

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**NESHAP for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV)  
(Renewal)**

**1. Identification of the Information Collection**

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

NESHAP for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV) (Renewal), EPA ICR Number 2323.07, OMB Control Number 2060-0621.

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

The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources were proposed on October 6, 2008, promulgated on October 29, 2009, and most recently-amended on December 21, 2012. The most recent amendment to these standards clarifies applicability and compliance issues to improve implementation. There are nine area source categories in the chemical manufacturing sector: Agricultural Chemicals and Pesticides Manufacturing, Cyclic Crude and Intermediate Production, Industrial Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing, Industrial Organic Chemical Manufacturing, Inorganic Pigments Manufacturing, Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing, Plastic Materials and Resins Manufacturing, Pharmaceutical Production, and Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing. These regulations apply process vents, storage tanks, equipment leaks, wastewater systems, transfer operations, and heat exchange systems at affected sources in each area source category and are combined in one subpart. New facilities include those that either commenced construction or reconstruction after the date of proposal. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV.

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.

The "Affected Public" constitutes private-sector area sources involved in the chemical manufacturing of agricultural chemicals and pesticides, cyclic crude and intermediates, industrial inorganic chemicals, industrial organic chemicals, inorganic pigments, miscellaneous organic chemicals, plastic materials and resins, pharmaceutical production, and synthetic rubber. The

'burden' to the Affected Public may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV) (Renewal). The 'burden' to the "Federal Government" is attributed entirely to work performed by either Federal employees or government contractors and can be found below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV) (Renewal).

Over the next three years, approximately 518 respondents per year will be subject to these standards, and 10 additional respondents per year will become subject to these same standards. There is an average of one affected facility at each plant site and each plant site has only one respondent (i.e., the owner/operator of the plant site).

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, HAP emissions from chemical manufacturing area sources 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 VVVVVV.

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

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements in these standards ensure 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. During the performance test a record of the operating parameters under which compliance was achieved may be recorded and used to determine compliance in place of a continuous emission monitor.

The notifications required in 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 the 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 VVVVVV.

### **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* (83 FR 24785) on May 30, 2018. No comments were received on the burden published in the *Federal Register* for this renewal.

### **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 528 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 standard 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 the American Chemistry Council, at (202) 249-6500, and the Society of Chemical Manufacturers and Affiliates, at (571) 348-5100.

It is our policy to respond after a thorough review of comments received since the last ICR renewal, as well as for 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 these 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 the standard do not include sensitive questions.

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

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

The respondents to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are chemical manufacturing area sources. The United States Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code for the respondents affected by the standards is SIC 28 which corresponds to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 325 for Chemical Manufacturing.

The chemical manufacturing area source category excludes: (1) production operations classified in 2012 NAICS codes 325222 (Non-cellulosic Organic Fiber Manufacturing), 325314 (Fertilizer (Mixing Only) Manufacturing), 325413 (In-Vitro Diagnostic Substance Manufacturing), or 325998 (All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing); (2) facilities in NAICS 325 that are subject to standards for other listed area source categories (i.e., acrylic fibers/modacrylic fibers production, carbon black, chemical manufacturing: chromium compounds, polyvinyl chloride and copolymers production, paint and allied coatings, and mercury cell chlor-alkali manufacturing); (3) certain fabricating operations; (4) manufacture of photographic film, paper, and plate where material is coated or contains chemicals (only the manufacture of the photographic chemicals would be regulated); and (5) manufacture of radioactive elements or isotopes, radium chloride, radium luminous compounds, strontium, and uranium.

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

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

In this ICR, all the data that are recorded or reported is required by the NESHAP for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV).

A source must make the following reports:

<b>Notifications</b>	
Notification of intended construction/reconstruction	§63.5(d)
Initial notification	§63.5(d), §§63.9(b)(2), (4), and (5)
Notification of performance test	§63.7(b) and §63.9(e)
Performance test results	§63.7(g) and §63.10(d)(2)
Notification of compliance status	§63.9(h) and §63.11501(b)
<b>Reports</b>	
Semiannual compliance reports (when reporting criteria are met)	§63.11501(d)

A source must keep the following records:

<b>Recordkeeping</b>	
Emissions estimates and total resource effectiveness (TRE) index calculations for process vents	§§63.11496(a), (b), (f)
Records are required to be retained for five years	§63.10(b); §§63.11410(g), (i), (j)(1); §63.11496(f)(3); §63.11501(c)
Heat exchange system inspection plan or monitoring plan	§63.104, §63.11495(b), §63.11499, and Table 8 to Subpart VVVVVV
Metal process vent monitoring plan	§§63.11410(g)(2) and (h), §63.11496(f)(3)
Records of wastewater streams, type of treatment, and if applicable, disposition of separated organic phases	Table 6 to Subpart VVVVVV
Inspections and monitoring results	§60.115b, §60.116b, §63.104(f), §63.998, §§63.11410(d) and (g)(4), §63.11495

### Electronic Reporting

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

### (ii) Respondent Activities

<b>Respondent Activities</b>
Familiarization with the regulatory requirements.
Write plans for heat exchange system monitoring and metal process vent monitoring.
Perform initial performance test, Reference Method 5 test, and repeat performance tests if necessary.
Write the notifications and reports listed above.
Enter information required to be recorded above.
Submit the required reports developing, acquiring, installing, and utilizing technology and systems for collecting, validating, and verifying information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for processing and maintaining information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for disclosing and providing information.
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>
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. Performance test reports are used by the Agency to discern a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard, and note the operating conditions under which compliance was achieved. 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**

Many of the facilities affected by this final rule are small entities. The classification of a small entity is defined as having less than a specified number of employees. The specific number varies based on the NAICS code. For this overall source category, a small entity is defined as having less than 1,000 employees, less than 750 employees, or less than 500 employees, depending on the NAICS code. The impact on small entities was taken into consideration during the development of the regulation by mandating minimal notification and reporting requirements for all sources. The Agency considers these requirements the minimum needed to ensure compliance and, therefore, cannot reduce them further for small entities. To minimize recordkeeping and reporting for all facilities, only brief documentation of quarterly inspections is required, and compliance reports are required only if certain conditions are met during the reporting period.



### **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 Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV) (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 record-keeping and reporting requirements is estimated to be 10,200 hours (Total Labor Hours from Table 1 below). These hours are based on Agency studies and background documents from the development of the regulation, 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	\$147.40 (\$70.19+ 110%)
Technical	\$117.92 (\$56.15 + 110%)
Clerical	\$57.02 (\$27.15 + 110%)

These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2018, “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(s) 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 these 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**

<b>Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&amp;M) Costs</b>						
(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)
Metal process vent performance tests <sup>1,2</sup>	\$8,740	0.2	\$1,748			
Fabric filter for metal process vents 1,2,3,4,5	\$17,533	0.2	\$3,507	\$5,424	262	\$1,432,863
Batch process vent and continuous process vent performance tests <sup>6</sup>	\$24,420	0	\$0			
Temperature monitoring system for batch and continuous process vents <sup>7</sup>	\$3,620	0	\$0	\$1,202	33	\$39,666
Initial wastewater sampling and analysis <sup>8</sup>	\$3,370	3.14	\$10,574			
Cooling water sampling and analysis <sup>9</sup>			\$0			\$0
<b>Total<sup>10</sup></b>			<b>\$15,800</b>			<b>\$1,470,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> All new sources with a chemical manufacturing process unit (CMPU) having uncontrolled metal HAP emissions exceeding 400 lb/yr must prepare a metal process vent monitoring plan. The generally available control technologies or management practices (GACT) analysis conducted for the NESHAP estimated there to be 27 existing sources meeting this criterion. Assuming an industry growth rate of 2%, we estimate that 1 new source per year (27 x 2% = 1, after rounding) will conduct this activity.

<sup>2</sup> Per footnote 1, we estimate that 1 new source per year will have uncontrolled metal HAP emissions exceeding 400 lb/yr. Each new source must demonstrate compliance by conducting either a performance test or a design evaluation. We

assume that 20 percent of sources will conduct performance testing while the remaining 80 percent will opt for design evaluation instead. Assumes average cost for a performance test using Method 5 is \$8,740 per test.

<sup>3</sup> Assumes each source with a control device for metal process vents uses a fabric filter. Assumes total purchase and installation costs for a bag leak detection system is \$17,533.

<sup>4</sup> We assume all metal HAP emissions sources will spend \$1,219 per bag leak detection system per year. We estimate that each source also will spend \$4,245 per year to operate and maintain these systems, assuming 36 hours per year and technical labor rate of \$117.92 per hour (36 hr/yr x \$117.92/hr = \$4,245/yr, after rounding). The total annual O&M cost is \$5,464 per source.

<sup>5</sup> We estimate all new and existing sources with metal HAP emissions use a baghouse system. This includes 204 existing and 4 new sources with only metal HAP emissions and 53 existing sources and 1 new source with both metal and organic HAP emissions, for a total of 262 sources.

<sup>6</sup> Assumes 33 sources have a temperature monitoring system for process vents, including 5 existing sources with continuous process vents and 28 existing sources with batch process vents (we assume no new sources in the 3 years of this ICR have subject batch or continuous process vents). Assumes average cost for a performance test using Method 18 is \$24,420.

<sup>7</sup> Assumes a temperature monitoring system is needed for each control device used to control batch process vents or continuous process vents. Assumes the monitoring equipment cost is \$3,620 per system

<sup>8</sup> We assume all sources with organic HAP emissions have process wastewater and must determine HAP concentrations in each stream. We also assume that 50 percent will use sampling and analysis, resulting in the incursion of capital costs. The other 50 percent of sources will use process knowledge to characterize HAP concentrations (i.e., no capital costs). Assuming an average of 2 streams per source and 1 sample per stream, we estimate a total cost of \$3,370 per source (2 streams/source x 1 sample/stream x \$435/sample + \$125/hr x 20 hr/source = \$3,370/source).

<sup>9</sup> Assumes cost of sampling and analysis is part of the monitoring program cost.

<sup>10</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 \$15,800. This is the total of column D in the above table.

The total operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for this ICR are \$1,470,000. 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 \$1,490,000. These are the 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 such activities 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 \$26,300.

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

Managerial	\$65.71 (GS-13, Step 5, \$41.07 + 60%)
Technical	\$48.75 (GS-12, Step 1, \$30.47 + 60%)
Clerical	\$26.38 (GS-6, Step 3, \$16.49 + 60%)

These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2018 General Schedule, which excludes locality rates of pay. The rates have been increased by 60 percent to account for the benefit packages available to Federal government employees. Details upon which this estimate is based appear below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV) (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 518 existing respondents will be subject to these standards. It is also estimated that an additional 10 respondents per year will become subject to these same standards. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below, is 528 per year.

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

Number of Respondents					
	Respondents That Submit Reports		Respondents That Do Not Submit Any Reports		
Year	(A) Number of New Respondents <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	10	508	0	0	518
2	10	518	0	0	528
3	10	528	0	0	538
Average	10	518	0	0	528

<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 528.

The number of respondents is broken out into three groups listed in the following table. It is assumed that 50% of the respondents only emit organic HAP, 40% of the respondents only emit metal HAP, and the remaining 10% of the respondents emit both organic and metal HAP.

<b>Number of Respondents by Emissions Type</b>			
Emissions Type	Existing Respondents	New Respondents	Existing & New Respondents
Only Organic HAP	261	5.2	266
Only Metal HAP	204	4.1	209
Both HAP	53	1.1	54
Total <sup>1</sup>	518	10	528

<sup>1</sup>Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

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 construction/reconstruction	10	1	0	10
Initial notification	10	1	0	10
Notification of compliance status	10	1	0	10
Notification of initial performance test	0.2	1	0	0.2
Semiannual compliance report	105.7	2	415	626
			Total	657

The number of Total Annual Responses is 657.

The total annual labor costs are \$1,160,000.00 (rounded). Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV) (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 10,200 hours (rounded). Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1. Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV) (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 16 hours per response.

The total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entity are \$1,490,000. 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 550 labor hours at a cost of \$26,300; see below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV) (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**

The increase in burden from the most recently-approved ICR is due to an adjustment. The adjustment is due to an increase in the number of new or modified sources based on continued growth in the industry. The increase in new or modified sources is also reflected in an increase in responses and in capital and O&M costs.

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

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 16 hours per response. ‘Burden’ means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information either 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-2012-0525. 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-2012-0525 and OMB Control Number 2060-0621 in any correspondence.

### **Part B of the Supporting Statement**

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

**Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV) (Renewal)**

Burden Item	A Hours per occurrence	B No. of occurrences per respondent per year	C Hours per respondent per year  (C = A x B)	D Respondents per year <sup>a</sup>	E Technical hours per year  (E = C x D)	F Management hours per year  (F = E x 0.05)	G Clerical hours per year (G = E x 0.10)	H Total costs per year (\$) <sup>b</sup>
1. APPLICATIONS	N/A							
2. SURVEY AND STUDIES								
Heat exchange system monitoring plan <sup>c</sup>	40	1	40	0	0	0	0	\$0
Metal process vent monitoring plan <sup>d</sup>	30	1	30	1	30	1.5	3	\$3,929.76
3. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with Rule Requirement <sup>e</sup>	8	1	8	528	4,227.22	211.4	422.7	\$553,731.62
B. <u>Required Activities</u>								
Initial Performance test <sup>f</sup>	24	1	24	0.2	4.8	0.24	0.48	\$628.76
Design evaluation for process vent sources <sup>f</sup>	40	1	40	0.8	32	1.6	3.2	\$4,191.74
Repeat Performance test <sup>g</sup>	24	1	24	0	0	0	0	\$0
C. <u>Create Information</u>	Included in 3B							
D. <u>Gather Existing Information</u>	Included in 3E							
E. <u>Write Report</u>								
Notification of construction/reconstruction <sup>h</sup>	2	1	2	10	20	1.0	2.0	\$2,665.53
Initial notification <sup>i</sup>	2	1	2	10	20	1.0	2.0	\$2,665.53
Notification of compliance status <sup>j</sup>	8	1	8	10	81	4.1	8.1	\$10,662.12
Notification of initial performance	2	1	2	0.2	0.4	0.02	0.04	\$52.40



test <sup>k</sup>								
Report of performance test	Included in 3B							
Semiannual compliance reports <sup>l</sup>	8	2	16	105.7	1,690.89	85	169	\$221,492.65
<b>Reporting subtotal</b>						<b>7,023.51</b>		<b>\$800,020.11</b>
4. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with Rule Requirements <sup>e</sup>	Included in 3A							
B. <u>Plan Activities</u>	Included in 3B							
C. <u>Implement Activities</u>								
Initial calculations and demonstrations								
TRE calculation for continuous process vents <sup>m</sup>	3	1	3	1.57	4.71	0.24	0.47	\$616.52
Calculation of batch process vent emissions <sup>n</sup>	6	1	6	4.71	28.2	1.41	2.82	\$3,699.13
Calculation of metal HAP emissions <sup>o</sup>	2	1	2	2	4	0.2	0.4	\$523.97
Capacity and MTVP calculations for storage tanks <sup>p</sup>	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Inspection or seal gap measurement for storage tanks <sup>q</sup>	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0
Determination of HAP concentrations in wastewater streams <sup>r</sup>	20	1	20	3.14	63	3.1	6	\$8,220.29
Recurring calculations and tracking requirements								
Organic HAP batch process vent emissions <sup>s</sup>	0.5	12	6	4.71	28	1.41	2.8	\$3,699.13
Metal process vent emissions <sup>t</sup>	0.5	12	6	1	6	0.3	0.6	\$785.95
Quarterly CMPU management practice inspections <sup>u</sup>	3	4	12	0	0	0	0	\$0
D. <u>Develop Record System</u>	20	1	20	10	203	10	20	\$26,655.30

<u>E. Time to Enter Information</u>								
Operating parameters for control devices (batch and continuous process vents) <sup>v</sup>	0.25	52	13	22.4	291	15	29	\$38,150.37
Records of CMPU leak inspections	Included in 4C							
Records of heat exchange system monitoring	Included in 2							
Information related to bag leak detection systems <sup>w</sup>	2	4	8	262	2,097.85	104.9	209.8	\$274,801.65
Records of inspections or seal gap measurements for storage tanks equipped with floating roofs	Included in 4C							
F. Train Personnel								
Initial	N/A							
Refresher and new personnel	N/A							
G. Audits	N/A							
<b>Recordkeeping subtotal</b>						<b>3,135</b>		<b>\$357,152.31</b>
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN <sup>x</sup></b>						<b>10,200</b>		<b>\$1,160,000</b>
<b>Capital and O&amp;M Cost (see Section 6(b)(iii)): <sup>x</sup></b>								<b>\$1,490,000</b>
<b>TOTAL COST: <sup>x</sup></b>								<b>\$2,650,000</b>

**Assumptions:**

<sup>a</sup> Over the next three years, approximately 518 existing respondents per year will be subject to the standard, and 10 additional respondents per year will become subject to the standard (assuming approximately 2 percent growth per year). Of these existing respondents (and new respondents), 261 have only organic HAP emissions (5 new respondents), 204 have only metal HAP emissions (4 new respondents), and 53 have both types of emissions (1 new respondent).

<sup>b</sup> This ICR uses the following labor rates: Technical \$117.92 (\$56.15 + 110%); Managerial \$147.40 (\$70.19+ 110%); and Clerical \$57.02 (\$27.15 + 110%). These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2018, "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. This ICR assumes that Managerial hours are 5 percent of Technical hours, and Clerical hours are 10 percent of Technical hours.

- <sup>c</sup> We assume 80 percent of new sources with organic HAP emissions have heat exchange systems and will need to prepare a heat exchange system inspection or monitoring plan. However, this cost was included as part of the heat exchange system monitoring program cost.
- <sup>d</sup> All new sources with a chemical manufacturing process unit (CMPU) having uncontrolled metal HAP emissions exceeding 400 lb/yr must prepare a metal process vent monitoring plan. The generally available control technologies or management practices (GACT) analysis conducted for the NESHAP estimated there to be 27 existing sources meeting this criterion. Assuming an industry growth rate of 2%, we estimate that 1 new source per year ( $27 \times 2\% = 1$ , after rounding) will conduct this activity.
- <sup>e</sup> We assume all facilities will spend an average of 8 hours per facility to read and understand monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.
- <sup>f</sup> Per footnote d, we estimate that 1 new source per year will have uncontrolled metal HAP emissions exceeding 400 lb/yr. Each new source must demonstrate compliance by conducting either a performance test or a design evaluation. Although a small percentage of new sources are expected to meet NESHAP emissions control requirements for process vents, we assume that none will be constructed over the 3-year period of this ICR. We also assume that source technical staff will spend 24 hours on performance tests or 40 hours on design evaluations, and that 20 percent of sources will conduct performance testing while the remaining 80 percent will opt for design evaluation instead.
- <sup>g</sup> We assume 20 percent of performance tests must be repeated. Per footnote f, we assume that only 1 new source per year having uncontrolled metal HAP emissions exceeding 400 lb/yr will become subject to the NESHAP, and that it will opt for design evaluation instead of performance testing. Therefore, this ICR does not estimate the cost for a repeat performance test.
- <sup>h</sup> All new sources must submit notification of construction/reconstruction.
- <sup>i</sup> All new sources must submit initial notification.
- <sup>j</sup> All new sources must submit notification of compliance status. We assume that none of these sources will elect to comply with the overlapping rule provisions, which means no stringency determinations will be conducted (such determinations could double the cost of preparing the notification).
- <sup>k</sup> We assume 2 hours per notification. Also, per footnote f, we assume that 20 percent of sources will conduct performance testing.
- <sup>l</sup> We assume 20 percent of sources will meet the conditions requiring submittal of a semiannual compliance report. Both existing and new sources must submit these reports.
- <sup>m</sup> We assume that 25 percent of new sources with organic HAP emissions have continuous process vents, and that each source must calculate the total resource effectiveness (TRE) index.
- <sup>n</sup> Assume 75 percent of new sources with organic HAP emissions must calculate the total emissions from batch process vents. We also assume that there are 25 steps per process and 1 batch process per facility, which corresponds to approximately 6 hours of effort per respondent.
- <sup>o</sup> We assume 2 new source per year with metal HAP emissions must calculate total metal HAP emissions.
- <sup>p</sup> Records of tank dimensions, capacity, and maximum true vapor pressure (MTVP) are required for all storage tanks requiring control. We also assume no storage tanks at new sources meet the thresholds for control over the 3-year period of this ICR.
- <sup>q</sup> We assume no storage tanks at new sources meet the thresholds for control over the 3-year period of this ICR.
- <sup>r</sup> We assume each source with organic HAP emissions has process wastewater and must determine HAP concentrations in each stream. We also assume that 50 percent of sources will use process knowledge to characterize HAP concentrations. The other 50 percent will use sampling and analysis, resulting in the incursion of capital costs but not labor costs. Capital costs are calculated separately in this ICR, see Section 6(b).
- <sup>s</sup> We assume that 75 percent of sources with organic HAP emissions have batch process vents. All organic HAP emissions sources with batch process vents, except those using control devices, must track emissions from batch process vents or HAP usage. However, only new sources must comply during the 3 years of this ICR. We assume that none of these new sources will use control devices.
- <sup>t</sup> All sources having uncontrolled metal HAP emissions must track those emissions from metal process vents or track HAP usage. However, only new sources must comply during the 3 years of this ICR. We estimate 1 new source per year.

<sup>u</sup> Only new sources must comply over the 3-year period of this ICR. We assume all new sources would be performing the required inspections in the absence of the rule; therefore, no burden is incurred as a result of the NESHAP.

<sup>v</sup> We estimate approximately 7% of sources of organic HAP emissions have continuous and batch process vents and are required to monitor operating parameters on control devices. We also assume that when operating parameters must be monitored, sources will collect the data automatically, so that the only burden will be 0.25 hours per week to review results and verify proper system operation.

<sup>w</sup> All sources using a baghouse to control metal HAP emissions must keep records of bag leak detection systems. We estimate new and existing sources with metal HAP emissions use a baghouse system.

<sup>x</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 Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV) (Renewal)**

Burden Item	A EPA Hours per Occurrence	B No. of occurrences per plant per year	C EPA hours per plant per year (C = A x B)	D Plants per year	E EPA technical hours per year (E = C x D)	F EPA managerial hours per year (F = E x 0.05)	G EPA clerical hours per year (G = E x 0.10)	H Total cost per year <sup>a</sup> (\$)
Attendance of Initial Performance Test <sup>b,c</sup>	24	1	24	0.2	5	0.24	0.48	\$262
Attendance of Repeat Performance Tests <sup>d</sup>	24	1	24	0	0	0	0	\$0
Report Review								
Notification of construction/reconstruction <sup>e</sup>	2	1	2	10	20	1.0	2.0	\$1,112.54
Initial Notification <sup>e</sup>	0.5	1	0.5	10	5.1	0.25	0.51	\$278.14
Notification of compliance status <sup>e,f</sup>	2.5	1	2.5	10	25.4	1.27	2.54	\$1,390.68
Notification of initial test <sup>g</sup>	0.5	1	0.5	0.2	0	0	0	\$5.47
Review test results <sup>g</sup>	0.5	1	0.5	0.2	0	0	0	\$5.47
Semiannual compliance reports <sup>h</sup>	2	2	4	105.68	423	21.1	42	\$23,111.68
Subtotal						550.38		\$26,166.39
Travel Expenses <sup>i</sup>								\$130.00
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN<sup>j</sup></b>						<b>550</b>		<b>\$26,300</b>

**Assumptions:**

<sup>a</sup> This cost is based on the average hourly labor rate as follows: Technical \$48.75 (GS-12, Step 1, \$30.47 + 60%); Managerial \$65.71 (GS-13, Step 5, \$41.07 + 60%); and Clerical \$26.38 (GS-6, Step 3, \$16.49 + 60%). This ICR assumes that Managerial hours are 5 percent of Technical hours, and Clerical hours are 10 percent of Technical hours. These rates are from the OPM, 2018 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>b</sup> All new sources with a chemical manufacturing process unit (CMPU) having uncontrolled metal HAP emissions exceeding 400 lb/yr must prepare a metal

process vent monitoring plan. The generally available control technologies or management practices (GACT) analysis conducted for the NESHAP estimated there to be 27 existing sources meeting this criterion. Assuming an industry growth rate of 2%, we estimate that 1 new source per year ( $27 \times 2\% = 1$ , after rounding) will conduct this activity.

<sup>c</sup> Per footnote b, we estimate that 1 new source per year will have uncontrolled metal HAP emissions exceeding 400 lb/yr. Each new source must demonstrate compliance by conducting either a performance test or a design evaluation. Although a small percentage of new sources are expected to meet NESHAP emissions control requirements for process vents, we assume that none will be constructed over the 3-year period of this ICR. We also assume that source technical staff will spend 24 hours on performance tests or 40 hours on design evaluations, and that 20 percent of sources will conduct performance testing while the remaining 80 percent will opt for design evaluation instead.

<sup>d</sup> We assume 20 percent of performance tests must be repeated. Per footnote b, we assume that only 1 new source per year having uncontrolled metal HAP emissions exceeding 400 lb/yr will become subject to the NESHAP, and that it will opt for design evaluation instead of performance testing. Therefore, this ICR does not estimate the cost for a repeat performance test.

<sup>e</sup> All new sources must submit notification of construction/reconstruction, initial notification, and notification of compliance status.

<sup>f</sup> We assume that none of these sources will elect to comply with the overlapping rule provisions, which means no stringency determinations will be conducted (such determinations could double the cost of preparing the notification).

<sup>g</sup> Per footnote c, we assume that 20 percent of sources will conduct performance testing.

<sup>h</sup> We assume 20 percent of sources will meet the conditions requiring submittal of a semiannual compliance report. Both existing and new sources must submit these reports.

<sup>i</sup> Travel Expenses = (1 person  $\times$  0.2 plants/year  $\times$  3 days/plant  $\times$  \$50 per diem) + (\$500 round trip/plant  $\times$  0.2 plants/year) = \$130/year.

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