtaining an exemption from control requirements for bypass/bleeder stacks by committing to permanent closure of a battery or using an equivalent alternative control system for the stacks; obtaining an alternative standard for coke oven doors on a battery equipped with a shed, including development of a site-specific test plan	63.9(d)
Opacity and visible emission observations (submitted as part of notification of initial performance test)	63.9(f)
Notification requirements for coke ovens with a shed using a continuous monitoring system for opacity of emissions discharged from the emission control equipment, and meeting the alternative standard (submitted as part of notification of initial performance test)	63.305(f)(4), 63.9(g)
Compliance status	63.9(h), 63.309(k)
Adjustment to time periods or postmark deadlines	63.9(i)
Change in information already provided	63.9(j)
Battery closure	63.307(e)(1)
Notification of malfunction	63.310(d)
Request for startup of cold-idle battery	63.304(b)(6)

A source must make the following reports:

Reports	
Emission control work practice plan for each coke oven battery	63.306(a)
Revised work practice plan	63.306(d)(4)
Finding of whether work practices caused exceedances of emission limitation (submitted as part of any work practice plan revisions)	63.306(d)(3)
Report of malfunction	63.310(e), 63.10(d)(5)
Semiannual compliance certification report	63.311(d)
Venting of coke oven gas other than through a flare system	63.311(e)
Performance test results	63.10(d)(2), 63.309(k)
Opacity or visible emission observations (submitted as part of performance test results)	63.10(d)(3)

A source must keep the following records:

Recordkeeping

Recordkeeping	
Malfunctions	63.10(b)(2)
Record of internal reports forming the basis of each malfunction notification	63.310(f), 63.311(f)(6)
Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan	63.310(f), 63.6(e)(3)
Any applicability determination that demonstrates why owner or operator believes source(s) is/are unaffected.	63.10(b)(3)
For non-recovery coke oven batteries, records of: daily operating parameters, design characteristics, and compliance demonstration.	63.311(f)(1)
For an approved alternative emission limitation, records of: monitoring parameters indicating exhaust flow rate is maintained, continuous opacity monitoring system, and quarterly visual inspection of the shed.	63.311(f)(2), 63.10(c)
Records of work practice plan, revisions, and implementation of plan requirements for specific emission points.	63.311(f)(3-4)
Design drawings and engineering specifications for the bypass/bleeder stack flare system or approved alternative control device or system.	63.311(f)(5)

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.

(ii) Respondent Activities

Respondent Activities	
Familiarization with the regulatory requirements.	
Daily performance tests by a certified observer, commencing on the applicable date and using Method 303 or 303A for each new and existing coke oven battery, are needed to determine compliance with the visible emission limitations for coke oven doors, topside port lids, offtake systems, and charging operations.	
Develop and implement an emission control work practice plan for each coke oven battery.	
For coke ovens equipped with sheds choosing to comply with an alternative to the emission limitation standards, submit an initial test plan and, once approved, conduct an initial performance test using Method 5 (determine the efficiency of control equipment), Method 9	

Respondent Activities
(measure opacity of emissions from control device), and Method 22 (measure visible emissions that escape the shed) to get approval to use alternative standard.
For coke ovens equipped with sheds complying with the alternative standard, conduct weekly performance tests using Method 303 to determine compliance. If the visible emission limitation is achieved for 12 consecutive observations, switch to monthly tests until an exceedance occurs, at which time the weekly tests shall be resumed.
Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate continuous monitoring system for opacity emissions discharged from the control system at coke oven doors equipped with sheds and complying with the alternative standard.
For non-recovery coke oven batteries, daily monitoring of pressure in oven or common tunnel to ensure a negative pressure; implement work practices requirement for charging operations at existing batteries; and install, operate, and maintain control system for the capture and collection of emissions at new batteries.
For a by-product recovery, a brownfield or padup, rebuild coke oven battery, install, operate, and maintain a bypass/bleeder stack flare system capable of controlling 120 percent of the normal gas flow generated by the battery, unless the owner or operator has been approved for an alternative control device or system that achieves at least 98 percent destruction or control of coke oven emissions.
For by-product coke oven, daily inspection of the collecting main for leaks according to Method 303.
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 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.

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 and excess emissions reports, required to be submitted by industry.
Audit facility records.
Input, analyze, and maintain data in the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) and ECHO.

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 reported by state and local governments in the ICIS Air database, which is operated and maintained by EPA's Office of Compliance. ICIS is EPA's database for the collection, maintenance, and retrieval of compliance data for industrial and government-owned facilities. EPA uses ICIS 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 five 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 below Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHP for Coke Oven Batteries (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L) (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. Where 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 80,000 (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 NESHP 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	\$129.93 (\$61.87 + 110%)
Technical	\$103.97 (\$49.51 + 110%)
Clerical	\$51.79 (\$24.66 + 110%)

These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2014, “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 only costs to the regulated industry resulting from information collection activities required by the subject standard are labor costs. There are no capital/startup or operation and maintenance (O&M) costs. There are no annual O&M costs associated with continuous emission monitors because none of the sources use them to monitor opacity emissions discharged from the control device.

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

The only type of industry costs associated with the information collection activity in the regulations are labor costs. There are no capital/startup or O&M 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 \$5,300.

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

Managerial	\$62.90 (GS-13, Step 5, \$39.31 + 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 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 – NESHAP for Coke Oven Batteries (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L) (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 19 existing respondents will be subject to the standard. It is estimated that no additional respondents per year will become subject. However, we assume one existing respondent will reconstruct a battery over the three-year period. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below, is 19 per year.

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

Number of Respondents					
	Respondents That Submit Reports		Respondents That Do Not Submit Any Reports		
Year	(A) Number of New Respondents ^{1,2}	(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 ²	(E) Number of Respondents (E=A+B+C-D)
1	0.33	19	0	0.33	19
2	0.33	19	0	0.33	19
3	0.33	19	0	0.33	19
Average	0.33	19	0	0.33	19

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

² EPA assumes one existing plant will reconstruct a battery over the 3-year ICR period (3-yr average = 0.33 sites/yr = 1 site/3 yrs). We also assume that the design capacity of the reconstructed battery will not exceed that of its predecessor.

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 19.

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
Initial compliance certification	0	1	0	0
Notification of battery construction/ reconstruction(new, brownfield, and padup rebuild batteries) ¹	0.33	1	0	0.33
Notification of election of compliance track	0	1	0	0
Notification of performance test	N/A			

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
Reschedule of performance test	N/A			
Request for an extension of compliance	N/A			
NESHAP waiver application	N/A			
Notification of source being subject to special requirements, including site-specific test plan	N/A			
Notification of compliance status	N/A			
Adjustments to time periods or timelines	N/A			
Changes in information already provided	N/A			
Notification of battery closure	0.33	1	0	0.33
Notification of malfunction	2	1	0	2
Request for startup of cold-idle battery	N/A			
Emission control work practice plan	N/A			
Revised emission control work practice plan	N/A			
Report of malfunction (including findings of whether work practices caused exceedances of emission limit)	2	1	0	2
Semiannual compliance certifications	19	2	0	38
Report of coke oven gas venting through bypass/bleeder stack flare	1.6	1	0	1.6
Performance test results	N/A			
			Total	44

N/A – Not applicable

¹ EPA assumes one existing plant will submit a notification to reconstruct a battery over the 3-year ICR period (3-yr average = 0.33 sites/yr = 1 site/3 yrs). We also assume that the design capacity of the reconstructed battery will

not exceed that of its predecessor. Under the NESHAP, such sources are only required to submit a notification of battery reconstruction.

The number of Total Annual Responses is 44, after rounding.

The total annual labor costs are \$8,020,000. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Coke Oven Batteries (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L) (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 below, respectively, and summarized below.

(i) Respondent Tally

The total annual labor hours are 80,000. Details regarding these estimates may be found in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Coke Oven Batteries (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L) (Renewal). We assume that burdens for managerial tasks take 5% of the time required for technical tasks because the typical tasks for managers are to review and approve reports. Clerical burdens are assumed to take 10% of the time required for technical tasks because the typical duties of clerical staff are to proofread the reports, make copies and maintain records.

Furthermore, the annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1,800 hours per response.

There are no total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entity. 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 the next three years is estimated to be 116 labor hours at a cost of \$5,261. See Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Coke Oven Batteries (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L) (Renewal). We assume that burdens for managerial tasks take 5% of the time required for technical tasks because the typical tasks for managers are to review and approve reports. Clerical burdens are assumed to take 10% of the time required for technical tasks because the typical duties of clerical staff are to proofread the reports, make copies and maintain records.

6(f) Reasons for Change in Burden

There is an adjustment decrease in the total estimated respondent labor burden as currently identified in the OMB Inventory of Approved Burdens. This decrease is not due to any program changes. Rather, it was due to a discrepancy identified in the previous renewal, in which the number of by-product plants conducting daily leak inspections and bypass/bleeder stack/flare system inspections was overestimated. EPA has revised the estimates in this ICR to reflect the appropriate number of by-product plants. The net result of this adjustment was a decrease in respondent burden hours.

There is also a small adjustment increase in the number of responses due to a correction. The previous ICR did not account for the notification of reconstruction, notification of battery closure, and malfunction report in calculating the number of responses.

6(g) Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1,800 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-2014-0044. 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) 566-1927. 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-OECA-2014-0044 and OMB Control Number 2060-0253 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 – NESHAP for Coke Oven Batteries (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L) (Renewal)

Burden item	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Person-hours per occurrence	Annual occurrences per respondent	Person-hours per respondent per year (AxB)	Respondents per year ^a	Technical hours per year (CxD)	Management hours per year (Ex0.05)	Clerical hours per year (Ex0.10)	Annual cost (\$) ^b
1. Applications	N/A							
2. Surveys and studies	N/A							
3. Acquisition, installation, and utilization of technology and systems	N/A							
4. Reporting requirements								
A. Read instructions	See 5A							
B. Required activities	See 5B							
C. Write notifications/reports								
Initial compliance certification ^c	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Notification of battery construction/ reconstruction (new, brownfield, and padup rebuild batteries) ^d	2	1	2	0.33	0.66	0.03	0.07	76.33
Notification of election of compliance track ^e	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Notification of performance test	N/A							
Reschedule of performance test	N/A							
Request for an extension of compliance	N/A							
NESHAP waiver application	N/A							
Notification of source being subject to special requirements, including site-specific test plan ^f	N/A							
Notification of compliance status	N/A							

Burden item	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Person-hours per occurrence	Annual occurrences per respondent	Person-hours per respondent per year (AxB)	Respondents per year^a	Technical hours per year (CxD)	Management hours per year (Ex0.05)	Clerical hours per year (Ex0.10)	Annual cost (\$)^b
Adjustments to time periods or timelines	N/A							
Changes in information already provided	N/A							
Notification of battery closure ^g	2	1	2	0.33	0.66	0.03	0.07	76.33
Notification of malfunction ^h	26	1	26	2	52	2.6	5.2	6,013.57
Request for startup of cold-idle battery ⁱ	N/A							
Emission control work practice plan	N/A							
Revised emission control work practice plan	N/A							
Report of malfunction (including findings of whether work practices caused exceedances of emission limit) ^h	26	1	26	2	52	2.6	5.2	6,013.57
Semiannual compliance certifications	2	2	4	19	76	3.8	7.6	8,789.06
Report of coke oven gas venting through bypass/ bleeder stack flare ^j	25	1	25	1.6	40	2	4	4,625.82
Performance test results	N/A							
Reporting Subtotal						255		25,595
5. Recordkeeping requirements								
A. Read instructions	8	1	8	19	152	7.6	15.2	17,578.12
B. Plan activities	See 5E							
C. Create information	See 5F							
D. Gather existing information	See 5E							

Burden item	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Person-hours per occurrence	Annual occurrences per respondent	Person-hours per respondent per year (AxB)	Respondents per year ^a	Technical hours per year (CxD)	Management hours per year (Ex0.05)	Clerical hours per year (Ex0.10)	Annual cost (\$) ^b
E. Implement activities								
<u>All plants</u>								
Daily performance tests/visible observations ^k	8.25	365	3,011.25	19	57,213.75	2,860.69	5,721.38	6,616,512.73
Certification program ^l	24	1	24	19	456	22.8	45.6	52,734.35
Implement work practice plan	40	1	40	19	760	38	76	87,890.58
Implement startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan	40	1	40	19	760	38	76	87,890.58
<u>Non-recovery plants</u>								
Coke oven doors: daily pressure monitoring ^m	0.5	365	182.5	3	547.5	27.38	54.75	63,315.91
Coke oven doors: leak detection procedures ⁿ	1	365	365	2	730	36.5	73	84,421.22
Charging operations: control equipment work practices ^o	0.5	365	182.5	3	547.5	27.38	54.75	63,315.91
<u>By-product plants</u>								
Daily leak inspection of collecting main	0.5	365	182.50	16	2,920	146	292	337,684.86
Bypass/bleeder stack/flare system inspection ^p	0.5	365	182.50	16	2,920	146	292	337,684.86
Initial/regular performance test/monitoring of opacity (coke oven doors with sheds complying with alternative standard) ^q	N/A							
F. Time to record information required by rule	1.5	52	78	19	1,482	74.1	148.2	171,386.63
G. Time to transmit or disclose information	1	2	2	19	38	1.9	3.8	4,394.53

Burden item	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Person-hours per occurrence	Annual occurrences per respondent	Person-hours per respondent per year (AxB)	Respondents per year ^a	Technical hours per year (CxD)	Management hours per year (Ex0.05)	Clerical hours per year (Ex0.10)	Annual cost (\$) ^b
H. Time to train personnel	32	1	32	19	608	30.4	60.8	70,312.46
I. Time for audits	N/A							
Recordkeeping Subtotal						79,505		7,995,123
TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN AND COST (ROUNDED)						79,760		8,020,717
TOTAL ANNUAL CAPITAL AND O&M COST								0
GRAND TOTAL (LABOR, CAPITAL, AND O&M)								8,020,717

N/A – Not Applicable

Assumptions:

- ^a EPA estimates an average of 19 existing coke plants will operate 59 coke oven batteries over the next 3 years. Of these plants, 16 will operate 47 by-product batteries and 3 will operate 12 non-recovery batteries. The distribution of by-product versus non-recovery batteries is based on historical ICR data showing that by-product batteries account for 80% of all coke oven batteries. Non-recovery batteries account for the remaining 20%.
- ^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$103.97 (technical), \$129.93 (managerial), and \$51.79 (clerical). These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2014, “Table 2. Civilian Workers, by occupational and industry group.” The rates are from column 1, “Total compensation.” They have been increased by 110 percent to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.
- ^c This burden applies to new sources only. All existing sources have previously submitted initial compliance certifications.
- ^d EPA assumes one existing plant will submit a notification to reconstruct a battery over the 3-year ICR period (3-yr average = 0.33 sites/yr = 1 site/3 yrs). We also assume that the design capacity of the reconstructed battery will not exceed that of its predecessor. Under the NESHAP, such sources are only required to submit a notification of battery reconstruction.
- ^e This burden applies to new sources only. All existing sources have previously submitted this notification.
- ^f None of the plants with cokeside sheds have applied for the alternative door standard.
- ^g EPA assumes one plant will permanently close one of its batteries and submit the required notification over the 3-year ICR period (3-yr average = 0.33 sites/yr = 1 site/3 yrs).
- ^h EPA assumes two plants per year may experience a malfunction, requiring EPA notification and a written report.
- ⁱ None of the plants have batteries on cold idle.
- ^j EPA expects 10% of the 16 by-product plants (1.6 plants) to experience a venting episode where emissions are released through bypass/bleeder stacks without flaring, requiring notification and a written report.
- ^k Daily performance tests are conducted by a certified observer provided by the State enforcement agency for each emission point on each battery. Respondents reimburse States through permit fees. Based on an average of 3 coke ovens batteries per plant, the total person hours for inspections is estimated to be 8.25 hours, using the cost formula for calculating reimbursement costs included in the rule.
- ^l This burden includes the indirect costs to respondents to provide certification to the observer provided by the State enforcement agency, or its contractor, including a 3-day EPA certification course.

- ^m Owners or operators of three existing non-recovery plants are required to either conduct leak detection procedures or monitor oven pressure daily. These plants have elected to monitor pressure.
- ⁿ The promulgated rule amendments (70 FR 19992, April 15, 2005) require visible emission observations of doors for two non-recovery plants that are not on the lowest achievable emissions rate (LAER) extension track.
- ^o Owners or operators of three existing non-recovery plants are required to implement specified work practices for the control of emissions from charging operations and to document the performance of each procedure.
- ^p All 16 by-product coke plants must install and maintain flares.
- ^q None of the plants with cokeside sheds have applied for the alternative door standard.

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

Burden item	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	EPA person-hours per occurrence	Annual occurrences per respondent	EPA person-hours per respondent per year (AxB)	Respondents per year ^a	Technical hours per year (CxD)	Management hours per year (Ex0.05)	Clerical hours per year (Ex0.10)	Annual cost (\$) ^b
Q. Report of malfunction (including findings of whether work practices caused exceedances of emission limit) ^h	8	1	8	2	16	0.8	1.6	837.44
R. Semiannual compliance certifications ^k	2	2	4	19	76	3.8	7.6	3,978
S. Report of coke oven gas venting through bypass/bleeder stack flare ^l	2	1	2	1.6	3.2	0.16	0.32	167.49
T. Performance test results	N/A							
TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN AND COST (ROUNDED)					116			5,261

N/A – Not Applicable

Assumptions:

- ^a EPA estimates an average of 19 existing coke plants will operate 59 coke oven batteries over the next 3 years. Of these plants, 16 will operate 47 by-product batteries and 3 will operate 12 non-recovery batteries. The distribution of by-product versus non-recovery batteries is based on historical ICR data showing that by-product batteries account for 80% of all coke oven batteries. Non-recovery batteries account for the remaining 20%.
- ^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$46.67 (technical), \$62.90 (managerial), and \$25.25 (clerical). These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2014 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.
- ^c This burden applies to new sources only. All existing sources have previously submitted initial compliance certifications.
- ^d EPA assumes one existing plant will submit a notification to reconstruct a battery over the 3-year ICR period (3-yr average = 0.33 sites/yr = 1 site/3 yrs). We also assume that the design capacity of the reconstructed battery will not exceed that of its predecessor. Under the NESHAP, such sources are only required to submit a notification of battery reconstruction.
- ^e This burden applies to new sources only. All existing sources have previously submitted this notification.
- ^f None of the plants with cokeside sheds have applied for the alternative door standard.
- ^g EPA assumes one plant will permanently close one of its batteries and submit the required notification over the 3-year ICR period (3-yr average = 0.33 sites/yr = 1 site/3 yrs).
- ^h EPA assumes two plants per year may experience a malfunction, requiring EPA notification and a written report.
- ⁱ None of the plants have batteries on cold idle.
- ^j All existing sources have previously submitted this plan.
- ^k All plants are required to submit semiannual compliance certifications.
- ^l EPA expects 10% of the 16 by-product plants (1.6 plants) to experience a venting episode where emissions are released through bypass/bleeder stacks without

flaring, requiring notification and a written report.
Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.