

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR THE
COLLECTION OF INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE
HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATIONS AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE (HAZWOPER) STANDARD
(29 CFR 1910.120)¹
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (OMB)
CONTROL NO. 1218-0202 (November 2015)**

A. JUSTIFICATION

1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.

The main objective of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (i.e., “the Act”) is to “assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources” (29 U.S.C. 651). To achieve this objective, the Act authorizes “the development and promulgation of occupational safety and health standards” (29 U.S.C. 651).

Section 6(b)(7) of the Act specifies that “[a]ny standard promulgated under this subsection shall prescribe the use of labels or other appropriate forms of warning as are necessary to insure that employees are apprised of all hazards to which they are exposed, relevant symptoms and appropriate emergency treatment, and proper conditions and precautions of safe use or exposure.” This provision goes on to state that “[t]he Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, may by rule promulgated pursuant to section 553 of title 5, United States Code, make appropriate modifications in the foregoing requirements relating to the use of labels or other forms of warning . . . as may be warranted by experience, information, or medical or technological developments acquired subsequent to the promulgation of the relevant standard” (29 U.S.C. 655).

With regard to recordkeeping, the Act specifies that “[e]ach employer shall make, keep and preserve, and make available to the Secretary . . . such records . . . as the Secretary . . . may prescribe by regulation as necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of this Act . . .” (29 U.S.C. 657). The Act states further that “[t]he Secretary . . . shall prescribe such rules and

¹ The purpose of this Supporting Statement is to analyze and describe the burden hours and cost associated with provisions of this Standard that contain paperwork requirements; this Supporting Statement does not provide information or guidance on how to comply with, or how to enforce, these provisions.

regulations as [he/she] may deem necessary to carry out [his/her] responsibilities under this Act, including rules and regulations dealing with the inspection of an employer's establishment" (29 U.S.C. 657).

In addition, Section 126(e) of the "Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986" (SARA) (Public Law 99-499) which became law on October 17, 1986, required the Secretary of Labor, pursuant to Section 6 of the Act, to promulgate standards for the safety and health protection of employees engaged in hazardous waste operations and emergency response. Section 126(a) of SARA also specified that those standards were to become effective a year after publication. Section 126(b) lists 11 worker protection provisions that the Secretary of Labor had to include in OSHA's final standard. Those provisions require OSHA to address the preparation of various written programs, plans and records; the training of workers; the monitoring of airborne hazards; the conduct of medical surveillance; and the distribution of information to workers. The provisions also require the collection of information from employers engaged in hazardous waste operations and their emergency response to such operations. The standard covers the provisions mandated in SARA.

Therefore, under the authority granted by the SARA and the OSH Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (i.e., "OSHA" or "the Agency") published at 29 CFR 1910.120 a standard for general industry regulating the operation of hazardous waste operations (i.e., "HAZWOPER" or "the Standard"). Item 12 below describes in detail the specific information collection requirements of the Standard.

2. Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.

The Standard specifies a number of collection of information (paperwork) requirements. Each provision is described in detail in #12 below. Employers can use the information collected under the HAZWOPER rule to develop the various programs the Standard requires and to ensure that their workers are trained properly about the safety and health hazards associated with hazardous waste operations and emergency response to hazardous waste releases. The employer's failure to collect and distribute the information required in this Standard will affect significantly OSHA's effort to control and reduce injuries and fatalities. Such failure would also be contrary to the direction Congress provided in SARA.

3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also, describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burdens.

Employers may use automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological information collection techniques, or other forms of information technology (e.g., electronic submission of responses) when establishing and maintaining the required records. The Agency wrote the paperwork requirements of the Standard in performance-oriented language (i.e., in terms of what data to collect, not how to record the data). Advanced data permits the storage of collected information at locations other than the place of inspection if the employer can deliver the data quickly to the place of inspection (i.e., e-mail, fax, or other electronic data transfer method).

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item A.2 above.

To prevent duplication of effort, OSHA coordinated the preparation of this rule with appropriate individuals from Federal OSHA, state OSHA programs, U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). OSHA reviewed standards addressing similar hazardous waste operations and emergency response in industries regulated by other parts of title 29 (i.e., 29 CFR part 1926, Safety and Health Regulations for the Construction Industry) and parts of title 40 (EPA) and title 49 (DOT) of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) to ensure no duplication of effort. The employer may use efforts to comply with other Federal regulations to comply with this regulation. OSHA also reviewed the various state plan program regulations for hazardous waste operations and emergency response to ensure no duplication of effort by employers is necessary or required. EPA regulations addressing similar operations for worker populations not covered by OSHA (i.e., 40 CFR 311) are identical to OSHA's requirement but not duplicative due to the worker populations regulated by EPA. The EPA regulates state and local government workers engaged in hazardous waste operations and emergency response in those states that have Federal OSHA jurisdiction (i.e., non-state-plan states). OSHA will recognize any applicable information the employer develops or collects under other Federal regulations as being acceptable in meeting the requirements of this Standard.

5. If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities, describe any methods used to minimize burden.

The information collection requirements specified by the Standard do not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The Standard uses performance language whenever possible to provide compliance flexibility to employers and reduce the impact on small businesses. Performance language may require the use of a level of safety and health technical competence not always available to small business employers. To reduce this burden upon small businesses or other small entities, OSHA developed and uses non-mandatory appendices to this Standard to provide useful compliance information and guidance to small businesses and other small entities. Further, many states, through Federal grants, provide consultation programs to assist small businesses in their compliance efforts.

6. Describe the consequence to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

The Agency believes that the information collection frequencies required by the Standard are the minimum frequencies necessary to effectively regulate hazardous waste operations, and thereby, fulfill its mandate “to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources” as specified in the Act at 29 U.S.C. 651. The frequencies of the collections in the OSHA rule are sometimes less than those mandated originally by SARA. There is a provision in SARA that permitted OSHA to reduce the frequency of collection based upon public comment presented during rulemaking. The record supported certain reductions. Any frequency less than what OSHA requires in the rule would render the Standard ineffective and would be in violation of SARA.

7. Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner:

- **requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;**
- **requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;**
- **requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document;**
- **requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years;**
- **in connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study;**
- **requiring the use of a statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;**
- **that includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or**
- **requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secret, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.**

No special circumstances exist that require employers to collect information using the procedures specified by this item. The requirements are within the guidelines set forth in 5 CFR 1320.5.

8. If applicable, provide a copy and identify the data and page number of publication in the *Federal Register*

of the agency's notice, required by 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.

Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.

Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every 3 years -- even if the collection of information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), OSHA published a notice in the Federal Register on August 18, 2015 (80 FR 50325, Docket No. 2011-0862) requesting public comment on its proposed extension of the information collection requirements contained in the Standard on Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) (29 CFR 1910.120). The notice was part of a preclearance consultation program intended to provide those interested parties the opportunity to comment on OSHA's request for an extension by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) of a previous approval of the information collection requirements found in the above standard. The Agency received one comment from Mr. Aaron Adamczyk in response to the request. In his September 11, 2015 comment, Mr. Adamczyk listed a number of national consensus standards referenced in 29 CFR 1910.120 that are outdated. OSHA recognizes that those regulations do not reflect the latest editions of the NFPA standards that are referenced. OSHA does have the regulatory means in place to update national consensus standards in our regulations. However, since the outdated consensus standards do not impact the collection of information requirements contained in the standard, the Agency will retain its burden hour and cost estimates.

9. Explain any decision to provide any payments or gift to respondents, other than reenumeration of contractors or grantees.

The Agency will not provide payments or gifts to the respondents.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

The paperwork requirements specified by the Standard do not involve confidential information.

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the

information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.

None of the provisions in the Standard require sensitive information.

12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. The statement should:

- **Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Unless directed to do so, agencies should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample (fewer than 10) of potential respondents is desirable. If the hour burden on respondents is expected to vary widely because of differences in activity, size, or complexity, show the range of estimated hour burden, and explain the reasons for the variance. Generally, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.**
- **If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form.**
- **Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories. The cost of contracting out or paying outside parties for information collection activities should not be included here. Instead, this cost should be included in Item 14.**

Burden Hour and Cost Determinations

Estimates of the burden hours and annual costs for each information collection requirement are shown below. Data are based upon information from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), and from the Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (December 14, 1988) prepared for the Standard. For example, the number of sites is based upon data provided by the EPA at various Web sites cited. OSHA relied on EPA's 2004 publication, "Cleaning Up the Nation's Waste Sites." The estimated number of hours for each required task is based upon OSHA's estimate of the time it would take an average safety or health professional to perform the required task. The final estimated burden hours are based upon simple multiplication of the estimated number of hours needed for each task times the estimated number of sites or individuals regulated by the specific requirement.

The Agency determined the average wage rate for "Occupational Health and Safety Specialists and Technicians" using an average hourly earning, including benefits, to represent the cost of worker time. (\$44.62)² This wage has been adjusted to reflect the fact that fringe benefits

²This mean hourly wage rate (\$33.88) corresponds to SOC code 29-9011, "Occupational Safety and Health Specialists." (Source: *May 2014 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates*, United States, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.) May Data: 2014 <http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes299011.htm>

comprise roughly 31.7 percent of total employee compensation in the private sector.³ The costs of labor used in this analysis are, therefore, estimates of total hourly compensation.

The HAZWOPER rule applies to employers engaged in three types of operations:

Type 1: clean-up sites covered by paragraphs (b) through (o);

Type 2: treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) sites (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) (RCRA) sites covered by paragraph (p); and

Type 3: emergency responders (police and fire departments) covered by paragraph (q).

TYPE 1: In preparing the burden hour estimates for the collection of information requirements in the HAZWOPER rule, OSHA still assumes that employers now engaged in operations at 90 percent of the cleanup sites are performing this type of work during the period covered when the last burden hour estimates were made in 2012. Therefore, they have already completed a number of collection of information activities that were “one time” activities such as developing a written safety and health program, however, they may have to modify or update their program. OSHA assumes that employers at 10 percent of the clean-up sites will have to modify or update their programs and employers at another 10 percent will prepare a program for the first time.

TYPE 2: OSHA estimates that employers on 65 percent of the sites classified as TSD sites (RCRA) have already performed the information collection activities required in paragraph (p). This rate is less than the rate (90 percent) estimated for clean-up sites because OSHA believes that there may be some non-permitted TSD sites; i.e., sites for which EPA has yet to issue a permit for work to begin. Employers at those sites most likely have not completed any of the information collection activities required by paragraph (p) of the HAZWOPER rule.

TYPE 3: OSHA estimates that 90 percent of the employers covered by the requirements applicable to emergency response operations in paragraph (q) have completed their obligations with respect to information collection activities. The majority of requirements under paragraph (q) address training and education standards that the emergency response community (police and fire) implements as a usual and customary activity and, therefore, would have performed these activities prior to promulgation of 29 CFR 1910.120.

Estimating the Number of Sites

Archived Data: http://www.bls.gov/oes/oes_arch.htm

³Source: *Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, March 2015*, United States, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The numbers of actual sites covered by this rule have been taken from EPA's figures in Exhibit 1-1 in "Cleaning Up the Nation's Waste Sites: Markets and Technology Trends," 2004 Edition, supplemented where possible with more recent figures, as indicated below. Accordingly, OSHA estimates that there are 131,821 sites remaining to be remediated. EPA has estimated that the current inventory of uncontrolled waste sites could be remediated within 70 years and that the current inventory of RCRA remediation sites could be remediated within 30 years. Without a detailed analysis of how many sites will be active during each of the next 70 years, OSHA has decided to take the total number of sites to be remediated in each category and to divide that figure by either 70 or 30 to determine the average number of active sites/year/category over the estimated remediation time. OSHA will use that average figure in ascertaining its estimated annual information collection burden for each category of sites.

TYPE 1: Based on EPA, there are 1,322 current National Priorities List (NPL) sites undergoing remediation.⁴ OSHA recognizes that there are far more Superfund clean-up sites that have been identified and that will eventually be placed on the NPL; however, OSHA is only using the NPL figure for this estimate since this figure represents more accurately the actual number of sites that are or will become active during the approval period for this notice. In addition, it is estimated that there are 6,400 Department of Defense sites, 5,000 Department of Energy sites, more than 3,000 other civilian Federal agency sites, and 23,000 state-identified sites that OSHA would consider covered by paragraphs (b) through (o) of the rule. As stated above, EPA estimates that it will take approximately 70 years to remediate these sites. Therefore, the total number of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites upon which OSHA could potentially impose a collection burden is now 38,722. Since EPA estimates that it will take 70 years to remediate this total inventory of sites, OSHA is dividing 38,722 by the 70-year figure to estimate an average annual number of potential worksites at 553 per year over the next 70 years.

⁴ Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, National Priorities List, as of October 25, 2011, <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/index.htm>.

TYPE 2: Similarly, EPA estimates that there are 3,779 potential RCRA corrective action sites⁵ and 87,983 RCRA Underground Storage Tank remediation sites⁶ that OSHA would consider covered by paragraph (p) of this rule. The total potential RCRA remediation sites covered by OSHA would be 91,762 EPA estimates that it will take about 30 years to remediate these sites. Using the same method described above, OSHA has determined that there will be approximately 3,059 RCRA sites under remediation each year (91,762/30).

TYPE 3: With respect to the requirements for emergency response, OSHA uses the figures of 30,052 emergency response units and 1,782,940 emergency response workers for this submission.⁷ It should be noted that at least half of these workers are employed by state and local governments of states that do not have a state plan in effect, or they are paid volunteers. These workers are not covered by the OSHA rules, and the burden associated with their numbers is being eliminated in this paperwork submission.

(A) TYPE 1 -- Clean Up Sites

1. Written Safety and Health Program

Paragraph 1910.120(b)(1)(i) requires employers to develop and implement a written safety and health program for their workers involved in hazardous waste operations. The program shall be designed to identify, evaluate, and control safety and health hazards, and provide for emergency response to hazardous waste operations. The following elements of the program are specified in 1910.120(b)(1)(ii): (A) an organizational structure (1910.120(b)(2)(i) and (ii)); (B) a comprehensive work plan (1910.120(b)(3)(iv), (v), and (vi)); (C) a site-specific safety and health

⁵Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. 2020 Corrective Action Universe, <http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/correctiveaction/facility/index.htm#2020>. EPA estimates that Federal facilities comprise approximately 5 percent of a total of 3,746 facilities that are expected to require corrective action.

⁶Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Underground Storage Tanks. FY 2010 Annual Report on the Underground Storage Tank Program, page 4, http://www.epa.gov/oust/pubs/fy10_annual_ust_report_3-11.pdf

⁷According to the National Fire Protection Association, in 2010, the total number of fire departments was 30,052 and the total number of firefighters was 1,140,750. Source: <http://www.nfpa.org/itemDetail.asp?categoryID=955&itemID=23688&URL=Research%20%20Reports/Fire%20statistics/The%20U.S.%20fire%20service>. According to BLS, there were 642,190 police officers (SOC 33-3051 and 33-3052) employed in 2010. Source: May 2014, National Occupational Employment Statistics, http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm#33-0000. Therefore, OSHA estimates that there are a total of 1,782,940 emergency response employees (1,140,750 firefighters and 642,190 police officers).

plan that need not repeat the employer's standard operating procedures required in paragraph (b) (1)(ii)(F) of this section (1910.120(b)(4)(i) and (ii), (c)(1), (d)(2) and (d)(3), (g)(5), and (p)(1)); (D) the safety and health training program (1910.120(e)(1)); (E) the medical surveillance program (1910.120(f)(1), (f)(3), and (f)(4)); (F) the employer's standard operating procedures for safety and health; and (G) any necessary interface between general program and site specific activities.

(A)	Estimated time to develop an organizational structure:	.5 hour per site
(B)	Estimated time to develop a comprehensive work plan:	.5 hour per site
(C)	Estimated time to develop a site-specific safety and health plan:	2 hours per site
(D)	Estimated time to develop a safety and health training program:	8 hours per site
(E)	Estimated time to develop a medical surveillance program:	4 hours per site
(F)	Estimated time to develop SOP for safety and health:	4 hours per site
(G)	Estimated time for any necessary interface between general program and site specific activities:	<u>4 hours per site</u>
	(TOTAL)	23 hours

Burden hours: 553 sites × 10% of employers preparing program for first time × 23 hours
 = 1,272 hours

Cost: 1,272 hours x \$44.62 = \$56,757

OSHA estimates that 10% of the 553 sites will spend 5.5 hours to update the following components of their safety and health plans.

(B)	Estimated time to develop a comprehensive work plan:	.5 hour per site
(C)	Estimated time to develop a site-specific safety and health plan:	1 hour per site
(G)	Estimated time for any necessary interface between General program and site specific activities:	<u>4 hours per site</u>
		5.5 hours per site

Burden hours: 553 sites × 10% modifying/updating × 5.5 hours = 304 hours

Cost: 304 hours x \$44.62 = \$13,564

Therefore, the total burden hours for written safety and health programs are 1,576 and the cost is 70,321.

2. Informing contractors and subcontractors of emergency response procedures

Paragraph 1910.120(b)(1)(iv) requires employers who retain contractor or subcontractor services for work in hazardous waste operations to inform those contractors, subcontractors, or their

representatives of the site emergency response procedures and any potential fire, explosion, health, safety or other hazards of the hazardous waste operation identified by the employer, including those identified in the employer's information program.

Paragraph 1910.120(b)(1)(v) requires the employer to make available the written safety and health program (required by #1 above) to any contractor or subcontractor or their representative who will be involved with the hazardous waste operation; to employees; to employee designated representatives; to OSHA personnel; and to personnel of other Federal, state, or local agencies with regulatory authority over the site.

Burden hours: 553 sites × 1 hour to inform of the site emergency response procedures and to make the written safety and health program available = 553 hours

Cost: 553 hours x \$44.62 = \$24,675

3. Pre-entry briefings on safety and health programs

Paragraph 1910.120(b)(4)(iii) requires that employers conduct pre-entry briefings prior to site entry, and at such other times as necessary to ensure that workers are aware of the site safety and health plan and that this plan is being followed. Pre-entry briefing. The site specific safety and health plan shall provide for pre-entry briefings to be held prior to initiating any site activity, and at such other times as necessary to ensure that employees are apprised of the site safety and health plan and that this plan is being followed. The information and data obtained from site characterization and analysis work required in paragraph (c) of this section shall be used to prepare and update the site safety and health plan.

OSHA believes that it is a usual and customary practice at all sites to have briefings; however, because the briefing required in this rule is based on a safety and health program that may contain information that is not usual and customary, OSHA estimates the burden for this provision at one hour. In addition, OSHA estimates it will take 8 hours to conduct a site characterization and analysis in accordance with 1910.120(o).

Burden hours: 553 sites × 1 hour to conduct pre-entry briefings = 553 hours

Burden hours: 553 sites × 8 hours to evaluate hazardous waste sites = 4,424 hours

The total burden hours for pre-entry briefings on safety and health programs are **4,977**.

Cost: 4,977 hours x \$44.62 = \$222,074

Therefore, the total burden hours for the pre-entry briefings on safety and health programs are 4,977 and the cost is \$222,074.

4. Certification of training

Paragraph 1910.120(e)(6) requires a written certification for employees and supervisors who have received and successfully completed the training and field experience specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(4). A written certificate shall be given to each person so certified.

OSHA estimates that there are a total of 11,060 clean-up workers (553 sites x an average of 20 workers per site = 11,060) of which 10 percent or an estimated 1,106 would be new workers requiring initial training.

The Agency estimates that it will take 1 minute (.02 hour) to maintain training records for the existing 11,060 clean-up workers and 3 minutes (.05 hour) to generate and maintain records for the 1,106 new workers.

Burden hours: 11,060 existing workers x .02 hour to maintain and provide the written certificate to each certified person = 221 hours

Burden hours: 1,106 new workers x .05 hour to generate, maintain, and provide the written certificate to each certified person = 55 hours

Cost: (221 hours + 55 hours) = 276 hours x \$44.62 = \$12,315

5. Certification of refresher training

Paragraph 1910.120(e)(8) requires that workers specified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, and managers and supervisors specified in paragraph (e)(4) of this section, shall receive refresher training annually on the items specified in paragraph (e)(2) and/or (e)(4) of this section, any critique of incidents that have occurred in the past year that can serve as training examples of related work, and other relevant topics. Employers must certify that workers receive refresher training and that it takes 1 minute (.02 hour) to maintain records for existing workers and 3 minutes (.05 hour) to generate and maintain the certification record for new workers.

Burden hours: 11,060 existing workers x .02 hour = 221

Burden hours: 1,106 new workers x .05 hour = 55

Cost: (221 hours + 55 hours) = 276 hours x \$44.62 = \$12,315

6. Medical exam frequency

Paragraph 1910.120(f)(3) requires certain workers to receive medical exams based on the criteria in the medical surveillance program of the safety and health program (see (b)(1) above).

Paragraph 1910.120(f)(4) details the content of the medical exam and paragraph 1910.120(f)(6) requires that certain information be provided to the attending physician and to each worker.

Based on the previous ICR, OSHA estimates that there are 11,060 clean-up workers. OSHA estimates that it will take 1.5 hours for a medical exam, including travel time, and 15 minutes (.25 hr.) for the employer to provide the necessary information to the physician for a total of 1.75 hours. According to the RIA, it was estimated that 75 percent of employees and supervisors were receiving annual medical examinations as a usual and customary business practice.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Burden hours: } & 11,060 \text{ workers} \times 25\% \text{ need medical exams} \times 1.75 \text{ hours to perform exam} \\ & = 4,839 \text{ hours} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cost: } 4,839 \text{ hours} \times \$44.62 = \$215,916$$

7. Written physician opinion to the employee

Paragraphs 1910.120(f)(7) and 1910.120(f)(8)(i) requires the employer to provide the employee with a copy of the written physician opinion. The information which has been given to the physician in (f)(6) must be maintained.

The Agency estimates that it will take 10 minutes (.17 hour) to furnish the employee with the written opinion, and to develop and maintain the employee medical record.

$$\text{Burden hours: } 11,060 \text{ workers} \times .17 \text{ hours} = 1,880 \text{ hours}$$

$$\text{Cost: } 1,880 \text{ hours} \times \$44.62 = \$83,886$$

8. Monitoring program requirements

Paragraph 1910.120(h) requires employers to develop a monitoring program. The program specifies the: (1) Type of monitoring, (2) the frequency, and (3) the workers to be monitored. The HAZWOPER Standard prescribes the criteria for the three elements. This information is used in the elements of the safety and health program required in 1910.120(b)(1) described above. This information is also used in the briefings required in 1910.120 (b)(4)(iii) and to fulfill the requirements of 1910.120(c)(7). Based on the RIA, it takes four hours to conduct the

monitoring at each site. Note that most monitoring is done by automatic machines (monitors) which record the results or by a personal badge worn by workers.

Burden hours: $553 \text{ sites} \times 4 \text{ hours for employers to develop a monitoring program} = 2,212 \text{ hours}$

Cost: $2,212 \text{ hours} \times \$44.62 = \$98,699$

9. Decontamination procedures

Paragraph 1910.120(k)(2)(i) requires employers to develop a decontamination procedure and to communicate it to employees and implement it before any workers or equipment may enter areas on site where a potential for exposure to hazardous substances exists.

Burden hours: $553 \text{ sites} \times 6 \text{ hours to develop a decontamination procedure and to communicate it to employees} = 3,318 \text{ hours}$

Cost: $3,318 \text{ hours} \times \$44.62 = \$148,049$

10. Emergency action plan

Paragraph 1910.120(l)(1)(i) requires that employers develop and implement an emergency action plan to handle anticipated emergencies prior to the commencement of hazardous waste operations. The plan shall be in writing and available for inspection and copying by workers, their representatives, OSHA personnel and other government agencies with relevant responsibilities.

As discussed under TYPE 1, OSHA assumes that all employers are already in compliance with this provision. However, OSHA is using a 10 percent turnover rate to account for new employers (sites). For the existing 553 sites, OSHA estimates that it takes one minute (.02 hr.) to maintain the plan.

Burden hours: $553 \text{ sites} \times 10\% \times 8 \text{ hours to prepare and maintain emergency action plan} = 442 \text{ hours}$

Burden hours: $553 \text{ existing plans} \times .02 \text{ hours to maintain plan} = 11 \text{ hours}$

Cost: $(442 \text{ hours} + 11 \text{ hours}) = 453 \text{ hours} \times \$44.62 = \$20,213$

11. Marking water containers as containing drinking water

Paragraph 1910.120(n)(1)(iii) requires that any container used to distribute drinking water shall be clearly marked as to the nature of its contents and not used for any other purpose.

OSHA assumes that employers have completed developing appropriate language to fulfill the requirement. OSHA assumes this task will take 10 minutes (.17 hours).

Burden hours: $553 \text{ sites} \times 10\% \text{ new} \times 10 \text{ containers per site} \times .17 \text{ hours to mark} = 94 \text{ hours}$

Cost: $94 \text{ hours} \times \$44.62 = \$4,194$

12. Marking of outlets for non-potable water

Paragraph 1910.120(n)(2)(i) requires that outlets for non-potable water, such as water for firefighting purposes, be identified to indicate clearly that the water is unsafe and is not to be used for drinking, washing, or cooking purposes.

Burden hours: $553 \text{ sites} \times 10\% \text{ new} \times 10 \text{ outlets per site} \times .17 \text{ hours to mark} = 94 \text{ hours}$

Cost: $94 \text{ hours} \times \$44.62 = \$4,194$

13. New technology requirements

Paragraph 1910.120(o) requires employers to develop and implement procedures for the introduction of new technologies and equipment developed for improved worker protection.

As discussed above under TYPE 1, OSHA assumes that all employers are already in compliance with this provision. However, OSHA is using a 10 percent turnover rate to account for new employers (sites) and estimates that it takes 6 hours to develop and implement procedures for the introduction of new technologies and equipment for improved worker protection.

Burden hours: $553 \text{ sites} \times 10\% \text{ new} \times 6 \text{ hours to develop and implement procedures} = 332 \text{ hours}$

Cost: $332 \text{ hours} \times \$44.62 = \$14,814$

(B) TYPE 2-- RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) (EPA-PERMITTED (TSD) SITES

14. Safety and Health Program

Paragraph 1910.120(p)(1) requires RCRA (TSD) site employers to develop and implement a safety and health program. As part of this safety and health program, employers are required to develop a training program as specified in paragraph 1910.120(p)(7)(i), and an emergency response plan as specified in paragraph 1910.120(p)(8).

As stated under the TYPE 2 discussion above, OSHA estimates that 65 percent of the sites have already completed this requirement.

Burden hours: $3,059 \text{ sites} \times 35\% \text{ new sites} \times 6 \text{ hours per site} = 6,424 \text{ hours}$

Cost: $6,424 \text{ hours} \times \$44.62 = \$286,639$

In addition, the Agency estimates that 10 percent of the sites may need to update/modify their plans, and that it will take 2 hours to update or modify these plans.

Burden hours: $3,059 \text{ sites} \times 10\% \times 2 \text{ hours} = 612 \text{ hours}$

Cost: $612 \times \$44.62 = \$27,307$

Therefore, the total burden hours for the Safety and Health Program are 7,036 and the cost is \$313,946.

15. Hazard communication program

Paragraph 1910.120(p)(2) requires RCRA (TSD) sites employers to develop a hazard communication program.

Burden hours: $3,059 \text{ sites} \times 35\% \text{ new sites} \times 6 \text{ hours per site} = 6,424 \text{ hours}$

Cost: $6,242 \text{ hours} \times \$44.62 = \$286,639$

In addition, the Agency estimates that 10 percent of the sites may need to update/modify their plans, and that it will take 2 hours to update or modify these plans.

Burden hours: $3,059 \text{ sites} \times 10\% \times 2 \text{ hours} = 612 \text{ hours}$

Cost: $612 \times \$44.62 = \$27,307$

Therefore, the total burden hours for the Hazard Communication Program are 7,036 and the cost is \$313,946.

16. Medical surveillance program

Paragraph 1910.120(p)(3) requires RCRA (TSD) site employers to provide worker medical exams as specified in paragraph 1910.120(f).

Based on previous paperwork packages, and using the same methodology for employees in Type 1, OSHA estimates that there are an estimated 45,885 TSD site employees (3,059 sites x 15 workers per site). OSHA also estimates that it will take 1.5 hours for a medical exam, including travel time, and 15 minutes (.25 hr.) for the employer to provide the necessary information to the physician. The Agency also estimates that it will take 10 minutes (.17 hour) to furnish the employee with the written opinion, and to develop and maintain the employee medical record. Based on the RIA, it is estimated that, on average, 70 percent of the RCRA employees and supervisors receive annual medical reexaminations as a usual and customary business practice.

Burden hours: $45,885 \times 30\% \times 1.92 \text{ hrs.} = 26,430 \text{ hours}$

Cost: $26,430 \text{ hours} \times \$44.62 = \$1,179,307$

17. Decontamination program

Paragraph 1910.120(p)(4) requires RCRA (TSD) site employers to develop a decontamination program.

Burden hours: $3,059 \text{ sites} \times 35\% \text{ new sites} \times 6 \text{ hours per site} = 6,424 \text{ hours}$

Cost: $6,424 \text{ hours} \times \$44.62 = \$286,639$

18. New technology program

Paragraph 1910.120(p)(5) requires the employer to develop and implement procedures meeting the requirements of paragraph (o) of this section (i.e., introducing new and innovative equipment into the workplace).

Burden hours: $3,059 \text{ sites} \times 35\% \text{ new sites} \times 6 \text{ hours per site} = 6,424 \text{ hours}$

Cost: 6,424 hours x \$44.62 = \$286,639

19. Material handling program

Paragraph 1910.120(p)(6) requires employers whose employees will be handling drums or containers to develop and implement procedures meeting the requirements of paragraphs 1910.120(j)(1)(ii) through (viii), (j)(1)(xi), (j)(3) and (j)(8) of this section prior to the employees starting such work.

Burden hours: 3,059 sites × 35% new sites × 6 hours per site = 6,424 hours

Cost: 6,424 hours x \$44.62 = \$286,639

Updating plans and procedures

In addition, the Agency estimates that 10 percent of new employers (3,059 x 10% = 306) will need to update their decontamination plans (Item 19), their new technology program procedures (Item 20), and/or their material handling program procedures (Item 21) and that it will take 2 hours to do so.

Burden hours: 306 x 2 hours = 612

Cost: 612 hours x \$44.62 = \$27,307

Therefore, the total burden hours for the material handling program are 7,036 and the cost is \$313,946.

20. Certification of training program

Paragraph 1910.120(p)(7)(i) requires the employer to develop a training program, which is part of the employer's safety and health program, for new workers exposed to health hazards or hazardous substances at TSD operations to enable the workers to perform their assigned duties and functions in a safe and healthful manner so as not to endanger themselves or other employees. It is estimated that 45,885 TSD employees will require training.⁸

⁸Workers referenced in paragraphs 1910.120(p)(8)(iii)(A), (training for emergency response workers) and paragraph 1910.120(p)(8)(iii)(B) (training employee members of TSD facility emergency response organizations) are included in the 45,885 TSD workers.

Workers who have received the initial training required by this paragraph shall be given a written certificate attesting that they have successfully completed the necessary training. This certificate will also fulfill employer obligations under paragraph 1910.120(p)(8)(iii)(C) which requires the employer to certify that each covered worker has attended and successfully completed the training required in paragraph (p)(8)(iii) of this section, or shall certify the employee's competency at least yearly. The method used to demonstrate competency for certification of training shall be recorded and maintained by the employer. The Agency estimates that it will take 1 minute (.02 hour) to maintain records for current workers and 3 minutes (.05 hour) to generate and maintain each record for new workers.

Burden hours: 45,885 current TSD workers × .02 hours to maintain existing certification/competency records = 918 hours

Cost: 918 hours x \$44.62 = \$40,961

Burden hours: (45,885 x 10%) = 4,589 new workers x .05 hour to generate and maintain certification/competency records = 229 hours

Cost: 229 hours x \$44.62 = \$10,218

Therefore, the total burden hours for generating and/or maintaining the training program certification/competency records are 1,147 hours and the cost is \$51,179.

(C) TYPE 3 -- EMERGENCY RESPONSE WORKERS

21. Emergency response plan

Paragraph 1910.120(q)(1) requires that an emergency response plan be developed and implemented to handle anticipated emergencies prior to the commencement of emergency response operations. The plan shall be in writing and available for inspection and copying by workers, their representatives, and OSHA personnel. Employers who will evacuate their workers from the danger area when an emergency occurs, and who do not permit any of their workers to assist in handling the emergency, are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph if they provide an emergency action plan complying with 29 CFR 1910.38(a).

Burden hours: 30,052 emergency response organizations × 50% not covered by OSHA (state and local employees) × 10% required to develop new emergency response plan × 8 hours to prepare plan = 12,021 hours

Cost: 12,021 hours x \$44.62 = \$536,377

22. First responder training “at the awareness level”

Paragraph 1910.120(q)(6)(i) describes “first responders at the awareness level” as individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency.

As indicated above for other training requirements and upon further analysis, this requirement that employers provide training to workers under (q)(6)(i) is not considered to be a collection of information and is being removed from this ICR.

23. First responder certification of training “at the operations level”

Paragraph 1910.120(q)(6)(ii): “First responders at the operations level” are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First responders at the operations level shall have received training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in several areas, in addition to those listed for the awareness level; the employer shall so certify their competency.

As indicated above for other training requirements and upon further analysis, this requirement that employers provide training to workers under (q)(6)(ii) is not considered to be a collection of information and is being removed from this ICR. However, the burden hours associated with the employer to generate and/or maintain the training/competency records are being counted.

The Agency estimates that there are a total of 1,782,940 emergency response workers. However, OSHA assumes that half of these workers are state and local government workers not covered by the Standard. Therefore, of the 1,782,940 emergency response workers, only 891,470 workers would be impacted by the Standard. Of these 891,470 workers, the Agency estimates that 41% or 365,503 workers would require training “at the operations level” and that it would take 1 minute (.02 hour) for an employer to maintain the training certification/competency record for workers at the operations level.

Burden hours: 365,503 workers × .02 hours to maintain the

certification/competency record = 7,310 hours

Cost: 7,310 hours x \$44.62 = \$326,172

For initial training, the Agency estimates a 10% turnover rate; therefore, 36,550 workers would require initial training and that it will take 3 minutes (.05 hour) to generate and maintain the certification/competency record.

Burden hours: 36,550 new hires x .05 hour to generate and maintain the certification/competency record = 1,828 hours.

Cost: 7,310 hours +1,828 hours = 9,138 hours x \$44.62 = \$407,738

Therefore, the total burden hours for certification/competency training of first responders “at the operation level” are 9,138 and the cost is \$ 733,910.

24. Hazardous material personnel -- certification of training

Paragraph 1910.120(q)(6)(iii): “Hazardous materials technicians” are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. Hazardous materials technicians shall have received training equal to the first responder operations level and, in addition, have competency in several additional areas; the employer shall so certify their competency.

Paragraph 1910.120(q)(6)(iv): “Hazardous materials specialists” are individuals who respond with, and who provide, technical support to, hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician; however, those duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. The hazardous materials specialist would also act as the site liaison with Federal, state, local and other government authorities in regards to site activities. Hazardous materials specialists shall have received training at the technician level, and have competency in several additional areas; the employer shall so certify their competency.

Paragraph 1910.120(q)(6)(v): “Incident commanders,” who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level, shall receive training equal to the first responder operations level and have competency in several additional areas; the employer shall so certify their competency.

These three categories have been combined and will account for approximately 3 percent of the total 891,470 emergency response workers, or 26,744 workers.

Written Training Certification:

For the 26,744 existing workers, the Agency estimates that it takes 1 minute (.02 hour) for an employer to maintain the certification record. For initial training, the Agency estimates a 10 percent turnover rate; therefore, 2,674 workers would require an initial training certification record. It is estimated to take 3 minutes (.05 hour) to generate and maintain the record.

Burden hours: 26,744 existing workers x .02 hour to maintain record = 535 hours
Burden hours: 2,674 workers requiring initial training × .05 hours to generate and maintain certification record = 134 hours

Cost: 535 hours + 134 hours = 669 hours x \$44.62 = \$29,851

25. Refresher training

Paragraph 1910.120(q)(8)(i) requires that those workers who are trained in accordance with paragraph (q)(6) of this section receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competencies, or that they demonstrate competency in those areas at least yearly.

As indicated earlier and upon further analysis, the requirements that employers provide training to workers are not considered collections of information and are being removed from this ICR. However, the burden hours associated with the requirement for the employer to generate and/or maintain a certification record will be retained. The burden hours for this provision are taken under paragraph 1910.120(q)(8)(ii) (Item 26 below).

26. Statement of competency

Paragraph 1910.120(q)(8)(ii) requires that a statement be made of the training or competency required by paragraph 1910.120(q)(8)(ii), and that the employer shall keep a record of the methodology used to demonstrate competency. (It is higher because the methodology needs to be recorded).

Burden hours: 891,470 emergency response workers × .17 hours per responder
= 151,550 hours

Cost: 151,550 hours x \$44.62 = \$6,762,161

27. Baseline physical exams for members of organized and designated HAZMAT team and hazardous materials specialists

Paragraph 1910.120(q)(9) requires that members of an organized and designated HAZMAT team and hazardous materials specialists receive a baseline physical examination.

Based on the RIA, OSHA estimates that 3,000 HAZMAT employees will take 1.5 hours for a medical exam, including travel time, and 15 minutes (.25 hr.) for the employer to provide the necessary information to the physician. The Agency also estimates that it will take 10 minutes (.17 hour) to furnish the worker with the written opinion, and to develop and maintain the employee medical record.

Burden hours: 3,000 workers × 1.92 hours = 5,760 hours

Cost: 5,760 hours x \$44.62 = \$257,011

28. Disclosure of written safety and health programs, emergency action plans, emergency response plans and training certification records

Usually, OSHA requests access to records during an inspection. The Agency has determined that information collected by the Agency during the investigation is not subject to the PRA under 5 CFR 1320.4(a)(2). Therefore, OSHA takes no burden or cost for disclosure of records.

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in Items 12 and 14).

- **The cost estimate should be split into two components: (a) a total capital and start-up cost component (annualized over its expected useful life); and (b) a total operation and maintenance and purchase of services component. The estimates should take into account costs associated with generating, maintaining, and disclosing or providing the information. Include descriptions of methods used to estimate major cost factors including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, the discount rate(s), and the time period over which costs will be incurred. Capital and start-up costs include, among other items, preparations for collecting information such as purchasing computers and software; monitoring, sampling, drilling and testing equipment; and record storage facilities.**
- **If cost estimates are expected to vary widely, agencies should present ranges of cost burdens and explain the reasons for the variance. The cost of purchasing or contracting out information collection services should be a part of this cost burden estimate. In developing cost burden estimates, agencies may consult with a sample of respondents (fewer than 10), utilize the 60-day pre-OMB**

submission public comment process and use existing economic or regulatory impact analysis associated with the rulemaking containing the information collection, as appropriate.

- **Generally, estimates should not include purchases of equipment or services, or portions thereof, made: (1) prior to October 1, 1995, (2) to achieve regulatory compliance with requirements not associated with the information collection, (3) for reasons other than to provide information or keep records for the government, or (4) as part of customary and usual business or private practices.**

Costs under item 13 for complying with the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response standard are included under those costs in Item 12, except for the costs of medical exams. Medical exams cost \$160.00 each.⁹ OSHA estimates that workers will receive annual medical exams.

TYPE 1: 11,060 workers × .25 = 2,765

TYPE 2: 45,885 workers × .30 = 13,766

TYPE 3: HAZMAT workers = 3,000

Cost: 19,531 workers × \$160 exam = \$3,124,960

14. Provide estimates of annualized cost to the Federal Government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing, and support staff), and any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information. Agencies also may aggregate cost estimates from Items 12, 13, and 14 in a single table.

OSHA does not take cost for other occupational expenses, such as equipment, overhead, and support staff expenses, since these costs are normal expenses and would have occurred without these collections of information requirements.

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments.

The Agency is requesting an adjustment decrease of 988 burden hours from the previous submission (from 262,539 hours to 261,551 hours). This adjustment is due, primarily, to a slight decline in the number of emergency response organizations from 30,125 to 30,052 (a decline of 73 organizations). There also is a slight cost adjustment under Item 13 from \$3,059,864 to

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The Consumer Price Index (CPI) indicated a 9.1% increase in the price of professional medical services from 2010 to 2013. The previous ICR estimated that the cost of a medical exam was \$160; given the 9.1% increase in the price of professional medical services, it was assumed that the cost of medical examinations increased as well.

\$3,124,960 (an increase of \$51,898). This adjustment increase occurred due to an increase in the cost of an exam from \$151 to \$160.

16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulation, and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.

OSHA will not publish the information collected under the Standard.

17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be appropriate.

OSHA lists current valid control numbers in §§1910.8, 1915.8, 1917.4, 1918.4, and 1926.5 and publishes the expiration date in the Federal Register notice announcing OMB approval of the information collection requirement. (See 5 CFR 1320.3(f)(3)). OSHA believes that this is the most appropriate and accurate mechanism to inform interested parties of these expiration dates.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement.

OSHA is not requesting an exception to the certification statement.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL MEHTODS

There are no collections of information employing statistical methods.

TABLE 1
Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
Rationale for Burden Hour Changes¹⁰

	<i>Collection of Information</i>	<i>Current Burden Hours</i>	<i>Proposed Burden Hours</i>	<i>Adjustment</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responses</i>	<i>Explanation of Adjustment</i>
1	Written safety and health program -- 1910.120(b)(1)(i)	1,576	1,576	0	\$70,321	111	No change.
2	Informing contractors and subcontractors of emergency response procedures -- 1910.120(b)(1)(iv)	553	553	0	\$24,675	553	No change.
3	Pre-entry briefings on S&H programs – 1910.120(b)(4)(iii)	4,977	4,977	0	\$222,074	1,106	No change.
4	Certification of training -- 1910.120(e)(6)	276	276	0	\$12,315	12,166	No change.

¹⁰ The HAZWOPER rule applies to employers engaged in three types of operations: Type 1: clean-up sites covered by paragraphs (b) through (o); Type 2: storage, treatment and disposal (STD) sites (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) (RCRA) sites covered by paragraph (p); and Type 3: emergency responders (police and fire departments) covered by paragraph (q).

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	<i>Collection of Information</i>	<i>Current Burden Hours</i>	<i>Proposed Burden Hours</i>	<i>Adjustment</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responses</i>	<i>Explanation of Adjustment</i>
5	Certification of refresher training -- 1910.120(e)(8)	719	276	-443	\$12,315	12,166	An administrative error was found in the burden hour calculation for employers to maintain certification records for new workers.
6	Medical exam frequency -- 1910.120(f)(3)	4,839	4,839	0	\$215,916	2,765	No change.
7	Written physician opinion to the employee -- 1910.120(f)(7)(i)	1,880	1,880	0	\$83,886	11,060	No change.
8	Monitoring program requirements -- 1910.120(h)	2,212	2,212	0	98,699	553	No change.
9	Decontamination procedures -- 1910.120(k)(2)(i)	3,318	3,318	0	\$148,049	553	No change.
10	Emergency action plan -- 1910.120(l)(1)(i)	453	453	0	\$20,213	608	No change.
11	Marking water containers as containing drinking water --	94	94	0		553	No change.

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	<i>Collection of Information</i>	<i>Current Burden Hours</i>	<i>Proposed Burden Hours</i>	<i>Adjustment</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responses</i>	<i>Explanation of Adjustment</i>
	1910.120(n)(1)(iii)				\$4,194		
12	Marking of outlets for non-potable water -- 1910.120(n)(2)(i)	94	94	0	\$4,194	553	No change.
13	New technology requirements -- 1910.120(o)	332	332	0	\$14,814	55	No change.
	TOTALS FOR CLEAN-UP SITES	0	20,880	-443	\$931,665	42,802	

	<i>Collection of Information</i>	<i>Current Burden Hours</i>	<i>Proposed Burden Hours</i>	<i>Adjustment</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responses</i>	<i>Explanation of Adjustment</i>
14	<i>Safety and Health Program -- 1910.120(p)(1)</i>	7,410	7,036	-374	\$313,946	1,377	The decrease is due to a decline in the number of potential RCRA corrective action sites from 3,222 to 3,059.

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	<i>Collection of Information</i>	<i>Current Burden Hours</i>	<i>Proposed Burden Hours</i>	<i>Adjustment</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responses</i>	<i>Explanation of Adjustment</i>
15	<i>Hazard communication program -- 1910.120(p)(2)</i>	7,410	7,036	-374	\$313,946	1,377	The decrease is due to a decline in the number of potential RCRA corrective action sites from 3,222 to 3,059.
16	<i>Medical surveillance program -- 1910.120(p)(3)</i>	27,838	26,430	-1,408	\$1,179,307	13,766	The reduction in RCRS corrective action sites resulted in a reduction in workers receiving medical examinations from decrease from 48,330 to 45,885.
17	<i>Decontamination program -- 1910.120(p)(4)</i>	6,766	6,424	- 342	\$286,639	1,071	The decrease is due to a decline in the number of potential RCRA corrective action sites from 3,222 to 3,059.
18	<i>New technology program -- 1910.120(p)(5)</i>	6,766	6,424	-342	\$286,639	1,071	The decrease is due to a decline in the number of potential RCRA corrective action sites from 3,222 to 3,059.
19	<i>Material handling program --1910.120(p)(6)</i>	6,766	6,424	--342	\$286,639	1,071	The decrease is due to a decline in the number of potential RCRA corrective action sites from 3,222 to 3,059.

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	<i>Collection of Information</i>	<i>Current Burden Hours</i>	<i>Proposed Burden Hours</i>	<i>Adjustment</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responses</i>	<i>Explanation of Adjustment</i>
	Updating plans and procedures	644	612	-32	\$27,307	306	The decrease is due to a decline in the number of potential RCRA corrective action sites from 3,222 to 3,059.
20	Certification of training program -- 1910.120(p)(7)(i)	1,209	1,147	-62	\$51,179	50,474	The decrease is due to a decline in the number of TSD workers from 48,330 to 45,885. The decline is a result of fewer TSD sites.
	TOTALS FOR RCRA (TSD) SITES	0	61,533	-3,276	\$2,745,602	70,513	

	<i>Collection of Information</i>	<i>Current Burden Hours</i>	<i>Proposed Burden Hours</i>	<i>Adjustment</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responses</i>	<i>Explanation of Adjustment</i>
21	Emergency response plan -- 1910.120(q)(1)	12,050	12,021	-29	\$536,377	1,503	The number of emergency response organizations developing a new emergency response plan decreased from 1,506 to 1,503.

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	<i>Collection of Information</i>	<i>Current Burden Hours</i>	<i>Proposed Burden Hours</i>	<i>Adjustment</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responses</i>	<i>Explanation of Adjustment</i>
22	First responder certification of training “at the awareness level” – 1910.120(q)(6)(i)	0	0	0	\$0	0	As indicated above for other training requirements, this requirement that employers provide first responder training at the awareness level to workers under (q)(6)(i) is not considered to be a collection of information and is being removed from this ICR.
23	First responder certification of training “at the operations level” -- 1910.120(q)(6)(ii)	8,975	9,138	163	\$733,910	402,053	The total number of emergency response workers impacted by the standards increased from 875,570 to 891,470.
24	Hazardous material personnel (certification of training) -- 1910.120(q)(6)(iii), (iv), (v)	656	669	13	\$29,851	29,418	The total number of emergency response workers impacted by the standards increased from 845,600 to 875,570.
	Refresher training (Certification record) --	0	0	0	\$0	0	As indicated earlier and upon further analysis, the

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	<i>Collection of Information</i>	<i>Current Burden Hours</i>	<i>Proposed Burden Hours</i>	<i>Adjustment</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responses</i>	<i>Explanation of Adjustment</i>
25	1910.120(q)(8)(i)						requirements that employers provide training to workers are not considered collections of information and are being removed from this ICR. However, the burden hours associated with the requirement for the employer to generate and/or maintain a certification record will be retained. The burden hours for this provision are taken under paragraph 1910.120(q)(8)(ii) (Item 26 below).
26	Statement of competency for refresher training under 1910.120(q)(8)(i) -- 1910.120(q)(8)(ii)	148,847	151,550	2,703	\$6,762,161	891,470	The total number of emergency response workers impacted by the standards increased from 875,570 to 891,470.
27	Baseline physical exams for members of organized and designated HAZMAT team and hazardous materials specialists – 1910.120(q)(9)	5,760	5,760	0	\$257,011	3,000	No change.

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	<i>Collection of Information</i>	<i>Current Burden Hours</i>	<i>Proposed Burden Hours</i>	<i>Adjustment</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responses</i>	<i>Explanation of Adjustment</i>
	TOTALS FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS	176,288	179,138	2,850	\$8,319,310	1,37,444	
28	Disclosure of written safety and health programs, emergency action plans, emergency response plans, and training certification records	119	0	-119	0	0	Usually, OSHA requests access to records during an inspection. The Agency has determined that information collected by the Agency during the investigation is not subject to the PRA under 5 CFR 1320.4(a)(2). Therefore, OSHA takes no burden or cost for disclosure of records.
	CLEAN-UP SITES	21,323	20,880	-443	\$931,665	42,802	
	RCRA (TSD) SITES	64,809	61,533	-3,276	\$2,745,602	70,513	
	EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS	176,288	179,138	+2,850	\$8,319,310	1,327,444	
	DISCLOSURE OF WRITTEN PLANS AND CERTIFICATION RECORDS	119	0	-119	0	0	
	TOTALS	262,539	261,551	-988	\$11,996,577	1,440,759	

HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATIONS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE
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