

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

NESHAP for Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG) (Final Rule)

1. Identification of the Information Collection

1(a) Title of the Information Collection

NESHAP for Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG) (Final Rule) EPA ICR Number 1947.09, OMB Control Number 2060-0471.

1(b) Short Characterization/Abstract

The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG) were proposed on May 26, 2000, promulgated on April 12, 2001, and amended on September 1, 2004. Amendments to the NESHAP are being finalized as a result of the residual risk and technology review (RTR) required under the Clean Air Act (CAA), as discussed below. These regulations apply to existing facilities and new facilities with a vegetable oil production process and that is a major source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP), or is collocated with other sources that are individually or collectively a major source of HAP emissions. Vegetable oil production process is defined as a group of continuous process equipment used to remove oil from oilseeds through direct contact with an organic solvent such as n-hexane. The term "oilseed" refers to the following agricultural products: corn germ, cottonseed, flax, peanut, safflower, soybean, sunflower and rapeseed (source of canola oil). 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 GGGG.

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. The amendments to the rule eliminate the recordkeeping and reporting requirements associated with startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM); add work practice standards for initial startup periods; add a requirement for an initial startup report to be submitted at the end of the initial startup period; require electronic reporting for performance test, initial notification, and annual compliance certification; and make miscellaneous technical and editorial changes. The remaining portions of the NESHAP remain unchanged.

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. In

the event that there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regional office.

The subject facilities are owned and operated by the vegetable oil production industry. The “burden” to the “Affected Public” may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG) (Final Rule). 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 Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG) (Final Rule). None of the 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. We assume that they will all respond.

Based on our consultations with industry representatives, there are 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).

Over the next three years, approximately 89 respondents per year will be subject to the standard, and one additional respondent per year will become subject to the standard.¹ Additionally, we have assumed that 8 existing sources per year will have significant modifications over the three-year period of this ICR based on input from the affected industry.

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

¹ In the development of the rule, the EPA identified and conducted a risk review for 88 vegetable oil production facilities that are currently subject to the Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP. The EPA subsequently identified one potential new vegetable oil production facility that is subject to the standards, for a total of 89 facilities, and anticipates one additional new source per year following promulgation of the final rule.

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 solvent extraction for vegetable oil production 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 GGGG.

2(b) Practical Utility/Users of the Data

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements in the 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 only if the source applies additional control that destroys the solvent. These tests are required in order to determine an affected facility's initial capability to comply with the emission standards. There are no continuous monitoring requirements in this rule.

The notifications required in these standards are used to either 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 and these standards are being met. The standards include a requirement for new, modified, or reconstructed sources to submit an initial startup report at the end of the facility's initial startup period to indicate that the facility met the work practice standards for the duration of the initial startup period. The performance test may also be observed.

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

3. Nonduplication, Consultations, and Other Collection Criteria

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

3(a) Nonduplication

If the subject standards have not been delegated, the information is sent directly to the

appropriate EPA regional office. Otherwise, the information is sent directly to the delegated state or local agency. If a state or local agency has adopted its own similar standards to implement the Federal standards, a copy of the report submitted to the state or local agency can be sent to the Administrator in lieu of the report required by the Federal standards. Therefore, no duplication exists.

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

The Agency solicited public feedback on the ICR during the public comment period following publication of the Subpart GGGG RTR proposed rule in the *Federal Register*. We received comment on the proposed rule indicating that some of the largest vegetable production facilities may have at least one significant modification per year; therefore, we have assumed that, in addition to one new source per year, approximately 10% of sources (8 facilities) would have one significant modification per year.

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 89 respondents are currently subject to these standards, and there is a projection of one additional respondent per year over the three-year period covered by this ICR. Additionally, we have assumed that 8 existing sources per year will have significant modifications over the three-year period of this ICR based on input from the affected industry.

Industry trade associations and other interested parties were provided an opportunity to comment on the burden associated with these standards as they were being developed. In developing the standards, we contacted both the National Oilseed Processors Association, at (202) 842-0463 and conducted site visits with two facilities, including Cargill, Inc, in Fayetteville, North Carolina and Perdue Agribusiness, LLC in Marietta, Pennsylvania. The National Oilseed Processors Association agreed with the estimate of 89 existing facilities.

3(d) Effects of Less Frequent Collection

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

3(e) General Guidelines

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

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

3(f) Confidentiality

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

3(g) Sensitive Questions

The reporting or recordkeeping requirements in the standard do not include sensitive questions.

4. The Respondents and the Information Requested

4(a) Respondents/SIC Codes

The respondents to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are facilities that perform solvent extraction for vegetable oil production. The United States Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code for the respondents affected by the standards and the corresponding North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes are listed in the table below:

Standard (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG)	SIC Codes	NAICS Codes
Flour and Other Grain Mill Products	2041	311211
Wet Corn Milling (except refining purchased corn oil)	2046	311221
Wet Corn Milling (refining purchased	2046	311225

corn oil)		
Prepared Feeds and Feed Ingredients for Animals and Fowls, Except Dogs and Cats (except slaughtered animals for pet food)	2048	311119
Prepared Feeds and Feed Ingredients for Animals and Fowls, Except Dogs and Cats (slaughtering animals for pet food)	2048	311611
Cottonseed Oil Mills (cottonseed processing)	2074	311223
Cottonseed Oil Mills (processing purchased cottonseed oil)	2074	311225
Soybean Oil Mills (processing purchased soybean oil)	2075	311225
Soybean Oil Mills (soybean processing, except edible soybean oil)	2075	311222
Vegetable Oil Mills, Except Corn, Cottonseed, and Soybean (oilseed processing)	2076	311223
Vegetable Oil Mills, Except Corn, Cottonseed, and Soybean (processing purchased vegetable and oilseed oils)	2076	311225
Shortening, Table Oils, Margarine and other Edible Fats and Oil, NEC (processing vegetable oils, except soybean, into edible cooking oils)	2079	311223
Shortening, Table Oils, Margarine, and Other Edible Fats and Oils, NEC (except processing vegetable and soybean oils into edible oils)	2079	311225
Shortening, Table Oils, Margarine, and Other Edible Fats and Oils, NEC (processing soybean oil into edible cooking oils from soybeans crush)	2079	311222

4(b) Information Requested (i) Data Items

In this ICR, all the data that is recorded or reported is required by the NESHAP for Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG).

A source must make the following reports:

A source must make the following reports:

Notifications	
Initial notification	§63.9(b), §63.2860(a)
Notification and application of construction and reconstruction	§63.5(d), §63.2860(b)
Notification of construction commencement	§63.5, §63.2860(b)
Notification of anticipated startup.	§63.5(d), §63.2860(b)
Notification of actual startup	§63.6, §63.2860(b)
Notification of compliance status	§63.9(h), §63.2860(d)

Reports	
Annual compliance certification	§63.2861(a)
Deviation notification report	§63.2861(b)
Initial startup report	§63.2861(e)
Electronic submittal of performance test report, initial notification, and annual compliance certification	§63.2861(f) and (g)

A source must keep the following records:

Recordkeeping	
Plan for demonstrating compliance	§63.2862(b)
Solvent, HAP content, and oilseed inventory	§63.2862(c)
Twelve months compliance ratio	§63.2862(d)
Records for initial startup periods	§63.2862(e)
Records of deviations	§63.2862(f)

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. As part of the RTR amendments, respondents would be required to use the EPA's

Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) to submit performance test reports for test methods supported by the ERT, as well as initial notifications and annual compliance certifications. The ERT can be accessed via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) and CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>).

(ii) Respondent Activities

Respondent Activities
Familiarization with the regulatory requirements.
Perform initial performance test, Reference Method 311 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.

Agency Activities
Review notifications and reports, including performance test reports, and excess emissions reports, required to be submitted by industry.

Agency Activities
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 and the initial startup report would be used by the Agency to discern a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard. Data and records maintained by the respondents are tabulated and published for use in compliance and enforcement programs. The annual compliance certifications 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

A 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, thus it cannot reduce them further for small entities. To the extent that larger businesses can use economies of scale to reduce their burden, the overall burden will be reduced.

5(d) Collection Schedule

The specific frequency for each information collection activity within this request is shown in below Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG).

6. Estimating the Burden and Cost of the Collection

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

The Agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

6(a) Estimating Respondent Burden

The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated to be 34,100 (Total Labor Hours from Table 1). These hours are based on Agency studies and background documents from the development of the regulation, Agency knowledge and experience with the 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	\$121.02 (\$57.63+ 110%)
Technical	\$107.50 (\$51.19+ 110%)
Clerical	\$40.01 (\$19.05 + 110%)

These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics table titled "May 2017 National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates NAICS 311200 - Grain and Oilseed Milling." The rates are from column 8, "Mean hourly wage." The rates have been increased by 110 percent to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

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

The only costs to the regulated industry resulting from information collection activities required by the subject standards are labor costs. There are no capital/startup or operation and maintenance costs.

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

The only type of industry costs associated with the information collection activity in the regulations are labor costs. There are no capital/startup or operation and maintenance 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 \$87,900.

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 government employees. Details upon which this estimate is based appear below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG).

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 89 existing respondents will be subject to the standard. It is estimated that one additional respondent per year will become subject. Additionally, we have assumed that 8 existing sources per year will have significant modifications over the three-year period of this ICR based on input from the affected industry. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below, is 90 per year.

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

Number of Respondents					
	Respondents That Submit Reports		Respondents That Do Not Submit Any Reports		
Year	(A) Number of New Respondents ¹	(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)

Number of Respondents					
1	9	89	0	8	90
2	9	89	0	8	90
3	9	89	0	8	90
Average	9	89	0	8	90

¹ 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 90.

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

Total Annual Responses				
(A) Information Collection Activity	(B) Number of Respondents	(C) Number of Responses	(D) Number of Existing Respondents That Keep Records But Do Not Submit Reports	(E) Total Annual Responses $E=(B \times C)+D$
Develop plans for demonstrating compliance	9	1	N/A	9
Initial notification of intent to construct/reconstruction	1	1	N/A	1
Application of construction/reconstruction	1	1	N/A	1
Notification of commencement of construction/reconstruction	1	1	N/A	1
Notification of anticipated startup	9	1	N/A	9
Notification of actual startup	9	1	N/A	9
Notification of compliance status	1	1	N/A	1
Annual compliance certification	89	1	N/A	89
Notification of deviation report	1	1	N/A	1
Initial startup report	9	1	N/A	9
			Total	130

The number of Total Annual Responses is 130.

The total annual labor costs are \$3,490,000. Details regarding these estimates may be

found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG) (Final Rule).

6(e) Bottom Line Burden Hours and Cost Tables

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

(i) Respondent Tally

The total annual labor hours are 34,100. Details regarding these estimates may be found in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG) (Final Rule).

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 262 hours per response.

The total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entity are \$0.

(ii) The Agency Tally

The average annual Agency burden and cost over next three years is estimated to be 1,850 labor hours at a cost of \$87,900. See Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG) (Final Rule).

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

This ICR is prepared for amendments to the NESHAP Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG). The amendments include: (1) adjusting references to the Part 63 General Provisions (40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart A) and revise provisions in the NESHAP (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG) to remove the startup, shutdown and malfunction (SSM) exemption and SSM plan and periodic report requirements; (2) add work practice standards for periods of initial startup; (3) add an initial startup report to be submitted at the end of the initial startup period; (4) require electronic submittal of performance test, initial

notification, and annual compliance certifications; and (5) miscellaneous technical and editorial changes. Where applicable, adjustments for these amendments are reflected in Tables 1 and 2 of this ICR.

The increase in the total estimated burden from the most recently approved ICR is due to multiple adjustments. Burden was removed for activities associated with developing SSM plans and submitting periodic and immediate SSM reports. There is no burden associated with the work practice standards for initial startup periods, as facilities are already conducting these activities. We have also added burden associated with the recordkeeping and reporting for initial startup periods. The burden for recordkeeping and reporting for initial startup periods applies only to sources that are new or that may have a significant modification over the next three years, and results in an increase in the overall burden. The burden estimate for submittal of performance test, initial notification, or annual compliance certification was not adjusted to account for the new requirement that these reports be submitted electronically through CEDRI using the ERT. The burden estimates in the current ICR for paper format submittal of performance test, initial notification, and annual compliance certification is an appropriate estimate for electronic submittal of these reports.

6(g) Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 262 hours per response. Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Numbers for EPA regulations are listed at 40 CFR Part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

To comment on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including the use of automated collection techniques, EPA has established a public docket for this ICR under Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2004-0006. An electronic version of the public docket is available at <http://www.regulations.gov/> which may be used to obtain a copy of the draft collection of information, submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. When in the system, select "search," then key in the docket ID number identified in this document. The documents are also available for public viewing at the Enforcement and Compliance Docket and Information Center in the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA West,

Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the docket center is (202) 566-1927. Also, you can send comments to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20503, Attention: Desk Officer for EPA. Please include the EPA Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2004-0006 and OMB Control Number 2060-0471 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 Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG) (Final Rule)

Burden item	(A) Person hours per occurrence	(B) No. of occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person hours per respondent per year (A x B)	(D) Respondents per year ^a	(E) Technical person-hours per year (C x D)	(F) Management person hours per year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical person hours per year (E x 0.1)	(H) Total Cost per year ^b
1. Applications	N/A							
2. Survey and Studies	N/A							
3. Reporting requirements								
A. Familiarization with Regulatory Requirements ^b	4	1	4	90	360	18	36	\$42,319
B. Required activities ^b								
Develop plans for demonstrating compliance	80	1	80	9	720	36	72	\$84,637
C. Create information	N/A							
D. Gather existing information	See 4E							
E. Write Report								
Initial notification of intent to construct/reconstruction ^c	8	1	8	1	8	0.4	0.8	\$940
Application for construction/reconstruction ^c	8	1	8	1	8	0.4	0.8	\$940.42
Notification of commencement of construction/reconstruction ^c	8	1	8	1	8	0.4	0.8	\$940.42
Notification of anticipated startup ^c	8	1	8	9	72	3.6	7.2	\$8,463.74
Notification of actual startup ^c	8	1	8	9	72	3.6	7.2	\$8,463.74
Notification of compliance status ^{c, d}	24	1	24	1	24	1.2	2.4	\$2,821.25
Annual compliance certification ^d	24	1	24	89	2,136	106.8	213.6	\$251,091.07
Notification of deviation report ^e	8	1	8	1	8	0.4	0.8	\$940.42

Notification of performance tests ^f	24	1	24	0	0	0	0	\$0
Initial startup report ^g	4	1	4	9	36	1.8	3.6	\$4,231.87
Subtotal for Reporting Requirements						3,928		\$405,790
4. Recordkeeping requirements								
A. Familiarization with Regulatory Requirements ^b	See 3A							
B. Develop record system	N/A							
C. Time to enter information								
Solvent inventory ^{d,h}	8	12	96	90	8,640	432	864	\$1,015,649 .28
HAP content of solvent ^{d,h}	8	12	96	90	8,640	432	864	\$1,015,649 .28
Oilseed inventory ^{d,h}	8	12	96	90	8,640	432	864	\$1,015,649 .28
Records for periods of initial startup (new or reconstructed sources) ^g	8	6	48	1	48	2.4	4.8	\$5,642.50
Records for periods of initial startup (significantly modified sources) ^g	8	3	24	8	192	9.6	19.2	\$22,569.98
E. Time to train personnel ^b	40	1	40	1	40	2	4	\$4,702
F. Time for audits	N/A							
Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements						30,130		\$3,079,862
TOTAL LABOR BURDEN AND COST (rounded)ⁱ						34,100		\$3,490,000
TOTAL CAPITAL AND O&M COST (rounded)ⁱ								\$0
GRAND TOTAL (rounded)ⁱ								\$3,490,000

Assumptions:

^a This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$121.02 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$107.50 per hour for Technical labor, and \$40.01 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2017, National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates NAICS 311200 - Grain and Oilseed Milling. The rates are from column 8, "Mean Hourly Wage" and have been increased by 110 percent to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

^b We have assumed that there are approximately 89 existing sources that are subject to the standard. We have assumed that there will be a growth rate of one new or reconstructed source per year, on average, and 8 existing sources with significant modifications per year, over the three-year period of this ICR based on input from

the affected industry. Therefore, we assume that each respondent will have to familiarize with the revised regulatory requirements.

^c We have assumed that one new or reconstructed source per year will submit initial notifications over the next three years. Eight existing sources with significant modifications will be required to submit initial notifications for anticipated startup and actual startup per the requirements of 40 CFR 63.2860(c).

^d We have assumed that there are approximately 89 sources that are subject to the standard and will submit annual compliance certifications and maintain records over the next three years. The initial compliance status notification does not apply to existing sources. It is required for new and reconstructed sources.

^e We have assumed that one source will submit a notification of deviation report each year.

^f Based on available data, we have assumed that no facilities are currently using a control device and would be required to submit a notification of performance test.

^g We have estimated that one new or reconstructed source and 8 significantly modified sources per year will keep records for work practices and submit an initial startup report each year.

^h We have assumed that it will take eight hours once per month for data to be recorded.

ⁱ 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 Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG) (Final Rule)

Activity	(A) EPA person-hours per occurrence ^e	(B) No. of occurrences per plant per year	(C) EPA person-hours per plant per year (AxB)	(D) Plants per year ^a	(E) Technical person-hours per year (CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person-hours per year (Ex0.1)	(H) Cost, \$ ^b
Report review								
Initial notification ^{b, c}	8	1	8	1	8	0.4	0.8	\$437
Review approve construction/reconstruction application ^c	24	1	24	1	24	1.2	2.4	\$1,312.16
Notification of construction/reconstruction ^c	24	1	24	1	24	1.2	2.4	\$1,312.16
Notification of anticipated startup ^c	4	1	4	9	36	1.8	3.6	\$1,968.25
Notification of actual startup ^c	4	1	4	9	36	1.8	3.6	\$1,968.25
Review of compliance status ^c	16	1	16	1	16	0.8	1.6	\$874.78
Review of annual compliance certification ^d	16	1	16	89	1,424	71.2	142.4	\$77,855.06
Review of deviation report ^{e, f}	4	1	4	1	4	0.2	0.4	\$218.69
Review of performance test ^g	8	1	8	0	0	0	0	\$0
Review of initial startup report ^h	4	1	4	9	36	1.8	3.6	\$1,968.25
TOTAL COST (rounded)ⁱ						1,850		\$87,900

Assumptions:

^a This cost is based on the following hourly labor rates times a 1.6 benefits multiplication factor to account for government overhead expenses: \$65.71 for Managerial, \$48.75 for Technical, and \$26.38 Clerical. These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) “2018 General Schedule” which excludes locality rates of pay.

^b We have assumed that there will be one new or reconstructed facility per year, and 8 existing sources with significant modifications per year, on average over the next three years. The initial compliance status notification does not apply to existing sources as that is a one-time requirement. It is required for reconstructed and new sources.

^c We have assumed that one new or reconstructed source per year will submit initial notifications over the next three years. Eight existing sources with significant

modifications per year will be required to submit initial notifications for anticipated startup and actual startup per the requirements of 40 CFR 63.2860(c).

^d We have assumed that there are approximately 89 sources that are subject to the standard.

^e We have assumed that it will take four hours to review the deviation report.

^f We have assumed that one source will submit a notification of deviation report each year.

^g Based on available data, we have assumed that no facilities are currently using a control device and would be required to submit a notification of performance test.

^h We have estimated that one new or reconstructed source and 8 significantly modified sources will submit an initial startup report each year.

ⁱ Totals have been rounded to 3 significant figures. Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.