

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**NESHAP for the Secondary Lead Smelter Industry (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart X)  
(Renewal)**

**1. Identification of the Information Collection**

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

NESHAP for the Secondary Lead Smelter Industry (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart X) (Renewal), EPA ICR Number 1686.11, OMB Control Number 2060-0296.

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

The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the Secondary Lead Smelter Industry (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart X) were proposed on June 9, 1994, promulgated on June 13, 1997, and amended on: June 13, 1997, January 5, 2012, and January 3, 2014. The most-recent amendment corrected typographical errors and provided clarification of compliance dates and monitoring requirements. None of the revisions affected the reporting and recordkeeping requirements reflected in the previous information collection request (ICR). These regulations apply to existing facilities and new facilities that operate furnaces to reduce scrap lead metal and lead compounds to elemental lead. Specifically, the rule applies to secondary lead smelters that use blast, reverberatory, rotary, or electric smelting furnaces to recover lead metal from scrap lead, primarily from used lead-acid automotive-type batteries. New facilities include those that commenced construction or reconstruction after the date of proposal. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart X.

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

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

There are approximately 12 secondary lead smelter facilities, which are owned and operated by the secondary lead smelter industry. None of these 12 facilities in the United States are owned by either state, local, tribal or the Federal government. They are all owned and operated by privately-owned, for-profit businesses. The burden to the “Affected Public” may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for the Secondary Lead Smelter Industry (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart X) (Renewal). The burden to the Federal

Government is attributed entirely to work performed by either Federal employees or government contractors and may be found below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NESHAP for the Secondary Lead Smelter Industry (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart X) (Renewal). We assume that they will all respond to EPA inquiries.

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

Over the next three years, approximately 12 respondents per year will be subject to these standards, and no additional respondents per year will become subject to these same standards.

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

## **2. Need for and Use of the Collection**

### **2(a) Need/Authority for the Collection**

The EPA is charged under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, to establish standards of performance for each category or subcategory of major sources and area sources of hazardous air pollutants. These standards are applicable to new or existing sources of hazardous air pollutants and shall require the maximum degree of emission reduction. In addition, section 114(a) states that the Administrator may require any owner/operator subject to any requirement of this Act to:

(A) Establish and maintain such records; (B) make such reports; (C) install, use, and maintain such monitoring equipment, and use such audit procedures, or methods; (D) sample such emissions (in accordance with such procedures or methods, at such locations, at such intervals, during such periods, and in such manner as the Administrator shall prescribe); (E) keep records on control equipment parameters, production variables or other indirect data when direct monitoring of emissions is impractical; (F) submit compliance certifications in accordance with Section 114(a)(3); and (G) provide such other information as the Administrator may reasonably require.

In the Administrator’s judgment, lead metal, lead metal compound, and organic hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions (i.e., total hydrocarbons (THC) and dioxins and furans emissions) from secondary lead smelting processes either cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health and/or welfare. Therefore, the NESHAP were promulgated for this source category at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart X.

## **2(b) Practical Utility/Users of the Data**

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements in these standards ensures compliance with the applicable regulations which were promulgated in accordance with the Clean Air Act. The collected information is also used for targeting inspections and as evidence in legal proceedings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An announcement of a public comment period for the renewal of this ICR was published in the Federal Register (82 FR 29552) on June 29, 2017. No comments were received on the burden published in the Federal Register.

### **3(c) Consultations**

The Agency has consulted industry experts and internal data sources to project the number of affected facilities and industry growth over the next three years. The primary source

of information as reported by industry, in compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting provisions in these standards, is the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS). ICIS is EPA's database for the collection, maintenance, and retrieval of compliance data for industrial and government-owned facilities. The growth rate for the industry is based on our consultations with the Agency's internal industry experts. Approximately 12 respondents will be subject to these standards over the three-year period covered by this ICR.

Industry trade association(s) and other interested parties were provided an opportunity to comment on the burden associated with these standards as they were being developed and these same standards have been reviewed previously to determine the minimum information needed for compliance purposes. In developing this ICR, we contacted both Exide, at (676) 566-9000, and Quemetco, at (626) 364-1281.

It is our policy to respond after a thorough review of comments received since the last ICR renewal, as well as those submitted in response to the first Federal Register notice. In this case, no comments were received.

### **3(d) Effects of Less-Frequent Collection**

Less-frequent information collection would decrease the margin of assurance that facilities are continuing to meet these standards. Requirements for information gathering and recordkeeping are useful techniques to ensure that good operation and maintenance practices are applied and emission limitations are met. If the information required by these standards was collected less frequently, the proper operation and maintenance of control equipment and the possibility of detecting violations would be less likely.

### **3(e) General Guidelines**

These reporting or recordkeeping requirements do not violate any of the regulations promulgated by OMB under 5 CFR Part 1320, Section 1320.5.

These standards require the respondents to maintain all records, including reports and notifications for at least five years. This is consistent with the General Provisions as applied to the standards. EPA believes that the five-year records retention requirement is consistent with the Part 70 permit program and the five-year statute of limitations on which the permit program is based. The retention of records for five years allows EPA to establish the compliance history of a source, any pattern of non-compliance and to determine the appropriate level of enforcement action. EPA has found that the most flagrant violators have violations extending beyond five years. In addition, EPA would be prevented from pursuing the violators due to either the destruction or nonexistence of essential records.

### **3(f) Confidentiality**

Any information submitted to the Agency for which a claim of confidentiality is made will be safeguarded according to the Agency policies set forth in Title 40, chapter 1, part 2, subpart B - Confidentiality of Business Information (CBI) (see 40 CFR 2; 41 FR 36902, September 1, 1976; amended by 43 FR 40000, September 8, 1978; 43 FR 42251, September 20, 1978; 44 FR 17674, March 23, 1979).

### **3(g) Sensitive Questions**

The reporting or recordkeeping requirements in these standards do not include sensitive questions.

## **4. The Respondents and the Information Requested**

### **4(a) Respondents/SIC Codes**

The respondents to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are owners or operators of secondary lead smelting facilities. The United States Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code for the respondents affected by the standards is SIC 3341 (Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals), which corresponds to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 331492 for Secondary Lead Smelting and Refining.

### **4(b) Information Requested**

#### **(i) Data Items**

In this ICR, all the data that is recorded or reported is required by the NESHAP for the Secondary Lead Smelter Industry (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart X).

A source must make the following reports:

<b>Notifications</b>	
Application for approval of construction/reconstruction	63.5(d) and (f)
Notification of applicability	63.549(a), 63.9(b)(2)
Notification of intention to construct/reconstruct	63.549(a), 63.9(b)(4)(i), 63.9(b)(5)(i)
Notification of actual startup date	63.549(a), 63.9(b)(4)(v), 63.9(b)(5)(ii)
Notification that source is subject to special compliance requirements	63.549(a), 63.9(d)
Notification of performance test	63.7(b), 63.9(e)
Notification of opacity and visible emission observations	63.549(a), 63.9(f)
Demonstration of continuous monitoring system	63.549(a), 63.9(g)

<b>Notifications</b>	
Notification of compliance status	63.549(a), 63.9(h)
Standard operating procedures manuals for fugitive dust controls and baghouses	63.549(b)

<b>Reports</b>	
Performance test results, including opacity CMS data	63.550(a), 63.550(d), 63.10(d)(2), 63.10(e)(4)
Opacity or visible emission observations results	63.550(a), 63.550(d), 63.10(d)(3)
CMS performance evaluation results	63.550(a), 63.550(d), 63.10(e)(2)
Excess emissions and CMS performance and summary reports	63.550(a), 63.550(d), 63.10(e)(3)

A source must keep the following records:

<b>Recordkeeping</b>	
Records of all reports and notifications	63.10(b)(1)
Records of applicability determinations	63.10(b)(3)
Records for sources with CMS	63.10(c)
Records retention for five years (most recent two years must be kept on-site)	63.550(a) and (c)
Records of standard operating procedures manuals for fugitive dust controls and baghouses	63.550(b)
Records of bag leak detection system outputs and alarms, including baghouse inspection, maintenance, and corrective actions	63.550(c)(1-3)
Records of parametric monitoring data, including system inspection, maintenance, and calibration	63.550(c)(4-10)
Records of startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, or periods where the CMS is inoperative	63.550(c)(11-13), 63.10(b)(2)

### Electronic Reporting

The NESHAP requires that any performance test performed after December 31, 2011 be submitted electronically to EPA's Central Data Exchange by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) for test methods that are compatible with ERT. This requirement to submit the data to the ERT (established as part of the 2012 amendment) is in addition to other existing submission requirements for this data.

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

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

<b>Respondent Activities</b>
Familiarization with the regulatory requirements.
Install, operate, and maintain baghouses according to the standard operating procedures manual, and consistent with the manufacturer's instructions.
Monitor and record pressure drop and liquid supply pressure at the wet scrubber at least once every hour when using this control device for controlling particulate matter and metal HAP emissions from a process fugitive source.
Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate CMS for temperature monitoring of the afterburner or the combined blast furnace and reverberatory furnace exhaust streams when complying with the total hydrocarbon emission standard.
Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a total hydrocarbon CMS for measuring emissions when complying with the total hydrocarbon emission standard.
Equip pressurized drying bleaching seals with an alarm to determine seal malfunctions.
Perform initial performance tests and repeat performance tests if necessary.
Use referenced test methods in Appendix A, Part 60, to determine compliance with the emission standards for lead compounds (e.g., methods 1, 2, 3, 4, and 12); total hydrocarbons (e.g., methods 1, 3B, 4, and 25A); and dioxins and furans (e.g., methods 1, 2, 3A, 4, and 23).
Write the notifications and reports listed above.
Enter information required to be recorded above.
Submit the required reports developing, acquiring, installing, and utilizing technology and systems for the purpose of collecting, validating, and verifying information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of processing and maintaining information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of disclosing and

<b>Respondent Activities</b>
providing information.
Adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements.
Train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information.
Transmit, or otherwise disclose the information.

## **5. The Information Collected: Agency Activities, Collection Methodology, and Information Management**

### **5(a) Agency Activities**

EPA conducts the following activities in connection with the acquisition, analysis, storage, and distribution of the required information:

<b>Agency Activities</b>
Observe initial performance tests and repeat performance tests, if necessary.
Review notifications and reports, including performance test reports, and excess emissions reports, required to be submitted by industry.
Audit facility records.
Input, analyze, and maintain data in the Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) and ICIS.

### **5(b) Collection Methodology and Management**

Following notification of startup, the reviewing authority could inspect the source to determine whether the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated. Data and records maintained by the respondents are tabulated and published for use in compliance and enforcement programs. The semiannual reports are used for problem identification, as a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations.

Information contained in the reports is reported by state and local governments in the ICIS Air database, which is operated and maintained by EPA's Office of Compliance. ICIS is EPA's database for the collection, maintenance, and retrieval of compliance data for industrial and government-owned facilities. EPA uses ICIS for tracking air pollution compliance and enforcement by local and state regulatory agencies, EPA regional offices and EPA headquarters. EPA and its delegated Authorities can edit, store, retrieve and analyze the data.



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

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

The majority of the respondents are large entities (i.e., large businesses). However, the impact on small entities (i.e., small businesses) was taken into consideration during the development of the regulation. Due to technical considerations involving the process operations and the types of control equipment employed, the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are the same for both small and large entities. The Agency considers these to be the minimum requirements needed to ensure compliance and, therefore, cannot reduce them further for small entities. To the extent that larger businesses can use economies of scale to reduce their burden, the overall burden will be reduced.

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

The specific frequency for each information collection activity within this request is shown below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for the Secondary Lead Smelter Industry (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart X) (Renewal).

## **6. Estimating the Burden and Cost of the Collection**

Table 1 documents the computation of individual burdens for the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry for the subpart included in this ICR. The individual burdens are expressed under standardized headings believed to be consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. Where appropriate, specific tasks and major assumptions have been identified. Responses to this information collection are mandatory.

The Agency may neither conduct nor sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

### **6(a) Estimating Respondent Burden**

The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated to be 21,700 hours (Total Labor Hours from Table 1 below). These hours are based on Agency studies and background documents from the development of the regulations, Agency knowledge and experience with the NESHAP program, the previously-approved ICR, and any comments received.

### **6(b) Estimating Respondent Costs**

#### **(i) Estimating Labor Costs**

This ICR uses the following labor rates:

Managerial	\$149.35 (\$71.12 + 110%)
Technical	\$112.98 (\$53.80 + 110%)
Clerical	\$54.81 (\$26.10 + 110%)

These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2017, "Table 2. Civilian Workers, by occupational and industry group." The rates are from column 1, "Total compensation." The rates have been increased by 110 percent to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

### (ii) Estimating Capital/Startup and Operation and Maintenance Costs

The type of industry costs associated with the information collection activities in the subject standard are both labor costs which are addressed elsewhere in this ICR and the costs associated with continuous monitoring. The capital/startup costs are one-time costs when a facility becomes subject to the regulations. The annual operation and maintenance costs are the ongoing costs to maintain the monitor(s) and other costs such as photocopying and postage.

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

Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs						
(A) Continuous Monitoring Device	(B) Capital/ Startup Cost for One Respondent	(C) Number of New Respondents	(D) Total Capital/Startup Cost, (B X C)	(E) Annual O&M Costs for One Respondent	(F) Number of Respondents with O&M	(G) Total O&M, (E X F)
THC testing	\$0	0	\$0	\$4,700	12	\$56,400
Dioxin/furan testing <sup>1</sup>	\$0	0	\$0	\$19,300	2	\$38,600
Lead testing <sup>2</sup>	\$0	0	\$0	\$10,000	6	\$60,000
Continuous particulate monitor <sup>3</sup>	\$0	0	\$0	\$7,500	12	\$90,000
Differential pressure monitor <sup>4</sup>	\$2,300	0	\$0	\$230	24	\$5,520
HEPA filter monitor	\$32,759	0	\$0	\$4,665	0	\$0
<b>Total<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$35,059</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$46,395</b>		<b>\$251,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Dioxin/Furan testing occurs every 6 years, or 12 facilities/6 years = 2 facilities per year.

<sup>2</sup> Lead testing is required annually, but there are provisions by which facilities can apply for an extension. This ICR assumes all facilities will apply for an extension to test once every 24 months. 12 facilities/2 years = 6 facilities per year conducting lead testing.

<sup>3</sup>. EPA has assumed that all facilities will have CPMs.

<sup>4</sup>. EPA has assumed that each facility will have two differential pressure monitors.

<sup>5</sup>. Totals have been rounded to 3 significant figures. Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

The total capital/startup costs for this ICR are \$0. This is the total of column D in the above table.

The total operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for this ICR are \$251,000. This is the total of column G.

The average annual cost for capital/startup and operation and maintenance costs to industry over the next three years of the ICR is estimated to be \$251,000. These are recordkeeping costs.

### **6(c) Estimating Agency Burden and Cost**

The only costs to the Agency are those costs associated with analysis of the reported information. EPA's overall compliance and enforcement program includes activities such as the examination of records maintained by the respondents, periodic inspection of sources of emissions, and the publication and distribution of collected information.

The average annual Agency cost during the three years of the ICR is estimated to be \$45,900.

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

Managerial	\$64.80 (GS-13, Step 5, \$40.50 + 60%)
Technical	\$48.08 (GS-12, Step 1, \$30.05 + 60%)
Clerical	\$26.02 (GS-6, Step 3, \$16.26 + 60%)

These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2017 General Schedule, which excludes locality rates of pay. The rates have been increased by 60 percent to account for the benefit packages available to government employees. Details upon which this estimate is based appear below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NESHAP for the Secondary Lead Smelter Industry (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart X) (Renewal).

### **6(d) Estimating the Respondent Universe and Total Burden and Costs**

Based on our research for this ICR, on average over the next three years, approximately 12 existing respondents will be subject to these standards. It is estimated that no additional respondents per year will become subject to these same standards. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below, is 12 per year.

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

<b>Number of Respondents</b>					
	Respondents That Submit Reports		Respondents That Do Not Submit Any Reports		
Year	(A) Number of New Respondents <sup>1</sup>	(B) Number of Existing Respondents	(C) Number of Existing Respondents that keep records but do not submit reports	(D) Number of Existing Respondents That Are Also New Respondents	(E) Number of Respondents (E=A+B+C-D)
1	0	12	0	0	12
2	0	12	0	0	12
3	0	12	0	0	12
Average	0	12	0	0	12

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

Column D is subtracted to avoid double-counting respondents. As shown above, the average Number of Respondents over the three-year period of this ICR is 12.

The total number of annual responses per year is calculated using the following table:

<b>Total Annual Responses</b>				
(A) Information Collection Activity	(B) Number of Respondents	(C) Number of Responses	(D) Number of Existing Respondents That Keep Records But Do Not Submit Reports	(E) Total Annual Responses E=(BxC)+D
Notification of Performance Test	12	2	0	24
Semiannual compliance report	12	2	0	24
Annual (performance test) report	12	2	0	24
Differential pressure monitoring report	12	2	0	12
Revised SOP	1	1	0	1
			Total	85

The number of Total Annual Responses is 85.

The total annual labor costs are \$2,380,000. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for the Secondary Lead Smelter Industry (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart X) (Renewal).

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

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

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

The total annual labor hours are 21,700 hours. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for the Secondary Lead Smelter Industry (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart X) (Renewal).

We assume that burdens for managerial tasks take 5% of the time required for technical tasks, because the typical tasks for managers are to review and approve reports. Clerical burdens are assumed to take 10% of the time required for technical tasks, because the typical duties of clerical staff are to proofread the reports, make copies and maintain records.

Furthermore, the annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 255 hours per response.

The total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entity are \$251,000. The cost calculations are detailed in Section 6(b)(iii), Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs.

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

The average annual Agency burden and cost over next three years is estimated to be 980 labor hours at a cost of \$45,900; see below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NESHAP for the Secondary Lead Smelter Industry (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart X) (Renewal).

We assume that burdens for managerial tasks take 5% of the time required for technical tasks because the typical tasks for managers are to review and approve reports. Clerical burdens are assumed to take 10% of the time required for technical tasks, because the typical duties of clerical staff are to proofread the reports, make copies and maintain records.

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

There is an increase in the total estimated burden and the number of responses from the most-recently approved ICR due to several adjustments. First, the overall number of sources went down from 14 to 12 since the previous renewal. Second, there were several missing burden line items and inaccurate assumptions that were corrected since the previous renewal. For

example, the noted frequencies for inspections at the facilities were changed from annual to either monthly or weekly, which is consistent with the rule language. In addition, the previous renewal had not accounted for any burden for dioxin/furan testing since that burden occurs every six years. This renewal adjusted this assumption to assume that 2 facilities per year would conduct the test. This renewal also accounts for burden associated with the notification of each performance test, which was missing from the previous renewal. Third, this renewal includes time for each affected facility to review rule requirements each year.

There is a decrease in the O&M costs from the most recently approved ICR due to an adjustment in the number of sources. The number of sources decreased from 14 to 12 based on the latest available data to the Agency, and as a result there is a lower cost.

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

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 255 hours per response. “Burden” means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

An agency may neither conduct nor sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Numbers for EPA regulations are listed at 40 CFR Part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

To comment on the Agency’s need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including the use of automated collection techniques, EPA has established a public docket for this ICR under Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OECA-2014-0055. An electronic version of the public docket is available at <http://www.regulations.gov/>, which may be used to obtain a copy of the draft collection of information, submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. When in the system, select “search,” then key in the docket ID number identified in this document. The documents are also available for public viewing at the Enforcement and Compliance Docket and Information Center in the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the docket center is (202) 566-1752. Also, you can send comments to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20503, Attention: Desk Officer for EPA. Please include the EPA Docket ID

Number EPA-HQ-OECA-2014-0055 and OMB Control Number 2060-0296 in any correspondence.

**Part B of the Supporting Statement**

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





<b>Burden item</b>	<b>(A) Person- hours per occurrence</b>	<b>(B) Annual occurrences per respondent</b>	<b>(C) Person- hours per respondent per year (A x B)</b>	<b>(D) Respondents per year <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>(E) Technical hours per year (C x D)</b>	<b>(F) Management hours per year (E x 0.05)</b>	<b>(G) Clerical hours per year (E x 0.10)</b>	<b>(H) Annual cost (\$)<sup>b</sup></b>
Notification of performance test <sup>e</sup>	2	2	4	12	48	2.4	4.8	6,044.57
Semiannual compliance report	16	2	32	12	384	19.2	38.4	48,356.54
Annual (performance test) report <sup>e</sup>	10	2	20	12	240	12	24	30,222.84
Differential pressure monitoring report <sup>f</sup>	10	1	10	12	120	6	12	15,111.42
<i>Reporting Subtotal</i>					<i>16,848</i>			<i>1,844,583</i>
1. Recordkeeping requirements								
A. Familiarization with the regulatory requirements	See 3A							
B. Implement activities	N/A							
C. Develop record system	N/A							
D. Record information								
Fugitives	1	12	12	12	144	7.2	14.4	18,133.70
Flow weighted averages for lead	1	1	1	12	12	0.6	1.2	1,511.14
Continuous particulate monitor	1	52	52	12	624	31.2	62.4	78,579.38
Differential pressure monitors	1	12	12	24	288	14.4	28.8	36,267.41
Power outages	1	12	12	12	144	7.2	14.4	18,133.70
Facility enclosure inspections	1	12	12	12	144	7.2	14.4	18,133.70
Startup and shutdown periods	1	12	12	12	144	7.2	14.4	18,133.70

Burden item	(A) Person-hours per occurrence	(B) Annual occurrences per respondent	(C) Person-hours per respondent per year (A x B)	(D) Respondents per year <sup>a</sup>	(E) Technical hours per year (C x D)	(F) Management hours per year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical hours per year (E x 0.10)	(H) Annual cost (\$) <sup>b</sup>
Malfunctions	2	6	12	12	144	7.2	14.4	18,133.70
Actions taken during malfunctions	1	6	6	12	72	3.6	7.2	9,066.85
Bag Leak Detection System	1	12	12	12	144	7.2	14.4	18,133.70
Furnace inspections	1	12	12	12	144	7.2	14.4	18,133.70
Plastic battery casing material recovery	1	6	6	12	72	3.6	7.2	9,066.85
Monitoring parameters, performance tests, and periodic inspections	3.5	52	182	12	2,184	109.2	218.4	275,027.84
E. Personnel training	8	1	8	0	0	0	0	0
F. Time for audits	N/A							
<i>Recordkeeping Subtotal</i>						4,899		536,455
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN AND COST (ROUNDED)<sup>§</sup></b>						<b>21,700</b>		<b>2,380,000</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL AND O&amp;M COST (rounded)<sup>§</sup></b>								<b>251,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (rounded)<sup>§</sup></b>								<b>2,630,000</b>

## Assumptions:

<sup>a</sup> EPA estimates an average of 12 existing facilities and no new or modified facilities per year will be subject to the NESHAP over the next 3 years. In addition to the 12 active facilities there is one inactive facility that has been idled since 2013. We assume that each source subject to the standard will have to familiarize with the regulatory requirements each year. Since there are no new or modified/reconstructed facilities expected the notifications for startup, intention to construct/reconstruct, notification of applicability and notification of initial compliance will not occur during this three-year ICR period.

<sup>b</sup> This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$112.98 (technical), \$149.35 (managerial), and \$54.81 (clerical). These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2017, "Table 2. Civilian workers, by occupational and industry group." The rates are from column 1, "Total compensation." They have been increased by 110 percent to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

<sup>c</sup> Testing frequency was assumed as follows, based on rule requirements and experience with the affected source actual testing schedule. THC testing is conducted annually. Dioxin/Furan tests are required every 6 years, and this ICR assumes 2 of the 12 sources conduct dioxin/furan tests each year. Lead testing is required annually but many sources requests extensions for this test and the tests occur every two years. This ICR assumes 6 of the 12 sources conduct lead tests each year.

The ICR estimates that all sources have continuous particulate monitors and that two differential pressure monitors exist per source. Since all sources have continuous particulate monitors, the visible emission observation requirement in the rule is not accounted for in the burden estimate. In addition, each facility must conduct monthly inspections of capture hoods and enclosures, and weekly inspections of battery storage areas that are not in enclosures.

<sup>d</sup> EPA assumes each facility will make one major adjustment per year. In each instance, the SOP must be revised.

<sup>e</sup> EPA assumes one notification and one test report for each test conducted will be submitted. There are 20 tests for the 12 sources,  $20/12 = 1.67$ , or 2 responses per respondent for each of these activities.

<sup>f</sup> EPA assumes that one report will be submitted for all differential pressure monitors at the facility.

<sup>g</sup> Totals have been rounded to 3 significant figures. Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

**Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NESHAP for the Secondary Lead Smelter Industry (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart X) (Renewal)**

Burden item	(A) EPA person- hours per occurrence	(B) Annual occurrences per respondent	(C) EPA person- hours per respondent per year (A x B)	(D) Respondents per year <sup>a</sup>	(E) Technical hours per year (C x D)	(F) Management hours per year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical hours per year (E x 0.10)	(H) Annual cost (\$) <sup>b</sup>
1. Applications	N/A							
2. Required activities								
A. Observe stack tests <sup>c</sup>	48	1	48	4	192	9.6	19.2	10,353.02
B. Excess emissions - enforcement activities <sup>d</sup>	24	1	24	1	24	1.2	2.4	1,294.13
C. Create information	N/A							
D. Gather information	N/A							
E. Report reviews								
Notification of performance test	3	2	6	12	72	3.6	7.2	3,882.38
Semiannual report	10	2	20	12	240	12	24	12,941.28
Annual report	10	2	20	12	240	12	24	12,941.28
Differential pressure monitoring report	3	1	3	12	36	1.8	3.6	1,941.19
F. Prepare annual summary report <sup>e</sup>	4	12	48	1	48	2.4	4.8	2,588.26
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN AND COST (ROUNDED)<sup>f</sup></b>					<b>980</b>			<b>45,900</b>

Assumptions:

<sup>a</sup> EPA estimates an average of 12 existing facilities and no new facilities per year will be subject to the NESHAP over the next 3 years.

<sup>b</sup> This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$48.08 (technical), \$64.80 (managerial), and \$26.02 (clerical). These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2017 General Schedule, which excludes locality rates of pay. The rates have been increased by 60 percent to account for the benefit packages available to government employees.

<sup>c</sup> EPA assumes Agency personnel will attend 20% of facility stack tests (0.2 x 20 tests on average across the 12 facilities = 4, after rounding).

<sup>d</sup> EPA assumes 10% of facilities will have excess emissions ( $0.1 \times 12 = 1$ , after rounding).

<sup>e</sup> EPA assumes state and EPA personnel will require 4 technical hours per respondent when preparing the annual summary report ( $12 \times 4 = 48$ ).

<sup>f</sup> Totals have been rounded to 3 significant figures. Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.