

NOTE TO REVIEWER: Response to Terms of Clearance from last approval – Upon concluding its review of this information collection in 2015, OMB issued the following clearance term: Before the next submission, OSHA should update the outdated national consensus standards referenced in 29 CFR 1915, subpart P.

After an intense review of the ICR's history OSHA discovered that it appears the concern leading to 2015 clearance terms arose because of a public comment sent during the last approval cycle. The commenter provided a history of consensus standards potentially affecting 29 CFR 1915 subpart P. The comment, however, may have been out of scope for this ICR that relates only to subpart F. OSHA has reviewed subpart F and found it does not reference subpart P.

OSHA last updated the consensus standards in subpart P in 2006, and any further updates would require notice and comment rulemaking. Such projects require considerable resources—including conducting a side-by-side comparison of the changes to determine the economic impacts. At this time OSHA does not have updating the consensus standards for subpart P on the Regulatory Agenda, but when reviewing new items OSHA will consider this update while taking available resources, other projects, stakeholder input, etc. into account. OSHA does periodically update Consensus Standards by standard (e.g., as in 2006) or through the SIP program. One of these larger projects may present the best opportunity to update this particular standard.

Notwithstanding the current regulatory requirement, OSHA's de minimis enforcement policy allows employers to use more recent Consensus Standards if they provide equivalent or better protection; consequently, no employer has been harmed by delayed action on the clearance terms. While OSHA is certainly willing to continue exploring how to update subpart P in future rulemaking, it may not be necessary to continue the 2015 clearance term for this ICR.

As the public comment appears out of scope for this ICR, OSHA asks that this comment history satisfy the 2015 clearance terms.

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR THE
INFORMATION COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS OF THE
STANDARD ON GENERAL WORKING CONDITIONS
IN SHIPYARD EMPLOYMENT (29 CFR PART 1915, SUBPART F)¹
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (OMB)
CONTROL NO. 1218-0259
(November 2017)**

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 purpose of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act) (29 U.S.C. 651 *et seq.*) 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.” To achieve this objective, the OSH Act specifically authorizes “the development and promulgation of occupational safety and health standards” (29 U.S.C. 651).

With regard to recordkeeping, the OSH 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).

Under the authority granted by the OSH Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (“OSHA” or “the Agency”) published the standard on General Working Conditions in Shipyards (29 CFR part 1915, Subpart F).

- 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.**

§1915.83 Utilities

Paragraph (a)(1) requires employers to obtain a written or oral determination from a responsible vessel’s representative, a contractor, or any other person who is qualified by training, knowledge, or experience to make such a determination, that the working pressure of the vessel’s steam piping system is safe.

OSHA believes that obtaining an oral or written determination of the safe working condition of the pressure for the vessel’s steam piping system is a normal exchange of information between

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

an engineer and a technician. Therefore, there is no burden associated with this collection of information requirement (see 5 CFR 1320.3(b)(2)).

Paragraph (c)(3) requires employers to obtain an oral or written determination from a responsible vessel's representative, a contractor, or any other person who is qualified by training, knowledge, or experience to make such determination, that each circuit to be energized is in a safe condition. OSHA believes that obtaining an oral or written determination of each circuit energized is a usual and customary practice when determining the safe condition. Therefore, there is no burden associated with this collection of information requirement (see 5 CFR 1320.3(b)(2)).

§1915.87 Medical Services and First Aid

First Aid Providers

Paragraph (c)(5) requires employers to ensure that there are an adequate number of trained first aid providers at each worksite during each workshift, and that any worker designated to provide first aid maintains current first aid and CPR certifications, such as issued by the Red Cross, American Heart Association, or other equivalent organization. Workers with up-to-date first-aid knowledge ensure that injured workers receive appropriate intervention in the timeliest manner possible.

OSHA believes that the first aid training and certificate requirement is similar to performance-oriented training requirements, and, therefore, imposes no burden hours or costs. The standard is designed to give employers the maximum flexibility in meeting this requirement. The employer does not prepare the first-aid certificate, and it is a usual and customary practice for associations such as the American Red Cross, and American Heart Association, to provide certificates to those individuals that have attended and satisfactorily completed first aid training.

Marking Location of Basket Stretchers

Paragraph (f)(3) requires employers to store basket stretchers, or the equivalent, and related equipment (for example, restraints, blankets) in a clearly marked location in a manner that prevents damage, and protects the equipment from environmental conditions. Marking stretchers and their related equipment locations will make them easily located in the event of an emergency.

§1915.88 Sanitation

Marking Non-potable Water Supplies

Paragraph (c)(2) requires employers to clearly mark non-potable water supplies and outlets as "not safe for health or personal use." Marking such supplies protects workers from accidentally ingesting unhealthy water. OSHA provides the specific language to the employer for public disclosure; therefore, this is not a collection of information under 5 CFR 1320.3(c)(2).

Informing Workers to Wash Hands and Face

Paragraph (e)(3) requires employers to inform each worker engaged in the application of paints or coatings or in other operations where hazardous or toxic substances can be ingested or absorbed about the need for removing surface contaminants from the surface of their skin by thoroughly washing their hands and face at the end of the workshift and prior to eating, drinking, or smoking. This requirement has been a usual and customary practice in shipyard employment since adopted by OSHA in 1972. Pursuant to section 6(a) of the OSH Act, which allowed the Agency in the first two years after enactment of the Act to adopt as OSHA standards existing Federal and national consensus standards (37 FR 22458 (10/19/1972)), OSHA adopted this provision from safety standards promulgated under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 941). Therefore, OSHA believes this is a normal activity and there are no burden hours or costs for this provision.

Informing workers to wash their hands and face helps ensure workers will not overlook taking the necessary precaution to avoid exposure to potentially hazardous substances. This can be accomplished by posting a sign in the workplace, training new workers of the requirement, or by posting the information in bathrooms as a reminder for workers to wash their hands.

§1915.89 Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tags-plus)

Developing a Lockout and Tags-plus Program

Paragraph (b) requires that employers establish and implement a written program and procedures for the use of lockout and tags-plus systems to control hazardous energy during the servicing of any machinery, equipment, or system in shipyard employment. This program must include the following:

- (1) Procedures for lockout/tags-plus systems while servicing machinery, equipment, or systems in accordance with paragraph (c);
- (2) Procedures for protecting workers involved in servicing any machinery, equipment, or system in accordance with paragraphs (d) – (m);
- (3) Specification for locks and tags-plus hardware in accordance with paragraph (n);
- (4) Worker information and training in accordance with paragraph (o);
- (5) Incident investigations in accordance with paragraph (p); and
- (6) Program audits in accordance with paragraph (q).

This information is needed so that the lockout/tags-plus coordinator can effectively oversee all lockout/tags-plus applications prior to the servicing of any machinery, equipment, or system, which will ensure the safety of each authorized and affected employee.²

Paragraph(c)(3) requires the employer to ensure the use of a tags-plus system to prevent energization or startup, or the release of hazardous energy, before any servicing is started if an energy-isolating device is not capable of being locked.

Paragraph (c)(4)(i) requires that a tag be affixed to each energy-isolating device that is secured.

Lockout and Tags-plus Log

Paragraph (c)(7)(iv) requires employers to ensure that the lockout/tags-plus coordinator maintains and administers a continuous log of each lockout and tags-plus system. The log shall contain:

- (A) Location of machinery, equipment, or system to be serviced;
- (B) Type of machinery, equipment, or system to be serviced;
- (C) Name of the authorized employee³ applying the lockout/tags-plus system;
- (D) Date that the lockout/tags-plus system is applied;
- (E) Name of the authorized employee removing the lock or tags-plus system; and
- (F) Date that lockout/tags-plus system is removed.

Note to paragraph (c)(7)

The note to paragraph (c)(7) gives an exemption to employers, stating that when the military ship's force serves as the lockout/tags-plus coordinator and maintains control of the lockout/tags-plus log, the employer need not comply with the requirements in paragraph (c)(7) when coordination between the ship's force and the employer occurs to ensure that applicable lockout/tags-plus procedures are followed and documented.

²*Affected Employee* means a worker who normally operates or uses the machinery, equipment, or system that is going to be serviced under lockout/tags-plus or who is working in the area where servicing is being performed under lockout/tags-plus.

³*Authorized Employee* means a worker who performs one or more of the following lockout/tags-plus responsibilities: executes the lockout/tags-plus procedures; installs a lock or tags-plus system on machinery, equipment, or systems; or services any machine, equipment, or system under lockout/tags-plus application.

Lockout and Tags-plus Written Procedures

Paragraph (d)(1) requires the employer to establish and implement written procedures to prevent energization or startup, or the release of hazardous energy, during the servicing of any machinery, equipment, or system. Each procedure shall include:

- (i) A clear and specific outline of the scope and purpose of the lockout/tags-plus procedure;
- (ii) The means the employer will use to enforce compliance with the lockout/tags-plus program and procedures; and
- (iii) The steps that must be followed for:
 - (A) Preparing for shutting down and isolating the machinery, equipment, or system to be serviced, in accordance with paragraph (e);
 - (B) Applying the lockout/tags-plus system, in accordance with paragraph (f);
 - (C) Verifying deenergization and isolation, in accordance with paragraph (g);
 - (D) Testing the machinery, equipment, or system, in accordance with paragraph (h);
 - (E) Removing lockout/tags-plus systems, in accordance with paragraph (i);
 - (F) Starting up the machinery, equipment, or system that is being serviced, in accordance with paragraph (j);
 - (G) Applying lockout/tags-plus systems in multiple-worker servicing operations, in accordance with paragraph (k);
 - (H) Addressing multi-employer worksites involved in servicing any machinery, equipment, or system, in accordance with paragraph (l); and
 - (I) Addressing shift or personnel changes during servicing operations, in accordance with paragraph (m).

Note to paragraph (d)(1)

The note to paragraph (d)(1) specifies that the employer need only develop a single procedure for a group of similar machines, equipment, or systems if the machines, equipment, or systems have the same type and magnitude of energy and the same or similar types of controls, and if a single procedure can satisfactorily address the hazards and the steps to be taken to control these hazards.

Procedures for Shutdown and Isolation

Paragraph (e)(1)(ii) requires employers to notify each affected worker that the machinery, equipment, or system will be shut down and deenergized prior to servicing, and that a lockout/tags-plus system will be implemented.

Note to paragraph (e)

Note to paragraph (e) states that when the Navy ship's force shuts down any machinery, equipment, or system, and relieves, disconnects, restrains, or otherwise renders safe all potentially hazardous energy that is connected to the machinery, equipment, or system, the employer will be in compliance with the requirements in paragraph (e) when the employer's authorized employee verifies that the machinery, equipment, or system being serviced has been properly shut down, isolated, and deenergized.

Procedures for Removal of Lockout and Tags-plus Systems

Paragraph (i)(1)(i) requires the authorized employee to notify all other authorized and affected workers that the lockout/tags-plus system will be removed before physically removing any lockout/tags-plus system and restoring the machinery, equipment, or system to use.

Procedures for Multi-employer Worksites

Paragraph (l)(1) requires that the host employer establish and implement procedures for the lockout/tags-plus program to protect workers from hazardous energy in multi-employer worksites.

Paragraph (l)(2) requires the host employer inform each contract employer about the content of the host employer's lockout/tags-plus program and procedures; instruct each contract employer to follow the host employer's lockout/tags-plus program and procedures; and ensure that the lockout/tags-plus coordinator knows about all servicing operations and communicates this information with each contract employer who performs servicing or works in an area where servicing is being conducted.

Paragraph (l)(3) requires the contract employer, when working in a multi-employer worksite, to follow the host employer's lockout/tags-plus program and procedures, and ensure that the host employer knows about the lockout/tags-plus hazards associated with the contract employer's work, and what the contract employer is doing to address the hazards. In addition, the contract employer must inform the host employer of any previously unidentified lockout/tags-plus hazards that the contract employer identifies at the multi-employer worksite.

These provisions ensure that there is an exchange of information between the host employer and the contract employer before servicing begins. This exchange of knowledge prevents any misunderstanding regarding the implementation of lockout or tags-plus procedures, and the use of lockout or tags-plus devices for a particular application. The exchange of information

between the host employer and the contract employer is usual and customary practice that is included in the lockout tags-plus procedures.

Lockout and Tags-plus Devices

Paragraph (n)(3)(iv) requires that each lock and tag to indicate the identity of the authorized employee applying it. Paragraph (n)(3)(v) requires that each tag warn against hazardous conditions that could arise if the machinery, equipment or system is energized. In addition, the tag must include a legend such as one of the following: Do Not Start; Do Not Open; Do Not Close; Do Not Energize; Do Not Operate.

This provision provides safe work practice to authorized employees applying the lockout/tags-plus devices by giving the identity of the person applying it and warning against hazards that might exist.

Training Certification

Paragraph (o)(7) requires the employer to prepare training records that document the completion of the worker training and designate that the training is current. The training certification shall contain at least the workers' name, date of training, and subject of training. The requirement for employers to maintain written certification of their workers' training helps employers keep track of the training the workers have.

Incident Investigations

Paragraph (p)(2) requires that the employer promptly, but not later than 24 hours following the incident, initiate an incident investigation and notify each worker who was, or could have been, reasonably affected by the incident.

Paragraph (p)(4) requires the employer to prepare a written report of the incident investigation that must include: (i) the date and time of the incident; (ii) the date and time the incident investigation began; (iii) the location of the incident; (iv) a description of the incident; (v) the factors that contributed to the incident; (vi) a copy of any lockout/tags-plus log that was current at the time of the incident; and (vii) any corrective actions that need to be taken as a result of the incident. Paragraph (p)(5) requires employers to review the written incident report with each worker whose job tasks are relevant to the incident investigation findings, including contract workers when applicable. In accordance with paragraph (p)(6), the employer must ensure that the incident investigation and written report are completed, and all corrective actions implemented, within 30 days following the incident.

Paragraph (p)(7) requires the employer to prepare a written abatement plan if it is determined infeasible to implement all of the corrective actions within 30 days. The abatement plan must contain an explanation of the circumstances causing the delay, a proposed timetable for the abatement, and a summary of the steps the employer is taking in the interim to protect workers from hazardous energy while servicing machinery, equipment, or systems.

Auditing of the Energy Control Procedures

Paragraph (q)(1) requires the employer to conduct an audit of their current lockout/tags-plus program and procedures, at least annually. This is to ensure that the procedures and requirements of the standard are being followed, and that any deficiencies are being corrected.

Paragraph (q)(3) requires the employer to ensure that the audit includes: (i) a review of the written lockout/tags-plus program and procedures; (ii) a review of the current lockout/tags-plus log; (iii) verification of the accuracy of the lockout/tags-plus log; and (iv) a review of incident reports since the last audit. OSHA believes the review of audits by employers is usual and customary and, therefore, will not impose a paperwork burden.

Paragraph (q)(4) requires the employer to prepare a written audit report that includes at least: (i) the date of the audit; (ii) the identity of the individual(s) who performed the audit; (iii) the identity of the procedure, and machinery, equipment, or system being audited; (iv) the findings of the program audit and recommended actions to correct any deviations or deficiencies identified during the audit; (v) any incident investigation reports since the previous audit; and (vi) descriptions of corrective actions the employer has taken in response to the findings and recommendations.

Conducting an audit of the energy-control procedures will ensure that the procedures in place are working properly and help to identify any deviations or inadequacies with the current procedures.

Recordkeeping

Paragraph (r)(1) specifies in Table F-3 what records the employer must retain and for how long they must be retained:

Table F-3 to Subpart F – Retention of Records Required by § 1915.89

The employer must keep the following records . . .	For at least . . .
(i) Current lockout/tags-plus program and procedures	Until replaced by updated program and procedures
(ii) Training records	Until replaced by updated records for each type of training
(iii) Incident investigation reports	Until the next program audit is completed
(iv) Program audit report	12 months after being replaced by the next audit report

Paragraph (r)(2) directs employers to make all records required by the Standard available to workers, their representatives, and the Assistant Secretary in accordance with the procedures and time periods specified in 29 CFR 1910.1020(e)(1) and (e)(3).

§1915.92 Retention of DOT Markings, Placards, and Labels

Paragraphs (a) and (b) require that employers retain labels and markings on any hazardous materials or freight containers, rail freight cars, motor vehicles, or transportation vehicles that the U.S. Department of Transportation regulations require to be marked until the hazardous materials are sufficiently removed, and free of any residue and any vapors purged to prevent potential hazards. This would apply regardless of whether the shipyard receives the hazardous materials in packages or in bulk. Employers need not affix labels to freight containers, rail freight cars, motor vehicles, or transportation vehicles that already have labels and markings that designate their containment of hazardous materials. As such, OSHA does not believe this requirement will impose paperwork burdens or costs on shipyard employers.

Paragraph (c) requires that the markings, placards, and labels on the hazardous materials be maintained so that they are "readily visible." This requirement does not impose paperwork burdens or costs on shipyard employers.

Paragraph (d) informs employers that for non-bulk packages that will not be reshipped, the requirements of this section are met if a label or other acceptable marking is affixed in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication. Labels serve as a means to notify employers and workers about the presence of hazardous materials in their immediate work area.

§1915.93 Motor Vehicle Safety Equipment, Operation, and Maintenance

Paragraph (a)(3) of this section requires employers to comply with the maintenance, inspection, operation, and training requirements in §1910.178 for powered industrial trucks, which already applies to shipyard employment. The burden hour and costs are included in the Powered Industrial Truck information collection request (ICR) (OMB control number 1218-0242)⁴.

§1915.94 Servicing Multi-piece and Single Piece Rim Wheels

Section 1915.94 incorporates by reference the general industry standard (§1910.177) and non-mandatory appendices on servicing multi-piece and single piece rim wheels. Paragraph (d)(3)(iv) of the general industry standard requires that when defective restraining devices and barriers are removed from service, they must not be returned to service until they are repaired and reinspected. If the repair is structural (for example, component replacement or rewelding), the manufacturer or a Registered Professional Engineer must certify that the strength requirements specified in (d)(3)(i) of the standard have been met. The burden hours and costs for shipyards complying with this requirement are already included in the Multi-Piece and Single Rim Wheel ICR (1218-0219). The burden hour and costs estimates in the Multi-Piece and Single Rim Wheel ICR are based on discussions with the Tire Industry Association and a manufacturer of restraining devices. In addition, the Tire Industry Association and manufacturer of restraining

⁴See Final Rule for General Working Conditions in Shipyard Employment.

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devices reported that few damaged restraining devices and/or barriers are repaired. Given this, OSHA estimated that approximately eight damaged devices and barriers are annually repaired. OSHA believes this estimate is inclusive of shipyards.

- 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 burden.**

Employers may use automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques, or other forms of information technology when establishing and maintaining the required records. To satisfy the goal of reduced employer burden, the Agency has written the subpart F requirements in performance-oriented language (i.e., in terms of what data to collect, not how to record the data).

- 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.**

The requirements to collect and maintain information are specific to each employer and the worker involved, and no other source or agency duplicates these requirements or can make the required information available to OSHA (i.e., the required information is available only from the grant recipient).

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

The information collection requirements in subpart F do not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

- 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 subpart F are the minimum frequencies necessary to effectively fulfill its mandate “to assure so far as possible every working man and women in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources” as specified in the OSH Act (29 U.S.C. 651).

- 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;**

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- **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 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 prove 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 in a manner or using procedures specified by this item. The information collection requirements are consistent with 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 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), OSHA published a notice in the Federal Register on October 4, 2017 (82 FR 45900) requesting public comments on its proposed extension of the information collection requirements specified by the standard on General Working Conditions in Shipyard Employment (29 CFR part 1915, subpart F) under docket number OSHA-2014-0021. This 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 did not receive any comments in response to this notice.

- 9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than remuneration 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.

No elements of confidentiality are involved.

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 subpart F require the collection of 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 and aggregate the hour burdens.**
- **Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collection of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories.**

Respondent Burden Burden Hour and Cost Determinations

The burden hours and estimated costs used in this ICR are based primarily on the Final Economic Analysis (FEA) of the Standard prepared by OSHA's Office of Regulatory Analysis. Table 9 summarizes the burden hours and costs associated with each provision in the Standard that contains a paperwork requirement.

Wage Rates

The wage rates below, which include fringe benefits, are based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics website. This data was updated and provided by the Office of Regulatory Analysis.⁵

⁵ The prior ICR takes the amounts from the FEA and inflates them. Based on the FEA discussion as well as recent ICR's, OSHA used BLS data to calculate the loaded wage rates. As this issue will occur every three years, the methodology has been updated. The ICR lists out shipyards, water transportation, fish processing, commercial fishing, shipbuilding and repair shipyard workers, and secretary. As those don't add up with OES profiles, ORA has gone through the occupational data and pulled out close approximations. The same general methodology was followed, where possible. For the occupation groups, employment was multiplied with the wage and an overall average was calculated. From there, the loaded wage rate was calculated using the updated OES and ECEC data. In instances where the employment estimate was not published, a straight average was calculated. Occupation

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Table A -- Wage Rates with Fringe Benefits of 0.696

	Supervisors	Authorized Employees	Affected Employees	Secretary	Shipyards Worker
Shipyards	46.62	35.59	32.41	28.02	29.28
	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	Electrician Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters Electrical and Electronic Equipment Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers Machinist Boilermaker	Construction Trades Workers Maintenance and Repair Workers, General Miscellaneous Production Workers	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	Maintenance and Repair workers, general
SIC Codes	51-1011	47-2111 47-2150 49-2000 51-4041 47-2011	47-2000 49-9071 51-9190	43-6014	49-9071
Commercial Fishing	33.72	21.24	21.24	28.02	
	First-Line Supervisors of Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	
SIC Codes	45-1011	45-3011	45-3011	43-6014	
Fish Processing	32.90	37.95	32.92	28.02	
	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	Electricians Plant and System Operators	Construction Trades Workers Electrical and Electronic Equipment Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers Miscellaneous Production Workers	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	

groupings were pulled from the original Subpart F cost spreadsheet.

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	Supervisors	Authorized Employees	Affected Employees	Secretary	Shipyards Worker
SIC Codes	51-1011	47-2111 51-8000	47-2000 49-2000 51-9190	43-6014	
Water Transportation	41.82	41.44	27.50	28.02	
	Supervisors of Transportation and Material Moving Workers	Electricians Marine Engineers and Naval Architects	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers Miscellaneous Production Workers	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	
SIC Codes	53-1000	47-2111 17-2121	49-2000 51-9190	43-6014	

§1915.87 Medical services and first aid (marking location of stretchers)

Paragraph (f)(3) requires employers to store basket stretchers, or the equivalent, and related equipment (for example, restraints, blankets) in a clearly marked location in a manner that prevents damage and protects them from environmental conditions. OSHA believes that most of the existing stretcher locations are already marked. The Agency assumes that 10% of the 282⁶ shipyards (size class 20 and above) would need to mark annually additional locations of stretcher signs. The number of stretchers would be limited, and no new information would need to be developed; therefore, it is estimated that these shipyards would only expend 10 minutes (.17 hour) to repost the location signs.

Burden hours: 282 shipyards x .17 hour = 48 hours

Cost: 48 hour x \$29.28 = \$1,405

§1915.89 Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tags-plus)

Developing Lockout/Tags-plus Program

⁶

OSHA based the number of shipyards (and other establishments) on the numbers estimated in the FEA. OSHA inflated the number of establishments based on the percent change in total establishments in the relevant industries (shipyards – 336611; commercial fishing – 11411; fish processing – 311712; tug and towing services – 488330; and passenger vessels – 483114 and 483212) from the 2015 to the 2016 County Business Patterns data.

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Paragraph (b) requires that employers develop and implement written programs and procedures for the control of hazardous energy when workers are engaged in the servicing of any machinery, equipment, or system in shipyard employment. Paragraph (d)(1) requires the employer to establish and implement written procedures to prevent energization or startup, or the release of hazardous energy, during the servicing of any machinery, equipment, or system. The class size of the establishment determines how many hours a supervisor takes to develop, document, and maintain the hazardous-control procedures.

Paragraph (l)(1) requires the host employer to establish and implement lockout/tags-plus procedures to protect workers from hazardous energy in multi-employer worksites.

Paragraph (l)(3) requires the contract employer, when working in a multi-employer worksite, to follow the host employer's lockout/tags-plus program and procedures, and ensure that the host employer knows about the lockout-tags plus hazards associated with the contract employer's work, and what the contract employer is doing to address the hazards. In addition, the contract employer must inform the host employer of any previously unidentified lockout/tags-plus hazards that the contract employer identifies at the multi-employer worksite.

The Agency estimates that a supervisor takes from 2 hours to 80 hours, depending on the size of the affected establishment, to develop and implement procedures. Table 1, *Burden Hours and Costs for Energy Control Procedures*, provides the number of newly identified affected establishments in each size class and the burden hours and costs to develop control procedures for each size establishment.

Table 1
Burden Hours and Costs for
Energy-Control Procedures

	Size Class	Newly Identified Establishments (Responses)	Time in Hours	Total Hours	Supervisor's Wage Rate	Cost
Shipyards						
	100-499	8	80	640	\$46.62	\$29,837
	20-99	58	12	696	\$46.62	\$32,448
	1-19*	8	2	16	\$46.62	\$746
Commercial Fishing						
	100-499	1	40	40	\$33.72	\$1,349
	20-99	10	12	120	\$33.72	\$4,046
	1-19	1,201	2	2,402	\$33.72	\$80,995
Fish Processing						

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	Size Class	Newly Identified Establishments (Responses)	Time in Hours	Total Hours	Supervisor's Wage Rate	Cost
	100-499	44	40	1,760	\$32.90	\$57,904
	20-99	140	12	1,680	\$32.90	\$55,272
	1-19	265	2	530	\$32.90	\$17,437
Tug & Towing Services						
	100-499	1	40	40	\$41.82	\$1,673
	20-99	41	12	492	\$41.82	\$20,575
	1-19	266	2	532	\$41.82	\$22,248
Passenger Vessels						
	100-499	9	40	360	\$41.82	\$15,055
	20-99	22	12	264	\$41.82	\$11,041
	1-19	190	2	380	\$41.82	\$15,892
	TOTAL	2,264		9,952		\$366,518

*These establishments, which are shipyard contractors and subcontractors, will either develop their own energy control plan or develop a joint program with the actual shipyard.
 Source: Office of Regulatory Analysis, OSHA.

The Agency estimates that, on a yearly basis, a supervisor takes from 30 minutes (.50 hour) to 20 hours, depending on the size of the affected establishment, to inspect and update procedures. Table 2, *Annual Burden Hours and Costs for Energy Control Procedure Updates*, provides the number of affected establishments in each size class and the burden hours and costs for each size establishment.

Table 2
Annual Burden Hours and Costs for Energy Control Procedure Updates

	Size Class	Affected Establishments (Responses)	Time in Hours	Total Hours	Supervisor's Wage Rate	Cost
Shipyards	500 & Up	26	20	520	\$46.62	\$24,242
	100-499	86	12	1,032	\$46.62	\$48,112
	20-99	170	4	680	\$46.62	\$31,702
	1-19	392	0.5	196	\$46.62	\$9,138
Commercial Fishing	100-499	12	12	144	\$33.72	\$4,856

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	Size Class	Affected Establishments (Responses)	Time in Hours	Total Hours	Supervisor's Wage Rate	Cost
	20-99	31	4	124	\$33.72	\$4,181
	1-19	2,300	.5	1,150	\$33.72	\$38,778
Fish Processing	500 & Up	9	20	180	\$32.90	\$5,922
	100-499	67	12	804	\$32.90	\$26,452
	20-99	181	4	724	\$32.90	\$23,820
	1-19	361	0.5	181	\$32.90	\$5,955
Tug & Towing Services	500 & Up	1	20	20	\$41.82	\$836
	100-499	22	12	264	\$41.82	\$11,041
	20-99	129	4	516	\$41.82	\$21,579
	1-19	737	0.5	369	\$41.82	\$15,432
Passenger Vessels	100-499	9	12	108	\$41.82	4,517
	20-99	43	4	172	\$41.82	\$7,193
	1-19	295	0.5	148	\$41.82	\$6,189
	TOTAL	4,871		7,332		\$251,167

*These establishments, which are shipyard contracts and subcontractors, will either develop their own energy control plan or develop a joint program with the actual shipyard.
Source: Office of Regulatory Analysis, OSHA.

Lockout/Tags-plus Log

Paragraph (c)(7)(iv) requires that the lockout/tags-plus coordinator maintain and administer a continuous lockout/tags-plus log of each lockout/tags-plus system. The log must contain the location and type of machinery, equipment, or system to be serviced, the name of the authorized employee applying the lockout/tags-plus system, the date the system is applied, the name of the authorized employee removing the lock or tags-plus system, and the date the system is removed. The Agency estimates that it takes 5 minutes (.08 hour) of the lockout/tags-plus coordinator's time (at the authorized employee's wage rate) to complete the lockout/tags-plus log per

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lockout/tags-plus application. The number of lockout/tags-plus activities per year is based on the estimates presented below⁷ (See Table 3).

**Table 3
Lockout/Tags-plus Log**

	Size Class	Affected Establishments	Systems Secured per Year (Responses)	Time in Hours	Burden Hours	Authorized employee	Total Cost
Shipyards	500 & Up	26	54,635	.08	4,371	\$35.59	\$155,564
	100-499	86	13,195	.08	1,056	\$35.59	\$37,583
	20-99	170	5,908	.08	473	\$35.59	\$16,834
	1-19*	392	1,512	.08	121	\$35.59	\$4,306
Commercial Fishing							
Commercial Fishing	100-499	12	1,470	.08	118	\$21.24	\$2,506
	20-99	31	826	.08	66	\$21.24	\$1,402
	1-19	2,300	1,841	.08	147	\$21.24	\$3,122
Fish Processing							
Fish Processing	500 & Up	9	4,424	.08	354	\$37.95	\$13,434
	100-499	67	9,828	.08	786	\$37.95	\$29,829
	20-99	181	5,992	.08	479	\$37.95	\$18,178
	1-19	361	1,253	.08	100	\$37.95	\$3,795
		67					
Tug & Towing Services							
Tug & Towing Services	500 & Up	1	812	.08	65	\$41.44	\$2,694
	100-499	22	2,023	.08	162	\$41.44	\$6,713
	20-99	129	3,633	.08	291	\$41.44	\$12,059
	1-19	737	1,841	.08	147	\$41.44	\$6,092
Passenger Vessels							
Passenger Vessels	100-499	9	854		68		
	20-99	43	1,260	.08	101	\$41.44	\$4,185
	1-19	295	833	.08	67	\$41.44	\$2,777
TOTAL		4,871	112,140		8,972		\$321,073

Notification Application and Removal of the Lockout/Tags-plus Systems:

⁷The number of authorized employees was estimated based on the number of authorized employees in the FEA and the change in total employment from 2015 to 2016 as reported by County Business Patterns. The number of systems per authorized employee was then estimated using the number of systems per authorized employee based on the FEA.

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Paragraph (e)(1)(ii) requires the employer to notify each affected employee that the machinery, equipment or system will be shut down and deenergized prior to servicing, and that a lockout/tags-plus system will be implemented.

Paragraph (i)(1)(i) requires the authorized employee to notify all other authorized and affected employees that the lockout/tags-plus system will be removed before removing any lockout/tags-plus system and restoring the machinery, equipment, or system to use.

Paragraph (l)(2) requires the host employer, in multi-employer worksites, to inform each contract employer about the content of the host employer's lockout/tags-plus program and procedures; and to instruct each contract employer to follow the host employer's lockout/tags-plus program and procedures. Also, the host employer must ensure that the lockout/tags-plus coordinator knows about all servicing operations and communicates this information with each contract employer who performs servicing or works in an area where servicing is being conducted.

Paragraph (n)(3)(iv) requires that each lock and tag indicate the identity of the authorized employee applying it. Paragraph (n)(3)(v) requires that each tag warn against hazardous conditions that could arise if the machinery, equipment, or system is energized. In addition, the tag must include a legend such as one of the following: Do Not Start; Do Not Open; Do Not Close; Do Not Energize; Do Not Operate.

The FEA estimates the power sources considered in this analysis include electrical (primary), air, hydraulic, and steam (primary); electrical (secondary); air, hydraulic, and steam (secondary); and all non-vessel sources (for example, electrical panel boxes in buildings and in off-site establishments) to which locks or tags-plus systems are applied. Based on the FEA, OSHA estimated six electrical systems and one air hydraulic system per authorized employee.

Economic assumptions for Electrical Systems or Equipment include:

- o Large shipyards and commercial vessel industries (those with 500 or more workers) are already employing some form of energy control when performing work on electrical systems or equipment. OSHA estimates that those shipyards and commercial-vessel industries will not incur any additional costs associated with applying a lockout or tags-plus system.
- o OSHA estimates that medium to small shipyards and commercial-vessel industries (those with fewer than 500 workers) do not currently employ any form of energy control when performing electrical work other than as required by 29 CFR part 1915, subpart J (Ship's Machinery and Piping Systems), and subpart L (Electrical Machinery).

The FEA estimates it will take two minutes (.03 hour) to go to the system, tag it, and attach a clip. The labor-time estimate also includes the time to notify the affected and other authorized employees of the application and removal of lockout or tags-plus devices. Also, OSHA

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estimates that it will take an additional 3 minutes (.05 minutes) of labor time to obtain the tag information. The application includes the necessary written requirements (See Table 4).

Table 4
Notification of the Application and Removal
of the Lockout/Tags-plus System
(Burden and Cost for Electrical Systems)

Industry Name	Size Class	Affected Establishments	Number of Electrical Systems (Responses)	Time in Hours	Total Burden Hours	Affected Worker Wage Rate	Cost
Shipyards	500 & Up	26	46,830	0	0	\$32.41	\$0
	100-499	86	11,310	.08	905	\$32.41	\$29,331
	20-99	170	5,064	.08	405	\$32.41	\$13,126
	1-19	392	1,296	.08	104	\$32.41	\$3,371
Commercial Fishing	100-499	12	1260	.08	101	\$21.24	\$2,145
	20-99	31	708	.08	57	\$21.24	\$1,211
	1-19	2,300	1,578	.08	126	\$21.24	\$2,676
Fish Processing Vessels	500 & Up	9	3792	0	0	\$32.92	\$0
	100-499	67	8,424	.08	674	\$32.92	\$22,188
	20-99	181	5,136	.08	411	\$32.92	\$13,530
	1-19	361	1,074	.08	86	\$32.92	\$2,831
Tug & Towing Services	500 & Up	1	696	0	0	\$27.50	\$0
	100-499	22	1,734	.08	139	\$27.50	\$3,823
	20-99	129	3,114	.08	249	\$27.50	\$6,848
	1-19	737	1,578	.08	126	\$27.50	\$3,465
Passenger Vessels	100-499	9	732	.08	59	\$27.50	\$1,623
	20-99	43	1,080	.08	86	\$27.50	\$2,365
	1-99	295	714	.08	57	\$27.50	1,568
	TOTAL	4,871	96,120		3,585		\$108,533

[a] The number of electrical systems is estimated based on the number of authorized employees (see Table 7) assuming that the number of electrical systems per authorized is the same as that used in the FEA.

Source: Office of Regulatory Analysis, OSHA.

Economic Assumptions for Air and Hydraulic Power Sources.

The FEA estimated that an authorized employee will expend one hour to go to the system, tag it, and attach a clip. This one hour includes the labor-time to notify the affected workers of the application and removal of lockout or tags-plus devices.

Paragraph (l)(2) requires the host employer, in multi-employer worksites, to inform each contract employer about the content of the host employer’s lockout/tags-plus program and procedures; and to instruct each contract employer to follow the host employer’s lockout/tags-plus program and procedures. Also, the host employer must ensure that the lockout/tags-plus coordinator knows about all servicing operations and communicates this information with each contract employer who performs servicing or works in an area where servicing is being conducted.

Paragraph (n)(3)(iv) requires that each lock and tag indicate the identity of the authorized employee applying it. Paragraph (n)(3)(v) requires that each tag warn against hazardous conditions that could arise if the machinery, equipment, or system is energized. In addition, the tag must include a legend such as one of the following: Do Not Start; Do Not Open; Do Not Close; Do Not Energize; Do Not Operate.

**Table 5
 Notification of the Application and Removal
 of the Lockout-tags plus System
 (Burden and Cost for Air or Hydraulic Systems)**

Industry Name	Size Class	Number of Establishments	Number of Air or Hydraulic Systems (Responses)	Time in Hours	Total Burden Hours	Authorized Employee Wage/Rate	Cost
Shipyards	500 & Up	26	7,805	1	7,805	\$35.59	\$277,780
	100-499	86	1,885	1	1,885	\$35.59	\$67,087
	20-99	170	844	1	844	\$35.59	\$30,038
	1-19*	392	216	1	216	\$35.59	\$7,687
Commercial Fishing	100-499	12	210	1	210	\$21.24	\$4,460
	20-99	31	118	1	118	\$21.24	\$2,506
	1-19	2,300	263	1	263	\$21.24	\$5,586
Fish Processing	500 & Up	9	632	1	632	\$37.95	\$23,984
	100-499	67	1,404	1	1,404	\$37.95	\$53,282
	20-99	181	856	1	856	\$37.95	\$32,485

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Industry Name	Size Class	Number of Establishments	Number of Air or Hydraulic Systems (Responses)	Time in Hours	Total Burden Hours	Authorized Employee Wage/Rate	Cost
	1-19	361	179	1	179	\$37.95	\$6,793
Tug & Towing Services	500 & Up	1	116	1	116	\$41.44	\$4,807
	100-499	22	289	1	289	\$41.44	\$11,976
	20-99	129	519	1	519	\$41.44	\$21,507
	1-19	737	263	1	263	\$41.44	\$10,899
Passenger Vessels	100-499	9	122	1	122	\$41.44	\$5,056
	20-99	43	180	1	180	\$41.44	\$7,459
	1-19	295	119	1	119	\$41.44	\$4,931
	Total	4,871	16,020		16,020		\$578,323

Training Certification

Paragraph (o)(7) requires employers to keep records of training that has been accomplished by workers, and that this training is current. The training record must contain, at least, each worker's name, the date of training, and the subject matter of the training.

To estimate the number of authorized and affected workers who must be trained, the FEA has included as authorized and affected workers those workers engaged in lockout/tags-plus applications. The FEA estimates that three minutes (.05 hour) of secretarial time will be needed per worker to develop and maintain training records.

Table 6
Training Certification
(Burden Hours and Costs)

	Size Class	Authorized Employees (Responses)	Time in Hours	Burden Hours	Secretary's Wage Rate	Costs
Shipyards	500 & Up	7,805	.05 hour	390	\$28.02	\$10,928
	100-499	1,885	.05 hour	94	\$28.02	\$2,634
	20-99	844	.05 hour	42	\$28.02	\$1,177
	0-19	216	.05 hour	11	\$28.02	\$308
	TOTAL	10,750		537		\$15,047
Commercial	100-499	210	.05 hour	11	\$28.02	\$308

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	Size Class	Authorized Employees (Responses)	Time in Hours	Burden Hours	Secretary's Wage Rate	Costs
Fishing						
	20-99	118	.05 hour	6	\$28.02	\$168
	0-19	263	.05 hour	13	\$28.02	\$364
	TOTAL	591		30		\$840
Fish Processing	500 & Up	632	.05 hour	32	\$28.02	\$897
	100-499	1,404	.05 hour	70	\$28.02	\$1,961
	20-99	856	.05 hour	43	\$28.02	\$1,205
	0-19	179	.05 hour	9	\$28.02	\$252
	TOTAL	3,071		154		\$4,315
Tug & Towing	500 & Up	116	.05 hour	6	\$28.02	\$168
	100-499	289	.05 hour	15	\$28.02	\$420
	20-99	519	.05 hour	26	\$28.02	\$729
	0-19	263	.05 hour	13	\$28.02	\$364
	TOTAL	1,187		60		\$1,681
Passenger Vessels	100-499	122	.05 hour	6	\$28.02	\$168
	20-99	180	.05 hour	9	\$28.02	\$252
	0-19	119	.05 hour	6	\$28.02	\$168
	TOTAL	421		21		\$588

	Size Class	Affected Employees (Responses)	Time in Hours	Burden Hours	Secretary's Wage Rate	Costs
Shipyards	500 & Up	15,611	.05 hour	781	\$28.02	\$21,884
	100-499	3,770	.05 hour	189	\$28.02	\$5,296
	20-99	1,687	.05 hour	84	\$28.02	\$2,354
	1-19	432	.05 hour	22	\$28.02	\$616
	TOTAL	21,500		1,076		\$30,150
Commercial Fishing	100-499	420	.05 hour	5	\$28.02	\$140
	20-99	235	.05 hour	3	\$28.02	\$84
	0-19	526	.05 hour	7	\$28.02	\$196
	TOTAL	1,181		15		\$420

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	Size Class	Affected Employees (Responses)	Time in Hours	Burden Hours	Secretary's Wage Rate	Costs
Fish Processing	500 & Up	1,264	.05 hour	63	\$28.02	\$1,765
	100-499	2,807	.05 hour	140	\$28.02	\$3,923
	20-99	1,711	.05 hour	86	\$28.02	\$2,410
	0-19	358	.05 hour	18	\$28.02	\$504
	TOTAL	6,140		307		\$6,837
Tug & Towing	500 & Up	232	.05 hour	12	\$28.02	\$336
	100-499	578	.05 hour	29	\$28.02	\$813
	20-99	1,037	.05 hour	52	\$28.02	\$1,457
	0-19	525	.05 hour	26	\$28.02	\$729
	TOTAL	2,372		119		\$3,335
Passenger Vessels	100-499	169	.05 hour	9	\$28.02	\$252
	20-99	361	.05 hour	18	\$28.02	\$504
	1-19	238	.05 hour	12	\$28.02	\$336
	Total	768		39		\$1,092
TOTAL		47,981		2,358		\$64,305

Incident Investigations

Paragraph (p)(1) requires that the employer investigate each incident that resulted in, or could reasonably have resulted in, the energization or startup or the release of hazardous energy, while servicing machinery, equipment, or systems. Paragraph (p)(2) specifies that the incident investigation must be initiated no later than 24 hours after occurrence.

Paragraph (p)(4) requires the employer to prepare a written report of the investigation that includes: the date of the incident; date and time the incident investigation began; location and description of the incident; factors contributing to the incident; and a copy of the lockout/tags-plus log that was current at the time of the incident. OSHA estimates that the recordable incident is one percent of all systems subject to the standard per year. The incident investigation and written report will take five workdays (40 hours) of an authorized employee's time to complete.

Table 7
Incident Investigation
(Burden and Cost)

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	Size Class	Affected Establishments	Total Systems	Total (1%) Reportable Incidents (Responses)	Time in Hours	Total Hours (Rounded)	Authorized Worker Wage Rate	Cost
Shipyards	500 & Up	26	54,635	546	40	21,840	\$35.59	\$777,286
	100-499	86	13,195	132	40	5,280	\$35.59	\$187,915
	20-99	170	5,908	59	40	2,360	\$35.59	\$83,992
	1-19*	392	1,512	15	40	600	\$35.59	\$21,354
Commercial Fishing	100-499	12	1,470	15	40	600	\$21.24	\$12,744
	20-99	31	826	8	40	320	\$21.24	\$6,797
	1-19	2,300	1,841	18	40	720	\$21.24	\$15,293
Fish Processing	500 & Up	9	4,424	44	40	1,760	\$37.95	\$66,792
	100-499	67	9,828	98	40	3,920	\$37.95	\$148,764
	20-99	181	5,992	60	40	2,400	\$37.95	\$91,080
	1-19	361	1,253	4	40	160	\$37.95	\$6,072
Tug & Towing Services	500 & Up	1	812	1	40	40	\$41.44	\$1,658
	100-499	22	2,023	20	40	800	\$41.44	\$33,152
	20-99	129	3,633	36	40	1,440	\$41.44	\$59,674
	1-19	737	1,841	18	40	720	\$41.44	\$29,837
Passenger Vessels	100-499	9	854	9	40	360	\$41.44	\$14,918
	20-99	43	1,260	13	40	520	\$41.44	\$21,549
	1-19	295	833	8	40	320	\$41.44	\$13,261
	TOTAL	4,871	112,140	1,104		44,160		\$1,592,138

Program Audits

Paragraph (q)(1) requires the employer to conduct an audit of the lockout/tags-plus program and procedures at least annually to ensure that the procedures and the requirements of this Standard are being followed, and to correct any deficiencies.

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Paragraph (q)(4) requires the employer to prepare a written audit report that includes at least: (i) the date of the audit; (ii) the identity of the individuals who performed the audit; (iii) the identity of the procedure and the machinery, equipment or system being audited; (iv) the results of the program audit and recommended actions to correct deviations or deficiencies identified; (v) any incident investigation reports since the previous audit; and (vi) corrective actions the employer has taken in response to the audit findings and recommendations.

Conducting an audit of the energy-control procedures will ensure that the current procedures being used are appropriate in protecting workers. The purpose of this audit is to correct and to identify any deviations or inadequacies in the procedures that need to be corrected.

The FEA estimates that an authorized employee and a supervisor take an average of 30 minutes (.50 hour) each, for a total of 1.00 hour, to correct any deviations or inadequacies in the procedures that were identified for each establishment. In addition to this time, the supervisor takes 20 minutes (.33 hour), to develop and maintain a written audit report, for a total burden of one hour and 20 minutes (1.33 hour) per establishment. OSHA estimates that each of the 4,871 establishments will conduct one program audit each year. In determining the hourly cost, OSHA used the following hourly cost equation:

Shipyards:

Hourly cost = ((.5 hour x authorized employee wage rate (\$35.59 per hour)) + (.5 hour x supervisory wage rate (\$46.62 per hour))) + (.33 hour x supervisory wage rate (\$46.62 per hour)) = \$56.50 per hour

Burden hours: 674 establishments x 1 audit annually x 1.33 hours = 896 hours.

Cost: 896 hours x \$56.50 per hour = \$50,624

Commercial Fishing:

Hourly Cost = ((.5 hour x authorized employee wage rate (\$21.24 per hour)) + (.5 hour x supervisory wage rate (\$33.72 per hour))) + (.33 hour x supervisory wage rate (\$33.72 per hour)) = \$38.61 per hour

Burden hours: 2,343 establishments x 1 audit annually x 1.33 hours = 3,116 hours.

Cost: 3,116 hours x \$38.61 per hour = \$120,309

Fish Processing Vessels:

Hourly Cost = ((.5 hour x authorized employee wage rate (\$37.95 per hour)) + (.5 hour x supervisory wage rate (\$32.90 per hour))) + (.33 hour x supervisory wage rate (\$32.90 per hour)) = \$46.29 per hour

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Burden hours: 618 establishments x 1 audit annually x 1.33 hours = 822 hours.

Cost: 822 hours x \$46.29 per hour = \$38,050

Tug & Towing Services:

Hourly Cost = ((.5 hour x authorized employee wage rate (\$41.44 per hour)) + (.5 hour x supervisory wage rate (\$41.82 per hour))) + (.33 hour x supervisory wage rate (\$41.82 per hour)) = \$55.43 per hour

Burden hours: 889 establishments x 1 audit annually x 1.33 hours = 1,182 hours.

Cost: 1,182 hours x \$55.43 per hour = \$65,518

Passenger Vessels:

Hourly Cost = ((.5 hour x authorized employee wage rate (\$41.44 per hour)) + (.5 hour x supervisory wage rate (\$41.82 per hour))) + (.33 hour x supervisory wage rate (\$41.82 per hour)) = \$55.43 per hour

Burden hours: 347 establishments x 1 audit annually x 1.33 hours = 462 hours.

Cost: 462 hours x \$55.43 per hour = \$25,609

Total Burden Hours: 896 hours + 3,116 hours + 822 hours + 1,182 hours + 462 hours = 6,478 hours

Total Cost: \$50,624 + \$120,309 + \$38,050 + \$65,518 + \$25,609 = \$300,110

Responses: 674 + 2,343 + 618 + 889 + 347 = 4,871

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,

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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.

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- 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.

Paragraph (n)(3)(iv) requires that each lock and tag indicate the identity of the authorized employee applying it. Paragraph (n)(3)(v) requires that each tag warn against hazardous conditions that could arise if the machinery, equipment, or system is energized. In addition, the tag must include a legend such as one of the following: Do Not Start; Do Not Open; Do Not Close; Do Not Energize; Do Not Operate. The Agency is estimating the cost of a tag is \$1.00 at an average use of 7 times per tag. The cost for each tag and tie is 0.17 cents.

Table 8
Per Unit Costs of a Tag

Industry Name	Size Class	Affected Establishments	Systems Secured per Year	Seven Uses per Tag of Systems Secured	Cost per Tag and a Tie	Total Cost
Shipyards	500 & Up	26	54,635	7,805	\$0.17	\$1,327
	100-499	86	13,195	1,885	\$0.17	\$321
	20-99	170	5,908	844	\$0.17	\$144
	1-19*	392	1,512	216	\$0.17	\$37
Commercial Fishing	100-499	12	1,470	210	\$0.17	\$36
	20-99	31	826	118	\$0.17	\$20
	1-19	2,300	1,841	263	\$0.17	\$45
Fish Processing	500 & Up	9	4,424	632	\$0.17	\$107
	100-499	67	9,828	1,404	\$0.17	\$239
	20-99	181	5,992	856	\$0.17	\$146
	1-19	361	1,253	179	\$0.17	\$30
Tug & Towing Services	500 & Up	1	812	116	\$0.17	\$20
	100-499	22	2,023	289	\$0.17	\$49
	20-99	129	3,633	519	\$0.17	\$88
	1-19	737	1,841	263	\$0.17	\$45

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Industry Name	Size Class	Affected Establishments	Systems Secured per Year	Seven Uses per Tag of Systems Secured	Cost per Tag and a Tie	Total Cost
Passenger Vessels	100-499	9	854	122	\$0.17	\$21
	20-99	43	1,260	180	\$0.17	\$31
	1-19	295	833	119	\$0.17	\$20
	Total	4,871	112,140	16,020		\$2,726

14. Provide estimates of the 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 into single table.

There is no cost to the Federal Government.

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

OSHA is requesting an adjustment decrease of 2,471 hours, from 101,376 to 98,905 hours. The decrease in hours is a result of updated data showing a decrease in the number of large to medium establishments covered by the standard. The cost has decreased from \$3,341 to \$ 2,726, a total decrease of \$615.00.

Table 9 -- Summary of Burden Hours and Costs

Collection of Information	Currently Burden Hours	Requested Burden Hours	Adjustment	Cost	Total Number of Responses
Marking Location of Stretchers (§1915.87(f)(3))	3	48	45	\$1,405	282
Lockout/tags-plus Procedures (§1915.89(b))	9,009	17,284	8,275	\$617,685	7,135
Lockout/tag-plus Log (§1915.89(c)(7)(iv))	10,999	8,972	-2,027	\$321,073	112,140
Notification of the Application and Removal of the Lockout or tags-plus System for the Electrical Devices (§1915.89(e)(1) and (i)(1)(i))	6,051	3,585	-2,466	\$108,533	96,120

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Collection of Information	Currently Burden Hours	Requested Burden Hours	Adjustment	Cost	Total Number of Responses
Notification of the Application and Removal of the Lockout or tags-plus System for the Air and Hydraulic Power Sources (§1915.89(e)(1), (1)(2), (n)(3)(1v), and (i)(1)(i))	14,675	16,020	1,345	\$578,323	16,020
Training Certification (§1915.89(o)(7))	1,965	2,358	-1,965	\$64,305	47,981
Preparing Written Reports of the Incident Investigation (§1915.89(p)(4))	55,000	44,160	-10,840	\$1,592,138	1,104
Program Audits (§1915.89(q)(4))	3,671	6,478	2,807	\$300,110	4,871
Disclosure of Records to OSHA (§1915.89(r)(2))	3	0	-3	\$0	0
TOTAL	0	98,905	-2,471	0	285,653

16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulations 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 the report, publication dates, and other actions.

OSHA will not publish the information collected under revised subpart F.

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

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 seeking an exception to the certification statement.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

The supporting statement does not contain any collection of information requirements that employ statistical methods.