

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**NSPS for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart EEEE)
(Renewal)**

1. Identification of the Information Collection

1(a) Title of the Information Collection

NSPS for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart EEEE) (Renewal), EPA ICR Number 2163.07, OMB Control Number 2060-0563.

1(b) Short Characterization/Abstract

The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Other Solid Waste Incineration (OSWI) Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart EEEE) were proposed on December 9, 2004 (69 FR 71472), promulgated on December 16, 2005 (70 FR 74870), and revised on November 24, 2006 (71 FR 67802).¹ These regulations apply to very small municipal waste combustion units (VSMWC) and institutional waste incineration (IWI) units. A very small municipal waste combustion unit is any municipal waste combustion unit that has the capacity to combust less than 35 tons per day (TPD) of municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuel. An institutional waste incineration unit is any combustion unit that combusts institutional waste and is a distinct operating unit of the institutional facility that generated the waste. Institutional waste is solid waste that is combusted at any institutional facility using controlled flame combustion in an enclosed, distinct operating unit: whose design does not provide for energy recovery; operated without energy recovery; or operated with only waste heat recovery. Institutional waste also means solid waste combusted on site in an air curtain incinerator that is a distinct operating unit of any institutional facility. A new VSMWC or IWI unit is subject to this subpart if it meets either of two criteria if it has a capacity to combust greater than or equal to 10 TPD of waste: 1) commenced construction after December 9, 2004; or 2) commenced reconstruction or modification on or after June 16, 2006. Under the proposed rule, the EPA provides an additional subcategory of new VSMWC or IWI units that have a capacity to combust less than 10 TPD of waste that are constructed on or after August 30, 2020. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart EEEE.

The EPA is proposing to revise 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart EEEE to include new requirements for subcategories of VSMWC or IWI units that have capacities equal to or less than 10 TPD. For units that have capacities equal to or less than 10 TPD, the EPA is proposing revised emission limits and substitute means of compliance demonstration in lieu of initial and annual stack testing, add-on control devices, and CEMS. Additionally, the EPA is proposing to remove the reporting requirements related to periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, because the emission limits will apply at all times. The EPA is also proposing electronic reporting requirements for submittal of certain reports and performance test results. This ICR

¹ A notice of final action on reconsideration (72 FR 7620) was published on January 22, 2007. However, this action did not impose any new information collection burden.

only includes the incremental burden associated with the proposed rule.

In general, all NSPS 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 NSPS.

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.

There are currently 2 existing OSWI units that are known to be subject to the regulations. The prior ICR was based on the assumption of 55 additional respondents per year becoming subject to the regulation over a three-year period. However, this ICR presents the burden for implementation of the proposed rule, based on the assumption that there will be 2 existing respondents and no new respondents subject to the proposed amendments over the next three years. This assumption is based on Agency review, knowledge, and experience with the NSPS program and recent data gathered on the source category. The burden to the “Affected Public” may be found in Tables 1 through 4 in Attachment 1 of this document. The “Federal Government” burden is attributed entirely to work performed by federal employees or government contractors and refer to Tables 5 through 8 in Attachment 1 of this document.

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 111 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended, to establish standards of performance for new stationary sources that reflect:

. . . application of the best technological system of continuous emissions reduction which (taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emissions reduction, or any non-air quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements) the Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated.
Section 111(a)(1).

The Agency refers to this charge as selecting the best demonstrated technology (BDT). Section

111 also requires that the Administrator review and, if appropriate, revise such standards every eight years.

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, particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, lead, cadmium, mercury, and dioxin/furans emissions from OSWI units cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, the NSPS was promulgated for this source category at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE.

2(b) Practical Utility/Users of the Data

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements in the standard 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 standard. Continuous emission monitors are used to ensure compliance with the standard 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 the standard 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 the standard is being met. The performance test may also be observed.

The required annual and semiannual 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 60, Subpart EEEE.

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

A public notice of this collection is provided in the Federal Register notice of proposed rulemaking published for the NSPS for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart EEEE).

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 the standard, 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. This ICR assumes 2 existing respondents and no new respondents are estimated to be subject to the proposed standard over the three-year period covered by this ICR.

Industry trade associations and other interested parties were contacted and provided an opportunity to review and comment on the burden associated with the current standard as it was being developed, and the standard was previously reviewed to determine the minimum information needed for compliance purposes. In developing this ICR, we are providing all interested parties the opportunity to review and comment on the revised burden estimated in this Information Collection Request as a result of these proposed amendments.

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 owners and operators of OSWI units. The United States Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes and the corresponding North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes for the respondents affected by the standard are listed below.

Standard (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart EEEE)	SIC Codes	NAICS Codes
Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators	4953	562213
Administration of Air and Waste Resource and Solid Waste Management Programs	9511	92411
Elementary and Secondary Schools	8211	6111
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	8051, 8052, 8059, 8361	623
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	9211, 9221, 9222, 9223, 9224, 9229, 8322	922
National Security and International Affairs	9711, 9721	928
Junior Colleges	8222	6112
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	8221	6113
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	8412, 8422, 7999	7121
Religious Organizations	8661	8131
Civic and Social Organizations	8641, 8699	8134
Support Activities for Air Transportation	4851, 4959, 7997, 9621	4881
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0912, 0913, 0913, 0971	114
Oil and Gas Extraction	1311, 1321, 2819	211
Mining ¹	10, 12, 14	212
Utilities ¹	49	221
Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil	4612, 4922, 4923, 4613, 4619	486

¹There are many relevant 4-digit SIC codes that begin with the 2-digit SIC codes shown.

4(b) Information Requested

(i) Data Items

In this ICR, all the data that is recorded or reported is required by the NSPS for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart EEEE).

A source must make the following reports:

Notifications	
Notification to commence construction	§§60.2952(a)-(e), §60.2960
Notification of initial startup	§60.2953
Notification of qualified operator deviation	§60.2959(a)(1)
Notification of resumed operation	§60.2959(b)

Reports	
Pre-construction report	§60.2952
Initial test report	§60.2954
Annual report	§§60.2955, 60.2956
Qualified operation deviation status report	§60.2959(a)(2)
Semiannual report of deviation	§§60.2957, 60.2958
Waste management plan	§60.2900

A source must keep the following records:

Recordkeeping	
The OSWI unit charge dates, times, weights, and hourly charge rates.	§60.2949(b)(1), §60.2940(d), §60.2949(g), §60.2960, §60.7
Liquor flow rate to the wet scrubber inlet, pressure drop across the wet scrubber system or amperage to the wet scrubber, and liquor pH as introduced to the wet scrubber every 15 minutes of operation, as applicable.	§§60.2949(b)(2)–(4)
Data collected for all operating parameters used to determine compliance with the operating limits.	§60.2949(b)(5)
Average concentrations of carbon monoxide emissions and continuously monitored operating parameters.	§§60.2949(b)(6)–(7)
Records of the dates, times, and durations of any bypass of the control device.	§60.2949(b)(8)
Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment	§60.2949(c)

Recordkeeping	
Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §60.11(d)	§60.2949(d)
Dates, times and descriptions of monitoring data deviations from emissions or operating limits, and description of corrective actions taken.	§60.2949(e)
Maintain records of all initial, annual and occasional performance test reports.	§60.2949(i)
Calibration records	§60.2949(h)
Records of operator training and qualifications.	§§60.2949(k), (l), (m)
Records of unit capacity and design, waste variability profiles submitted to the delegated authority; and the substitute compliance demonstration test used to demonstrate initial compliance	§60.2949(p)
Records of unit operations and of wastes combusted	§60.2949(p)
Procedures for receiving, handling, and charging waste; incinerator startup, shutdown; maintaining good combustion practices; operating the incinerator and control systems; monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping; and ash handling.	§60.2910(a)
Maintain waste management plan records	§60.2901

Electronic Reporting

Currently sources are using monitoring and reporting equipment that provide parameter data in an automated way (e.g., continuous parameter monitoring system). Although personnel at the source still need to evaluate the data, this type of monitoring equipment has significantly reduced the burden associated with monitoring and recordkeeping.

In addition, these proposed amendments include a requirement that facilities would be required to submit initial notifications, annual reports, deviation reports, and performance test results to the EPA through the EPA's Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) for data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT). The performance test data would be required to be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file format consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site. The proposed amendments to the NSPS for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart EEEE) allow for a substitute means of compliance demonstration for units with a capacity of less than 10 TPD of solid waste that allows facilities to demonstrate compliance through recordkeeping and reporting in lieu of a performance test, if they continue to combust a similar type of waste stream as was tested during initial stack tests or the initial stack tests for a similar unit as approved by a delegated authority. However, units using a substitute means of

compliance demonstration would still be required to submit initial notifications, annual reports, and deviation reports via CEDRI. The reporting requirements of the NSPS for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart EEEE) are not changing for units with capacities greater than or equal to 10 TPD; therefore, we assume the two units that are already subject to the rule will be required to electronically submit performance test results, annual reports, and deviation reports via CEDRI in the first three years of the information collection. There is no change in burden associated with the proposed amendments for electronic reporting; we assume the burden to prepare and submit performance tests and additional reports electronically would not significantly differ from paper submittals and anticipate that such submittals will eventually reduce burden.

(ii) Respondent Activities

Respondent Activities
Familiarization with the regulatory requirements.
Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) for carbon monoxide and oxygen.
Perform initial performance test, Reference Method 1, 3A, 3B, 5, 6, 6C, 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, 7E, 9, 10, 10A, 10B, 23, 26A, and 29 tests, 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 the purpose of collecting, validating, and verifying information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of processing and maintaining information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of disclosing and 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.
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 two years.

5(c) Small Entity Flexibility

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

5(d) Collection Schedule

The specific frequency for each information collection activity within this request is shown in below Tables 1 through 3 in Attachment 1 of this document.

6. Estimating the Burden and Cost of the Collection

Tables 1 through 4 of Attachment 1 present an itemization of the incremental burden on the respondents subject to these standards for the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in the first three years following promulgation of the amendments to the standards. 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 14 hours (Total Labor Hours from Table 4 in Attachment 1 of this document). These hours are based on Agency studies and background documents from the development of the regulation, Agency knowledge and experience with the NSPS program, and the previously approved ICR.

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 the regulation. The annual operation and maintenance costs are the

ongoing costs to maintain the monitor(s) and other costs such as photocopying and postage.

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

Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs^a						
(A) Cost Description	(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)
Performance Tests (Non-ACI)	\$57,333	0	\$0	\$57,333	0	\$0
Performance Tests (ACI)	\$3,000	0	\$0	\$3,000	0	\$0
CEMS	\$351,000	0	\$0	\$64,600	0	\$0
Control Device	\$25,900	0	\$0	\$1,800	0	\$0
Total ^b			\$0			\$0

^a EPA estimates that there are 2 units that have a capacity >10 TPD that would be required to comply with existing testing and monitoring requirements. Therefore, there are no incremental capital or O&M costs due to the proposed requirements for these facilities.

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

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

The total operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for this ICR are \$0. 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 \$0. These are recordkeeping costs associated with the incremental burden of the proposed requirements.

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 \$0.

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 Tables 5 through 8 in Attachment 1 of this document.

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, 2 existing respondents will be subject to the standard. It is estimated that no new respondents will become subject to the standard in the next three years. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below, is 2 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 ^a	(B) Number of Existing Respondents	(C) Number of Existing Respondents that keep records but do not submit reports	(D) Number of Existing Respondents That Are Also New Respondents	(E) Number of Respondents (E=A+B+C-D)
1	0	2	0	0	2
2	0	2	0	0	2
3	0	2	0	0	2
Average	0	2	0	0	2

^a New respondents include sources with constructed, reconstructed and modified affected facilities. For the purposes of estimating burden, no new units are expected to be constructed or in operation over the next three years.

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 2.

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 ^a	(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 to commence construction	0	1	0	0
Notification of initial startup	0	1	0	0
Initial test report	0	1	0	0
Annual compliance reports	0	1	0	0
Semiannual deviation reports	0	2	0	0
Notification of final compliance	0	1	0	0
			Total	0

^a We assume that the two existing respondents with capacities greater than 10 TPD have already completed initial testing and would have no new testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements. Therefore, there are no incremental burden or responses associated with the proposed requirements for the two respondents.

The number of Total Annual Responses is 0.

The annual average labor costs are \$1,573. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Tables 1 through 4 in Attachment 1 of this document.

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 through 8 in Attachment 1 of this document, respectively, and summarized below.

(i) Respondent Tally

The annual average labor hours are 14. Details regarding these estimates may be found in in Tables 1 through 4 of Attachment 1 of this document.

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 7 hours per response.

The total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entity are \$0. 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 0 labor hours at a cost of \$0. See Tables 5 through 8 in Attachment 1 of this document.

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 only includes the incremental burden associated with the proposed rule. The overall decrease in burden from the most recently-approved ICR is due to a decrease in the number of estimated respondents. The EPA's records indicate that there are currently 2 OSWI units that would be subject to these proposed requirements. The prior ICR assumed an estimate of 55 facilities per year over a 3-year period for a total of 165 facilities. We have revised the number of respondents based on the inventory conducted as part of the proposed rulemaking; based on the data collected, we estimate that there are no OSWI units with a capacity of less than 10 TPD solid waste subject to the NSPS. The 2 OSWI units with a capacity of greater than or equal to 10 TPD are not subject to any revised testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements that would impact burden. The incremental burden for these amendments reflects the time for these respondents to familiarize themselves with the proposed rule.

6(g) Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 7 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-OECA-2014-0094. 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-OECA-2014-0094 and OMB Control Number 2060-0563 in any correspondence.

Part B of the Supporting Statement

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