

**GRAIN HANDLING FACILITIES (29 CFR 1910.272)**

**OMB Control Number 1218-0206**

**Expires February 28, 2021**

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR THE  
STANDARD ON GRAIN HANDLING FACILITIES (29 CFR 1910.272)<sup>1</sup>  
(OMB) CONTROL NO. 1218-0206 (February 2021)**

This ICR is requesting the extension of a currently approved data collection.

**A. JUSTIFICATION**

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

The main purpose of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act) is to “assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources” (29 U.S.C. 651). To achieve this objective, the OSH Act specifically authorizes “the development and promulgation of occupational safety and health standards” (29 U.S.C. 651). Besides, the OSH Act specifies that “[e]ach employer shall make, keep and preserve, and make available to the Secretary . . . such records . . . as the Secretary . . . may prescribe by regulation as necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of this Act . . .” (29 U.S.C. 657).

Under the authority granted by the OSH Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published a standard on Grain Handling Facilities at 29 CFR 1910.272 (the Standard”). Paragraph (d) of the Standard requires the employer to develop and implement an emergency action plan so that workers will be aware of the appropriate actions to take in the event of an emergency.

Paragraph (e)(1) requires that employers provide training to workers at least annually and when changes in job assignments will expose them to new hazards.

Paragraph (f)(1) requires the employer to issue a permit for all hot work. Under paragraph (f)(2) the permit shall certify that the requirements contained in 1910.272(a) have been implemented before beginning the hot work operations and shall be kept on file until completion of the hot work operation.

Paragraph (g)(1)(i) requires the employer to issue a permit for entering bins, silos, or tanks unless the employer or the employer’s representative is present during the entire operation. The permit shall certify that the precautions contained in paragraph (g) have been implemented before workers entering bins, silos, or tanks and shall be kept on file until completion of the entry operations.

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<sup>1</sup> The purpose of this Supporting Statement analyzes and describes the burden hours and cost associated with provisions of this standard that contain paperwork requirements; this Supporting Statement does not provide information or guidance on how to comply with, or how to enforce, the standard.

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Paragraph (g)(1)(ii) requires that the employer de-energize, disconnect, lockout and tag, block-off, or otherwise prevent operation of all mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, and pneumatic equipment which presents a danger to workers inside grain storage structures.

Paragraphs (i)(1) and (i)(2) require the employer to inform contractors performing work at the grain handling facility of known potential fire and explosion hazards related to the contractor's work and work area and to explain to the contractor the applicable provisions of the emergency action plan.

Paragraph (j)(1) requires the employer to develop and implement a written housekeeping program that establishes the frequency and method(s) determined best to reduce accumulations of fugitive grain dust on ledges, floors, equipment, and other exposed surfaces.

Under paragraph (m)(1), the employer is required to implement preventive maintenance procedures consisting of (m)(i)(i)(m)(20)(n) regularly scheduled inspections of at least the mechanical and safety control equipment associated with dryers, grain stream processing equipment, dust collection equipment including filter collectors, and bucket elevators. Paragraph (m)(3) requires a certification to be maintained for each inspection.

Paragraph (m)(4) requires the employer to implement procedures for the use of tags and locks which will prevent the inadvertent application of energy or motion to the equipment being repaired, serviced, or adjusted.

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

The written housekeeping program is used by employers in understanding their duties and responsibilities as an integral part of an overall program to control dust; and, what specific actions they are to take to reduce dust accumulations at the facility. The written housekeeping program is also used by compliance officers as a measure of compliance to compare the planned actions specified in the housekeeping program to those implemented to maintain an effective dust control program.

Failure to have a written housekeeping program would result in the absence of a formalized policy on the part of the employer regarding the importance of the facility dust control program, what actions are to be taken during certain circumstances, and the duties and responsibilities of workers in removing dust accumulations. The absence of these factors could adversely impact the effectiveness of the facility dust control program.

Additionally, if an incident occurs, workers should be aware of the appropriate actions in advance that need to be taken during the emergency. The hot work permit is to assure that the employer is aware of the hot work being performed and that appropriate safety precautions have been taken before beginning the work. The permit for entering bins, silos, or tanks is to assure that employers and workers know if these spaces are safe to enter, and the requirement to de-energize

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equipment which presents a danger to workers entering these bins, silos, or tanks is to assure that workers are not injured due to accidental energization of equipment. The procedures for the use of tags and locks while servicing equipment is meant to prevent inadvertent injury to workers servicing equipment. Finally, the requirement for certification records of maintenance inspections reiterates to the employer and workers that scheduled inspections have been performed. The disclosure of records during an inspection is not subject to the PRA under 5 CFR 1320.4(a)(2). OSHA would only review records in the context of an open investigation of a particular employer to determine compliance with the Standard. Therefore, OSHA takes no burden or cost in this Supporting Statement for disclosing information during an inspection.

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

Employers may use improved information technology when establishing and maintaining the required record. OSHA wrote the paperwork requirements of the Standard in performance-oriented language, i.e., in terms of what data to record, not how to record the data.

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

The information collection requirements in the Standard are specific to each employer and worker involved, and no other source or agency duplicates the requirements or can make the required information available to OSHA (i.e., the required information is available only from employers).

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

The information collection requirements specified by the Standard do not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

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

The information collection frequencies specified by the Standard are the minimum frequencies that the Agency believes it is necessary to assure OSHA compliance officers that workers are safe while performing duties in grain handling facilities.

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

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

No special circumstances exist that require employers to collect information in the manner or using the procedures specified by this item.

**8. If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the agency's notice, required by 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically, address comments received on cost and hour burden.**

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

**Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every 3 years -- even if the collection-of-information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be**

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**circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.**

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), OSHA published a notice in the *Federal Register* on November 23, 2020 (85 FR 74765) soliciting public comments on its proposal to extend the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) approval of the collection of information requirements specified in the Standard on Grain Handling Facilities. This notice is a part of a preclearance consultation program that provides the general public and government agencies with an opportunity to comment. The Agency received one comment from Jess McCluer, Vice President of the National Grain and Feed Association (NGFA) in response to this notice under docket ID: OSHA-2011-0028-0015.

Jess McCluer agrees with OSHA's analysis of the burden hours and finds the requested burden reasonable in which he states:

“OSHA says that 14,940 facilities are affected by the above information-collection requirements in the Grain Handling Facilities Standard. The Agency is further requesting to maintain its current burden hour estimate associated with the standard at 57,837 or an average of 3.9 hours per respondent. In addition, the Agency estimates the total compliance cost at \$0.

The Grain Handling Facilities Standard is applicable to grain elevators, feed mills, flour mills, rice mills, dust palletizing plants, dry corn mills, soybean flaking operations and the dry grinding operations of soycake. When OSHA published the Grain Handling Facilities Standard on December 31, 1987, the Agency estimated that 23,508 facilities would be covered by the rule. Since then, industry consolidation has likely shrunk that number somewhat. Thus, OSHA's estimate that 14,940 facilities are impacted by the information-collection requirements in the standard does not appear unreasonable.”

The commenter further states that:

“On its face, OSHA's assumption that affected grain handling facilities can devote an aggregate of 57,837 hours to complying with the information-collection requirements of the Grain Handling Facilities Standard at no cost defies logic. Clearly, affected facilities would incur administrative costs associated with management and employee time.”

Under item 12 of the supporting statement submitted with the federal notice, OSHA evaluates how long in time and the cost in time to perform the task required by the standard. The agency evaluates who is perform this task, what they have to do to complete the task, and how long it will take for the employee to complete this task. Once OSHA evaluates how much of a burden the government is imposing on the employer, that time is multiplied by the wage rate of the employees performing the task. All administrative costs are taken under item 12 which is only shown in the supporting statement. The estimated capital cost is shown in the federal register notice and under item 13 of the supporting statement. This is the cost in materials and the visits of the medical exams that may be incurred.

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Jess McCluer also states that:

“In Section II, Background of the November 23, 2021 ICR, OSHA describes the information-collection requirements in eight specific paragraphs in the Grain Handling Facilities Standard (see above). We interpret the ICR to include the activities noted in each paragraph cited. For example, the Booz Allen study was consulted for an estimate on the time and cost of employee training because paragraph (e)(1) – which mandates such training – is one of the paragraphs cited in the ICR. Booz Allen looked at each provision of the proposed standard and estimated initial and recurring costs of compliance. For purposes of these comments, only recurring costs will be cited as such on-going costs are most relevant to the subject of the November 23, 2020 ICR. Importantly, Booz Allen found that most of the information collection provisions noted above would involve an on-going commitment in employee time (supervisory and employee) as well as expense. For example, Booz Allen estimated that affected facilities would devote 14 to up to 280 hours per year for employee training (paragraph (e)(1)) depending on the size of the elevator or mill. To conduct such training, Booz Allen estimated that -- in 1984 dollars -- the affected industry would incur about \$1.8 million in recurring costs. Adjusted for inflation, the cost would be over \$4.5 million in 2020. For bin entry permits (paragraph (g)(1)), Booz Allen projected that facilities would devote 1 to 2 hours per year and incur annual expenses of \$113,526 issuing permits, again in 1984 dollars or \$284,512 in 2020 when adjusted for inflation.

For the outside contractor provision (paragraph (i)(1) and (i) (2)), Booz Allen estimated that contractor briefings would annually cost the affected industries \$206,711 in 1984 dollars or \$518,046 in 2020 when adjusted for inflation. There are similar analyses for the remaining provisions of the standard.”

In paragraph (e)(1) of 1910.272, the employers are required to provide training to workers at least annually and when changes in job assignments will expose them to new hazards. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the time spent training employees is no longer considered a collection of information. The employers are going to train their employees whether the government mandates it or not by which (for that reason) this time used to train the employees is considered usual and customary. Therefore, the training requirement under paragraph 1910.(e) (1) is not considered a collection of information and the agency is not taking a burden for these activities under Item 12 of the Supporting Statement for the Grain Handling Standard.

In conclusion, OSHA appreciates your interest in ensuring the accuracy of the estimates in the burden hours and cost for the time it takes to perform the information collection requirements. The estimated burden hours are 57,837 hours and the cost in time is \$3,147,594.

**9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than the remuneration of contractors or grantees.**

The Agency will not provide payments or gifts to the respondents

**10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the**

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**assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.**

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

**11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reason why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.**

The paperwork requirements specified by the Standard do not require the collection of sensitive information.

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

- **Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Unless directed to do so, agencies should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample (fewer than 10) of potential respondents is desirable. If the hour burden on respondents is expected to vary widely because of differences in activity, size, or complexity, show the range of estimated hour burden, and explain the reasons for the variance. Generally, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.**
- **If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form.**
- **Provide estimates of the annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage-rate categories. The cost of contracting out or paying outside parties for information collection activities should not be included here. Instead, this cost should be included in item 13.**

**Burden-Hour and Cost Determinations**

The Agency determined the wage rate from mean hourly wage earnings to represent the cost of employee time. The following hourly wage rate for the relevant occupational category has been derived from the *National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates*, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics May 2019. For the relevant standard occupational classification category, OSHA used the wage rate reported in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)*, [date accessed: October 2020]

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([https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_nat.htm](https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm)). Fringe markup is from the following BLS release: *Employer Costs for Employee Compensation—June 2020* news release text; released 10:00 AM (EDT), September 2020.<sup>2</sup> BLS reported that for civilian workers, fringe benefits accounted for 30.0 percent of total compensation and wages accounted for the remaining 70.0 percent. To calculate the loaded hourly wage for each occupation, the Agency divided the mean hourly wage by 1 minus the fringe benefits.

TABLE 1--WAGE HOUR ESTIMATES				
Occupational Title	Standard Occupational Code (SOC)	Mean Hourly Wage Rate (A)	Fringe Benefits (B)	Loaded Hourly Wage Rate (C) = (A)/((1-(B)))
Agricultural Managers	11-9013	\$38.63	.300	\$55.19
Agricultural Worker	45-2099	\$16.31	.300	\$23.30

U.S. Department of Agriculture data indicates a decline over time in the number of off-farm grain handling facilities. Data from 2020 indicates that the total number of grain handling elevators facilities is approximately 8,400.<sup>3</sup> Alternately, the structure of the grain mill industry has changed since the 1987 Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) was prepared; thus, the Agency estimates the number of oilseed processing, flour, rice, and animal food mills, was updated for a total of 6,540 feed mills.<sup>4</sup> The total number of grain elevator and mill facilities was updated to 14,940- covered by the Standard.

Grain Elevators:        7,934 Country  
                                  271 Inland-terminal  
                                  150 High-throughput inland-terminal  
                                  45 Export  
                                  **8,400 Total**

Mills:                    5,715 Feed mills  
                                  65 Oil seed processing<sup>5</sup>  
                                  166 Flour mills<sup>6</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Source: [https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec\\_09172020.pdf](https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_09172020.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> Source: Off-Farm Grain Storage Capacity and Facilities.” *Grain Stocks*. National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture, June 30 2020, Page 33.

<sup>4</sup> In consultation with the NASS, American Trade Association, National Grain and Feed Association, and the Grain Elevator and Processing Society.

<sup>5</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, 2018. This includes those establishments in NAICS 311224 Soybean and Other Oilseed Processing.

<sup>6</sup> NAICS 311211 Flour Milling



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77 Rice mills<sup>7</sup>  
517 Dog and cat food mills<sup>8</sup>  
**6,540** Total

**8,400** grain elevators + **6,540** mills = **14,940** total facilities

**Emergency action plan – 1910.272(d)**

**Housekeeping program – 1910.272(j)**

**Procedures for tags and locks – 1910.272(m)(4)**

Because many mills are attached to elevators (the majority of workers in small and medium feed mills are also workers of country elevators), facilities need to develop only one plan/program/procedure per site. Since the standard has been in effect for some time and no new facilities have been identified, OSHA is assuming that all of the facilities are currently in compliance with the provisions except for an estimated 3 percent (14,940 facilities x .03 = 448) that may need to modify their emergency action plans/housekeeping programs and tag and lock procedures annually. OSHA estimates that it takes one hour by agricultural workers to modify each of the three plans.

**Burden hours:** 448 facilities x 3 hours modifications = 1,344

**Cost:** 1,344 burden hours x \$23.30 = \$31,315

**Training --1910.272(e)(1)**The Agency has determined that the requirements that employers provide training to workers under paragraphs (1)(1) through (1)(3), (1)(4) and (1)(4)(ii), and (1)(5) are not considered to be collections of information. OSHA is not taking a burden for these activities under Item 12 of this Supporting Statement.

**Hot work permit -- 1910.272(f)(1)**

The employer is required to issue a permit for hot work unless the employer or the employer's representative is present while the hot work is performed; or in welding shops; or hot work areas located outside of the grain handling structure. OSHA estimates that 40 hot work operations are conducted yearly by each facility but only half will require a permit to be issued. OSHA estimates that it takes three minutes (3/60 hour) for a manager to generate and maintain the permit.

**Burden hours:** 14,940 facilities x 50% permits issued x 40 hot work operations x 3/60 hour = 14,940 hours

**Cost:** 14,940 burden hours x \$55.19 = \$824,539

**Permit for entering bins, silos, or tanks --1910.272(g)(1)(i)**

**De-energization of equipment -- 1910.272(g)(1)(ii)**

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<sup>7</sup> NAICS 311212 Rice Milling

<sup>8</sup> NAICS 311111 Dog and Cat Food Manufacturing

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These sections apply to entry into grain storage structures. To enter these grain structures, an employer must issue a permit unless the employer or the employer's representative is present during the entire operation. Based on previous information provided by an OSHA area office and a grain dealer association, OSHA estimates that at country elevators, entry into grain storage structures may occur 4 times a year. OSHA also estimates that the majority of country grain elevators are small employers and choose to have their representative present (instead of issuing a permit) during these non-routine operations. Therefore, OSHA believes that no more than 25 percent of these small (country elevator) employers would issue a permit. For all other elevators (i.e., inland-terminals, high-throughput inland terminals, and export) [271+ 150 + 45 = 466], OSHA estimates that entries are conducted, on average, 100 times per year and that a permit is always issued. OSHA estimates that it takes three minutes (3/60 hour) for a manager to prepare and to maintain the permit.

**Burden hours:** 7,934 facilities x .25 x 4 permits issued/year x 3/60 hour = 397 hours

**Cost:** 397 burden hours x \$55.19 = \$21,910

**Burden hours:** 466 facilities x 100 permits issued x 3/60 hour to generate/maintain permit = 2,330 hours

**Cost:** 2,330 burden hours x \$55.19 = \$128,593

Also, to enter the structure, all mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, and pneumatic equipment which presents a danger to workers must be de-energized by disconnecting, locking out and tagging, blocking off, or by other equally effective means or methods. OSHA estimates that for each entry, equipment must be de-energized 100 percent of the time and is locked out and tagged to meet the standard. OSHA estimates it takes 2 minutes (2/60 hour) for a manager to affix a tag.

**Burden hours:** 7,934 facilities x 4 entries x 2/60 hour to affix tag = 1,058 hours

**Cost:** 1,058 burden hours x \$55.19 = \$58,391

**Burden hours:** 466 facilities x 100 entries x 2/60 hour to affix tag = 1,553 hours

**Cost:** 1,553 burden hours x \$55.19 = \$85,710

### Contractors -- 1910.272(i)(1) and 1910.272(i)(2)

OSHA believes that it is a usual and customary practice for employers to inform contractors performing work at grain handling facilities of known potential fire and explosion hazards;

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however, for 85% of the total number of facilities (12,699), workers will expend 15 minutes (15/60 hour) to provide necessary information to contractors regarding the employer's emergency response plan.

**Burden hours:** 14,940 facilities x 85% x 15/60 hour = 3,175 hours  
**Cost:** 3,175 burden hours x \$23.30 = \$73,978

### **Preventive maintenance inspections/certification record -- 1910.272(m)**

This certification refers to regularly scheduled inspections of at least the mechanical and safety control equipment associated with dryers, grain stream processing equipment, dust collection equipment including filter collectors, and bucket elevators. OSHA has used the total number of facilities (14,940) for the assignment of equipment. OSHA also estimates that it will take three minutes for a manager (3/60 hour) to generate and maintain the certification record.

#### **Bulk raw grain dryers (applies to elevators only), one dryer per elevator.**

**Burden hours:** 8,400 grain dryers x 12 inspections/year = 100,800 inspections

100,800 inspections x 3/60 hour = 5,040 hours

**Cost:** 5,040 burden hours x \$55.19 = \$278,158

Grain stream processing equipment is found in both elevators and mills for the removal of ferrous material from the incoming grain stream (hammer mills, grinders, and pulverizers are also found in elevators and mills). For these elevators, it is estimated there is one stream per facility, except for the 466 larger elevators (non-country) (estimated average 10 per larger elevator).

**Burden hours:** (14,940 – 466 = 14,474) + (466 x 10 = 4,660) = 19,134 streams

19,134 streams x 12 inspections/year = 229,608 inspections x 3/60 hour = 11,480 hours

**Cost:** 11,480 burden hours x \$55.19 = \$633,581

#### **Dust collection (elevators and mills), one system per facility.**

**Burden hours:** 14,940 x 12 inspections/year = 179,280  
179,280 inspections x 3/60 hour = 8,964 hours

**Cost:** 8,964 burden hours x \$55.19 = \$494,723

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**Bucket elevators (applies to elevators only), one bucket elevator per elevator except for larger elevators (non-country); estimated 10 bucket elevators per larger elevator.**

**Burden hours:**  $7,934 + (466 \times 10) = 12,594$  bucket elevators  
 $12,594$  bucket elevators  $\times$   $12$  inspections/year =  $151,128$  inspections.

$151,128$  inspections  $\times$   $3/60 = 7,556$

**Cost:**  $7,556$  burden hours  $\times$   $\$55.19 = \$417,016$

OSHA is not taking a burden for the time it takes to do the inspection. The disclosure of records during an inspection is not subject to the PRA under 5 CFR 1320.4(a)(2). OSHA would only review records in the context of an open investigation of a particular employer to determine compliance with the Standard. Therefore, OSHA takes no burden or cost in this Supporting Statement for disclosing information during an inspection. As stated in 5 CFR part 1320.3(b) (2), “the time, effort, and financial resources necessary to comply with a collection of information that would be incurred by persons in the normal course of their activities will be excluded from the burden.” Conducting these inspections is a usual and customary business practice based on consensus code, insurance code, and industry association recommendations.

**Disclosure of Certification Records**

OSHA usually requests access to records during an inspection. The disclosure of records during an inspection is not subject to the PRA under 5 CFR 1320.4(a)(2). OSHA would only review records in the context of an open investigation of a particular employer to determine compliance with the Standard. Therefore, OSHA provides no burden hours or costs in this Supporting Statement for disclosing information during an inspection.

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**TABLE 2--Estimated Annualized Respondent Burden Hours and Costs**

<b>Collection of Information</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b> <i>a</i>	<b>Frequency per respondent</b> <i>b</i>	<b>Total Responses</b> <i>c = a x b</i>	<b>Time per response</b> <i>d</i>	<b>Burden Hours</b> <i>e = c x d</i>	<b>Wage Rate</b> <i>f</i>	<b>Cost = e x f</b>
Emergency action plan – 1910.272(d) Housekeeping program – 1910.272(j) Procedures for tags and locks -- 1910.272(m) (4)	14,940	.03	448	3 hours	1,344	\$23.30	\$31,315
Training—1910.272(e) (1)							
Hot work permit – 1910.272(f)(1)	14,940	20	298,800	3/60 hour	14,940	\$55.19	\$824,539
Permit for entering bins, silos, or tanks -- 1910.272(g)(1)(i)	14,940	0.5312	7,936	3/60 hour	397	\$55.19	\$121,910
	14,940	3.11914	46,600	3/60 hour	2,330	\$55.19	\$128,593
De-energization of equipment -- 1910.272(g)(1)(ii)	14,940	2.1242	31,736	2/60 hour	1,058	\$55.19	\$58,391
	14,940	3.1931	46,600	2/60 hour	1,553	\$55.19	\$85,710
Contractors – 1910.272(i)(1) and 1910.272(i)(2)	14,940	0.85	12,699	15/60 hour	3,175	\$23.30	\$73,978
Preventive maintenance inspections/certification record – 1910.272(m)							

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Collection of Information	Number of Respondents <i>a</i>	Frequency per respondent <i>b</i>	Total Responses <i>c = a x b</i>	Time per response <i>d</i>	Burden Hours <i>e = c x d</i>	Wage Rate <i>f</i>	Cost = <i>e x f</i>
Bulk raw grain dryers	14,940	6.7470	100,800	3/60 hour	5,040	\$55.19	\$278,157
	14,940	15.3687	229,608	3/60 hour	11,480	\$55.19	\$633,581
Dust collection (elevators and mills), one system per facility	14,940	12	179,280	3/60 hour	8,964	\$55.19	\$494,723
Bucket elevators(applies to elevators only); estimated 10 bucket elevators per larger elevator	14,940	10.11566	151,128	3/60 hour	7,556	\$55.19	\$417,016
Disclosure of Certification Records							
<b>TOTALS</b>			<b>1,105,635</b>		<b>57,837</b>		<b>\$3,147,594</b>

**GRAIN HANDLING FACILITIES (29 CFR 1910.272)**

**OMB Control Number 1218-0206**

**Expires February 28, 2021**

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

- **The cost estimate should be split into two components: (a) a total capital and start-up cost component annualized over its expected useful life); and (b) a total operation and maintenance and purchase of service component. The estimates should take into account costs associated with generating, maintaining, and disclosing or providing the information. Include descriptions of methods used to estimate major cost factors including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, the discount rate(s), and the time period over which costs will be incurred. Capital and start-up costs include, among other items, preparations for collecting information such as purchasing computers and software; monitoring, sampling, drilling, and testing equipment; and record storage facilities.**
- **If cost estimates are expected to vary widely, agencies should present ranges of cost burdens and explain the reasons for the variance. The cost of purchasing or contracting out information collection services should be a part of this cost burden estimate. In developing cost burden estimates, agencies may consult with a sample of the respondent (fewer than 10), utilize the 60-day pre-OMB submission public comment process, and use existing economic or regulatory impact analysis associated with the rulemaking containing the information collection, as appropriate.**
- **Generally, estimates should not include purchases of equipment or services, or portions thereof, made: (1) before October 1, 1995, (2) to achieve regulatory compliance with requirements not associated with the information collection, (3) for reasons other than to provide information or keep records for the government, or (4) as part of customary and usual business or privacy practices.**

The cost determined under Item 12 accounts for the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from this collection of information requirements.

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

There are no costs to the Federal Government.

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

The Agency is requesting an increase in the current burden hours from 57,428 to 57,837 which is an increase of 409 hours) because of the increase in grain handling facilities from 14,782 to 14,940.

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

OSHA will not publish the information collected under the Standard.

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

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

**18. Explain each exception to the certification statement.**

OSHA is not seeking such an exception to the certification statement.

**B. COLLECTION OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS**

This Supporting Statement does not contain any collection of information requirements that employ statistical methods.