

EPA

Office of Air and Radiation
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
Air Quality Policy Division
Geographic Strategies Group

**INFORMATION COLLECTION REQUEST
SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR
EPA ICR NUMBER 2705.01,
ICR for the Proposed Rule, Federal
Implementation Plan Addressing
Regional Ozone Transport for the 2015
Primary Ozone National Ambient Air
Quality Standard: Transport Obligations
for non-Electric Generating Units**



Executive Summary

This is a new information collection request (ICR), EPA 2705.01, and it addresses the monitoring, calibrating, recordkeeping, reporting and testing requirements under the proposed rule, entitled “Federal Implementation Plan Addressing Regional Ozone Transport for the 2015 Primary Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard: Transport Obligations for non-Electric Generating Units”.

Owners and operators of certain non-Electric Generating Unit (non-EGU) industry stationary sources will potentially modify or install new emission controls and associated monitoring systems to meet the nitrogen oxides (NOx) emission limits of this proposed rule. The burden in this ICR reflects the new monitoring, calibrating, recordkeeping, reporting and testing activities required by industry and the administrative review conducted by the states of the associated industry activities.

Table E-1 Estimated Industry Respondent Burden to Implement Requirements

Task Element	Industry	
	Average Annual Hours	Average Annual Cost (\$)
Total Burden by Industry Respondent	52,641	\$11,450,000

1 Identification of the Information Collection

1.1 Title

This document fulfills the Agency's requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) with regard to determining the regulatory burden associated with the implementation of the proposed rule, entitled “Federal Implementation Plan Addressing Regional Ozone Transport for the 2015 Primary Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard: Transport Obligations for non-Electric Generating Units”. The title of this Information Collection Request (ICR) is “ICR for the Proposed Rule, Federal Implementation Plan Addressing Regional Ozone Transport for the 2015 Primary Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard: Transport Obligations for non-Electric Generating Units.”

<p>EPA TRACKING NUMBER: 2705.01</p> <p>OMB Control NUMBER: 2060-NEW</p>

1.2 Description

On October 1, 2015, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) revised the primary and secondary 8-hour standards for ozone to 70 parts per billion (ppb). States were required to provide ozone infrastructure State Implementation Plan (SIP) submissions to fulfill interstate transport obligations for the 2015 ozone NAAQS by October 1, 2018. The interstate transport obligations under Clean Air Act (CAA) section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), are referred to as the “good neighbor provision” or the “interstate transport provision” of the Act. For non-electric generating units (non-EGUs), this proposed rule would resolve the interstate transport obligations of 23 states under the “good neighbor provision” for the 2015 ozone NAAQS and is the subject of this clearance request.

EPA is proposing to establish nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions limitations during ozone season beginning in 2026 for certain non-EGU industry stationary sources in order to eliminate significant contribution to downwind ozone air quality problems in other states. EPA is also proposing that cost-effective controls for NO_x emissions reductions are available in certain non-EGU industry sectors that would result in meaningful air quality improvements in downwind receptors. The implementation of the proposed rule would require affected facilities of certain non-EGU industry stationary sources to conduct new compliance activities. The Paperwork Reduction Act requires the information found in this ICR number 2705.01 to assess the burden (in hours and dollars) of these new compliance activities.

With the rule as currently proposed, EPA is not expecting any required respondent activities or costs to begin until 2025. Consequently, this non-

EGU ICR is representative of the burden occurring in the 2026-2029 timeframe. In the 2026-2029 timeframe, owners/operators of certain non-EGU affected facilities, and the EPA will conduct new monitoring, calibrating, recordkeeping, reporting and performance testing activities. This information is being collected to assure compliance with the proposed rule. The required activities are specific to each non-EGU industry sector and can vary across the range of industry sectors. In general, the proposed rule will require initial notifications, performance tests and periodic reports by owners/operators. Record keeping shall be maintained and retained for at least five years following the date of such measurements, maintenance reports, and records. All reports are sent to delegated state or local authority. Certain reports may be submitted electronically to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). In the event that there is no delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to EPA regional office.

In the 2026-2029 timeframe, approximately 489 industry respondents per year will be subject to the proposed rule and this estimate is based on the Agency's Non-EGU Screening Assessment memorandum. The Non-EGU Screening Assessment memorandum identified the following non-EGU industry source types: furnaces in Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing; boilers and furnaces in Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing; kilns in Cement and Cement Product Manufacturing; reciprocating internal combustion engines in Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas; and high-emitting equipment and large boilers in Basic Chemical Manufacturing, Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing, and Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills.

2 Need and Use of the Collection

2.1 Need / Authority for the Collection

Documented emissions data is necessary to determine compliance with the NO_x emission limitations required by this proposed rule for certain non-EGU industry stationary sources. The recordkeeping and reporting requirements in the standards ensure compliance with the applicable regulations. Performance tests are required in order to determine an affected facility's initial capability to comply with the emission standards. Continuous emission monitors are used to ensure compliance with the standards at all times. The required reports are used to determine periods of excess emissions, identify problems at the facility, verify operation/maintenance procedures and for compliance determinations.

Clean Air Act (CAA) section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), 42 U.S.C. § 7410(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) – often referred to as the “good neighbor” provision – requires all states, within three years of EPA’s promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS, to revise their SIPs to prohibit certain emissions of air pollutants because of the adverse impact those emissions would have on air quality in other states through transport. In addressing adverse impacts from transported emissions, EPA has included requirements for non-EGU sources in prior transport rules. In the October 27, 1998 NO_x SIP Call rule, the EPA examined alternatives that focused on non-EGU point source reductions from the largest source categories. Large non-EGU sources were generally considered as greater than 250 mmBtu or 1 tpd (tons per day) sources. The May 12, 2005 and April 28, 2006 Clean Air Interstate Rules (CAIR) provided model rules that States had to adopt (with certain limited changes, if desired) if they wanted to participate in the EPA-administered trading programs. With two exceptions, only States that chose to meet the requirements of CAIR through methods that exclusively regulate EGUs were allowed to participate in the EPA-administered trading programs. One exception was for States that adopted the opt-in provisions of the model rules to allow non-EGUs individually to opt into the EPA-administered trading programs. The other exception was for States that included all non-EGUs from their NO_x SIP Call trading programs in their CAIR NO_x ozone season trading programs.

EPA’s promulgation of the proposed rule is supported by three additional statutory provisions. First, CAA section 110(c)(1), 42 U.S.C. § 7410(c)(1), requires the EPA Administrator to promulgate a FIP at any time within two years after he or she finds that a state has failed to make a required SIP submission, finds that a SIP submission is incomplete, or disapproves a SIP submission. Second, CAA section 301(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. § 7601(a)(1), gives the Administrator general authority to prescribe such regulations as are necessary to carry out his or her statutory functions. Finally, CAA section 301(d)(4), 42 U.S.C. § 7601(d)(4), authorizes the Administrator to

prescribe such regulations as are necessary or appropriate to administer CAA provisions in Indian country, including Indian reservation lands and other areas of Indian country over which EPA or a tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction.

2.2 Practical Utility / Users of the Data

The data collected from non-EGU industry respondents is a result of new monitoring, calibrating, recordkeeping, reporting and testing requirements under the proposed Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) rule. These data provide the documentation necessary to determine compliance with the NOx emission limitations required by this proposed rule for certain non-EGU industry stationary sources.

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

Performance tests are required in order to determine an affected facility's initial capability to comply with the emission standards. Continuous emission monitors are used to ensure compliance with the standards at all times. During the performance test a record of the operating parameters under which compliance was achieved may be recorded and used to determine compliance in place of a continuous emission monitor.

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

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

2.3 Caveats and Considerations

The information in this ICR is based upon the best data available to the Agency at this time. However, incomplete data and sampling limitations imposed necessitated a certain amount of extrapolation and "best-guess" estimates. Consequently, the reader should not consider the conclusions to be an exact representation of the level of burden or cost that *will* occur. Instead, this ICR should be considered a directionally correct assessment of the impact the 2015 Ozone Transport Rule *may* have beginning primarily in 2026. With the rule as currently proposed, EPA is expecting minimal required respondent activities and associated costs to begin in 2025.

Consequently, this non-EGU ICR is representative of the burden occurring in the 2026-2029 timeframe.

Throughout this ICR, the reader will observe estimated values that show accuracy to the single hour or dollar. However, reporting values at the single unit level can be misleading. In most situations, the proper way to present estimated data would be to determine an appropriate level of precision and truncate values accordingly, usually in terms of thousands or millions of units. For instance, a spreadsheet generated estimation of \$5,456,295 could be presented in the text as \$5.5 (millions) or \$5,456 (thousands). One problem with such an approach is the loss of data richness when the report contains a mixture of very large and very small numbers. Consequently, to avoid the loss of information through rounding, this ICR reports all values at the single unit level and reminds the reader that there is no implied precision inherent in this style of reporting.

3 Non-Duplication, Consultation, and Other Collection Criteria

3.1 Non-Duplication

If the subject standards have not been delegated, the information is sent directly to the appropriate EPA regional office. Otherwise, the information is sent directly to the delegated state or local agency. If a state or local agency has adopted its own similar standards to implement the Federal standards, a copy of the report submitted to the state or local agency can be sent to the Administrator in lieu of the report required by the Federal standards. Therefore, no duplication exists.

3.2 Public Notice Requirements

The EPA will issue a Federal Register notice requesting comments on the proposed rule ICR and provide a 60-day public notice and comment period.

3.3 Consultations

Each year over the 2026-2029 timeframe, approximately 251 facilities and 489 affected non-EGU emission sources will be subject to the proposed Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) Rule. Under 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1), OMB requires agencies to consult with potential ICR respondents and data users about aspects of ICRs before submitting an ICR to OMB for review and approval. In accordance with this regulation, the EPA will consult with a select list of state agencies and non-EGU industry sector parties by submitting questions via e-mail.

3.4 Less Frequent Collection

The information collection requested under this ICR is necessary to ensure implementation of the proposed FIP Rule under the authority provided in CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I). Regulated entities will be required to submit quarterly, semi-annual and annual periodic compliance reports to the Administrator.

If this information collection were not carried out at the stated intervals for non-EGU industry sources, the margin of assurance that sources are continuing to meet the standards would decrease and the process of compliance determination by EPA would slow down. 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.

3.5 General Guidelines

OMB's general guidelines for information collections must be adhered to by all federal agencies for approval of any rulemaking's collection methodology. In accordance with the requirements of 5 CFR 1320.5, the Agency believes:

1. The proposed 2015 Ozone Transport Rule does not require periodic reporting more frequently than on a quarterly basis.

2. The proposed 2015 Ozone Transport Rule does not require respondents to participate in any statistical survey.
3. Written responses to Agency inquiries are not required to be submitted in less than 30 days.
4. Respondents do not receive remuneration for the preparation of reports required by the Act or part 52.
5. To the greatest extent possible, the Agency has taken advantage of automated methods of reporting.

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements contained in the proposed FIP Rule do not exceed any of the PRA guidelines contained in 5 CFR 1320.5, except for the guideline which limits retention of records by respondents to 3 years. The proposed rule requires both respondents and state or local agencies to retain records for a period of 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. The justification for this exception is found in 28 U.S.C. 2462, which specifies 5 years as the general statute of limitations for federal claims in response to violations by regulated entities. The decision in U.S. v. Conoco, Inc., No. 83-1916-E (W.D. Okla., January 23, 1984) found that the 5-year general statute of limitations applied to the CAA.

3.6 Confidentiality

Confidentiality is not an issue for this rulemaking. In accordance with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, any monitoring information to be submitted by sources is a matter of public record. To the extent that the information required is proprietary, confidential, or of a nature that could impair the ability of the source to maintain its market position, that information is collected and handled subject to the requirements of §503(e) and §114(c) of the Act. Information received and identified by owners or operators as confidential business information (CBI) and approved as CBI by EPA, in accordance with Title 40, Chapter 1, Part 2, Subpart B, shall be maintained appropriately (see 40 CFR 2; 41 FR 36902, September 1, 1976; amended by 43 FR 39999, September 8, 1978; 43 FR 42251, September 28, 1978; 44 FR 17674, March 23, 1979).

3.7 Sensitive Questions

The consideration of sensitive questions, (i.e., sexual, religious, personal or other private matters), is not applicable to this rulemaking. The information gathered to develop an implementation plan does not include personal data on any owner or operator.

3.8 Environmental Justice Considerations

Executive Order 12898 and Executive Order 13985

Consistent with EPA's commitment to integrating environmental justice into the agency's actions, and following the directives set forth in multiple Executive Orders, the Agency has carefully considered the impacts of this action on communities with environmental justice concerns and engaged

with stakeholders representing these communities to seek input and feedback.

Executive Order 12898 directs EPA staff to identify the populations of concern who are most likely to experience unequal burdens from environmental harms; specifically, minority populations, low-income populations, and indigenous peoples (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994). Additionally, Executive Order 13985 is intended to advance racial equity and support underserved communities through federal government actions (86 FR 7009, January 20, 2021). EPA defines environmental justice as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. EPA further defines the term fair treatment to mean that “no group of people should bear a disproportionate burden of environmental harms and risks, including those resulting from the negative environmental consequences of industrial, governmental, and commercial operations or programs and policies” (<https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice>). In recognizing that minority and low-income populations often bear an unequal burden of environmental harms and risks, EPA continues to consider ways to protect them from adverse public health and environmental effects of air pollution.

The environmental justice analysis and implications of this proposed rule are discussed in the Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) document, which is available in the docket for this proposed rulemaking.

4 The Respondents and the Information Requested

4.1 Respondents

The major categories of respondents directly affected during this ICR period of 2026-2029 include the owners/operators of certain non-EGU industry sources. With the rule as currently proposed, EPA is not expecting any required respondent activities or costs to begin until 2025. Consequently, this non-EGU ICR is representative of the respondent burden occurring in the 2026-2029 timeframe.

The respondents to the monitoring, calibrating, recordkeeping, reporting, and testing requirements are the specified Tier 1 and Tier 2 non-EGU industry sector groups, which correspond to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes found in Table 4.1, NAICS Codes of the Non-EGU Industry Sector Groups.

Table 4.1 NAICS Codes of the Non-EGU Industry Sector Groups

Non-EGU Industry Sector Groups	NAICS Codes
Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas	486210
Cement Manufacturing	327310
Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing	331110
Flat Glass Manufacturing	327211
Other Pressed and Blown Glass and Glassware Manufacturing	327212
Glass Container Manufacturing	327213
Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing	325180
All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing	325199
Petroleum Refineries	324110
All Other Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	324199
Petrochemical Manufacturing	325110
Pulp Mills	32211
Paper (except Newsprint) Mills	322121

Non-EGU Industry Sector Groups	NAICS Codes
Paperboard Mills	322130

4.2 Information Requested

In this ICR, all data that is recorded or reported is required by the proposed 2015 Ozone Transport rule.

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.

Also, regulatory agencies in cooperation with the respondents continue to create reporting systems to transmit data electronically. Most emissions and monitoring information in the reports are reported in an electronic format using the Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT). The data will be extracted from the ERT files and can be viewed through EPA's Central Data Exchange.

Most performance test reports and periodic compliance reports will be submitted to the EPA via the CEDRI or an analogous electronic reporting approach provided by the EPA, which can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX).

The specific activities required of individual owners/operators of affected facilities will vary by each non-EGU industry sector. The tables shown below provide the overall listing of notifications, reports, recordkeeping and respondent activities that are collectively required by the proposed rule.

Some sources must make the following reports:

Notifications

- Initial notification for existing sources
- Notification of anticipated startup date
- Notification of actual startup date
- Notification of compliance status
- Notification of performance test or performance evaluation

Reports

- Quarterly compliance report
- Semi-annual compliance report
- Performance test report

Recordkeeping

- Documentation supporting any initial notification or notification of compliance status or quarterly/semiannual compliance report
- Records of performance tests or other compliance demonstrations, and performance evaluations
- Records for continuous emissions monitoring systems, and continuous parameter monitoring systems
- Records of operating limits
- Records of hours of operation
- Maintain records for 5 years

Respondent Activities

- Read instructions
- Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate CPMS for temperature, or for pressure drop for control device
- Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate NOx CEMS for control device
- Perform initial performance 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 Methodologies, and Information Management

5.1 Agency Activities

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

Agency Activities
Observe initial performance tests and repeat performance tests if necessary.
Review and analysis of notifications and reports, including performance

test reports, 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 the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS).

5.2 Collection Methodology and Management

This section discusses the development of burden estimates and their conversion into costs, which are separated into burden costs and capital and O&M (operating and maintenance) costs. Capital and O&M costs display the initial and ongoing cost of any new capital equipment the respondent may have to purchase solely for emissions monitoring, information collection, assimilation, and storage purposes. For example, if a source had to purchase a new mini-computer to store and manipulate data, that computer would be a cost of administration subject to reporting in the ICR. In addition, the latest guidance instructs the Agency to differentiate the burden associated with a source’s labor and that which it hires through outside contractors. To the extent a source contracts out for administrative purposes (e.g., employing consultants to perform visibility modeling), the burden associated with those contracted tasks are not a burden to the source - but they remain a cost. The reader should read this section with the following considerations in mind:

- The Agency believes the time necessary to perform a task is independent of the origins of its labor. For example, if a source would employ 20 hours of burden to fully perform a function, then a contractor hired by the source would also take 20 hours to perform that same task. Furthermore, the Agency assumes no economies or diseconomies of scale. The linear combination of any amount of contractor and source effort will also sum to 20 hours. Therefore, the burden estimates in this ICR act as an accurate assessment of the total burden to respondents.
- For some burden categories, the Agency believes the hours assigned to them will be divided between the source and outside contractors. For these categories, the Agency established a composite cost per hour by developing a weighted average of the source and contractor wages, with the weight defined by the percentage of total effort each burden source applied. Consequently, the cost developed in this ICR should be interpreted as an upper bound on the actual cost of administration by the source. The methodology for determining cost per hour can be found in greater detail in section 6.2, below.
- This new non-EGU ICR estimates the burden to both federal agencies and industrial sources.

Following notification of startup, the reviewing authority could inspect the facility's source to determine whether the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated. Performance test and performance evaluation 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 quarterly/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. The EPA and its delegated Authorities can edit, store, retrieve and analyze the data.

Several other computer systems and associated databases have been developed to manage and store data and reports collected. Data collected by industry sources using emission test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT website (<https://www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-air-emissions/electronic-reporting-tool-ert>) at the time of the test can be submitted as performance test reports to EPA via the CEDRI or an analogous electronic reporting approach. CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>). The data must be submitted in a file format generated using the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, a facility may submit an electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT website.

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

5.3 Small Entity Flexibility

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) requires regulatory agencies, upon regulatory action, to assess that action's potential impact on small entities (businesses, governments, and small non-governmental organizations) and report the results of the assessments in (1) an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA), (2) a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA), and (3) a Certification. For ICR approval, the Agency must demonstrate that it "has taken all practicable steps to develop separate and simplified requirements for small businesses and other small entities" (5 CFR

1320.6(h)). In addition, the agency must assure through various mechanisms that small entities are given an opportunity to participate in the rulemaking process.

The EPA determined that the proposed FIP Rule did not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The Agency estimates that two percent of the non-EGU industry sector parent companies affected by this proposed action are small entities as defined by the Small Business Administration. More information on small entity impacts is available in the Regulatory Impact Analysis for this proposal.

The proposed FIP Rule does contain several provisions that reduce the impact on certain non-EGU industry regulated entities, which includes certain industry sector small entities. For instance, an approved alternative monitoring procedure can be required instead of a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) for Tier 2 industry sectors, if an initial performance test can demonstrate that a subject boiler meets a specified emissions threshold.

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.

5.4 Collection Schedule

The specific frequency for each information collection activity within this request is shown at the end of this document in the Tables 1 – 3: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas, Year 1 through 3, Table 4: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost - Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing, Table 5-7: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing, Year 1 through 3, Table 8: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing, Table 9-11: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Basic Chemical Manufacturing, Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing, and Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills, Year 1 through 3.

6 Estimating the Burden and Cost of the Collection

6.1 Estimating Respondent Burden

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 ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information. The burden estimate should be composed of (1) the total capital and start-up cost component annualized over its useful life; (2) the total operation, maintenance and purchases of services component. Each component should be divided into burden borne directly by the respondent and any services that are contracted out.

With the rule as currently proposed, EPA is not expecting any required respondent activities and associated costs to begin until 2025. Consequently, this non-EGU ICR is representative of the burden occurring in the 2026-2029 timeframe. The average annual burden to industry over the representative timeframe of 2026-2029 from monitoring, testing, recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated to be 51,654 labor hours per year as shown in the Tables 1 – 3: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas, Year 1 through 3, Table 4: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost - Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing, Table 5-7: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing, Year 1 through 3, Table 8: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing, Table 9-11: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Basic Chemical Manufacturing, Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing, and Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills, Year 1 through 3. These hours are based on Agency studies and background documents from the development of the proposed rule, Agency knowledge and experience with the Clean Air Act (CAA) section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), referred to as the “good neighbor provision” or the “interstate transport provision” of the Act, and any comments received.

6.2 Estimating Respondent Costs

The ICR uses the most recently available wage values from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2021, “Table 2. Civilian Workers, by occupational and industry group.” The rates are from column 1, “Total compensation.” The rates have been increased by 110 percent to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

This ICR uses the following industry labor rates:

Managerial \$157.61 (\$75.05+ 110%)
 Technical \$123.94 (\$59.02 + 110%)
 Clerical \$62.51 (\$29.77 + 110%)

Under the proposed rule, non-EGU compliance requirements begin in 2026. By that time, EPA estimates that approximately 489 existing respondents will be subject to these standards. It is estimated that additional respondent each year will become subject to these same standards and will increase at a rate of ten percent of the existing respondent universe. The ten percent rate of increase is based on the Portland Cement LLL MACT 2019 ICR.

Even though the compliance date is May 1, 2026, an assessment of industry responses represents data for the current 2023-2025 timeframe. The total number of responses over the current three-year ICR period is listed in the following table:

Total Responses by Industry Respondents	
Information Collection Activity	Total Responses
Acquisition, Installation, and Utilization of Technology and Systems	8
Familiarize with regulatory requirement	488
Time to train personnel	952
CPMS performance evaluation	315
NOx Performance Testing	1,794
Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	90
Preparation of Work Plans and Monitoring Plans	1,094
Data Collection	108,561
Monitoring	90,884
Recordkeeping	105,175
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	146
Notification of Performance Testing	1,702
Reports of Performance Testing, NOx CEMS Performance Evaluation, and Excess Emissions	1,988
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Reporting	2,360

The number of total annual industry responses is 78,815.

The average annual respondent labor costs are \$5,983,000. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Tables 1 – 3: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas, Year 1 through 3, Table 4: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost - Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing, Table 5-7: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing, Year 1 through 3, Table 8: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing, Table 9-11: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Basic Chemical Manufacturing, Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing, and Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills, Year 1 through 3.

The type of industry costs associated with the information collection activities in the subject standards are both labor costs, which are addressed elsewhere in this ICR, and the costs associated with continuous monitoring. The capital/startup costs are one-time costs when a facility becomes subject to these regulations. The annual operation and maintenance costs are the ongoing costs to maintain the monitors and other costs such as photocopying and postage. The total capital/startup and operation and maintenance costs for this non-EGU ICR are \$18,050,000. The average annual cost for capital/startup and operation and maintenance costs to industry over the representative timeframe of 2026-2029 of the ICR is estimated to be \$6,017,000.

6.2.3 Annualized Capital Costs

The relevant capital costs for this ICR were annualized at a rate of 3.25 percent, (i.e., the annualized capital cost was calculated assuming money to purchase the capital equipment was borrowed at a 3.25 percent annual interest rate). This interest rate is the bank prime rate, a rate for borrowing charged to large businesses and financial institutions, as of January 2022 as set by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board. The cost of the loan was amortized over the life of the loan to repay the borrowed amount plus interest. The result is the annualized capital cost reported.

6.3 Estimating Agency Burden and Cost

The costs to the Agency are those costs associated with the following agency activities:

- Review and analysis of notifications and reports, including performance test reports, excess emissions reports, required to be submitted by industry;
- Observation of initial performance tests and repeat performance tests, if necessary;
- Audit of facility records; and

- Input, analyze, and maintain data in the Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) and the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS).

EPA's overall compliance and enforcement program includes such activities as the examination of records maintained by the respondents, periodic inspection of sources of emissions, and the publication and distribution of collected information.

ICR uses the most recently available wage values from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), "2021 General Schedule", which excludes locality rates of pay. The rates have been increased by 60 percent to account for the benefit packages available to Federal government employees.

This ICR uses the following Agency labor rates:

Managerial	\$69.04 (GS-13, Step 5, \$43.15 + 60%)
Technical	\$51.23 (GS-12, Step 1, \$32.02 + 60%)
Clerical	\$27.73 (GS-6, Step 3, \$17.33 + 60%)

The average annual Agency estimate of hours is 6,237 and the average annual Agency labor costs are \$62,320. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Tables 1 – 3: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas, Year 1 through 3, Table 4: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost - Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing, Table 5-7: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing, Year 1 through 3, Table 8: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing, Table 9-11: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Basic Chemical Manufacturing, Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing, and Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills, Year 1 through 3.

6.4 Estimating the Respondent Universe

For the purpose of estimating burden in this ICR, the respondent universe is determined as follows.

Industry. EPA is proposing to establish nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions limitations during the ozone season beginning in 2026 for certain non-EGU industry stationary sources in 23 states in order to eliminate significant contribution to downwind ozone air quality problems in other states. This proposed rule would resolve the interstate transport obligations of these 23 states under the "good neighbor provision" for the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

Over the representative 2026-2029 timeframe, approximately 489 industry respondents per year within these 23 states will be subject to the proposed rule and this estimated respondent universe is based on the Agency's Non-EGU Screening Assessment memorandum.

The respondent universe was determined in Step 3 of a 4-Step framework, which was developed by EPA. For states linked to downwind air quality problems, Step 3 includes an evaluation of all major stationary source sectors and identifies upwind emissions on a statewide basis that significantly contribute to downwind nonattainment or interfere with downwind maintenance of the NAAQS, considering cost- and air quality-based factors.

The EPA identified major stationary source sectors whose potentially controllable emissions have the greatest ppb (parts per billion) impact on downwind air quality. The EPA then determined which of the most impactful industries and emissions units had the most emissions reductions that would make meaningful air quality improvements at the downwind receptors at a marginal cost threshold. The marginal cost threshold was found to be up to \$7,500 per ton, which the EPA determined based on information available to the Agency about existing control device efficiency and cost information.

It is estimated that additional respondents each year will become subject to these same standards and will increase at a rate of ten percent of the existing respondent universe.

6.5 Bottom Line Burden and Cost

With the rule as currently proposed, EPA is not expecting any required respondent activities and associated costs to begin until 2025. Consequently, this non-EGU ICR is representative of the burden occurring in the 2026-2029 timeframe. The detailed bottom line burden hours and cost calculations for the respondents and the Agency are shown at the end of this document, in Tables 1 – 3: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas, Year 1 through 3, Table 4: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost - Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing, Table 5-7: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing, Year 1 through 3, Table 8: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing, Table 9-11: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Basic Chemical Manufacturing, Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing, and Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills, Year 1 through 3. A summary of burden hours and cost calculations for the respondents and the Agency are shown below.

(i) Respondent Tally

The total labor hours over the collection period, which is the representative timeframe of 2026-2029, is 157,923 and the average annual labor hours is 52,641.

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 3.4 hours per response.

The total capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entity are \$18,050,000 and the average annual capital/startup and O&M costs are \$6,017,000.

(ii) The Agency Tally

The average annual Agency burden and cost over the representative timeframe of 2026-2029 is estimated to be 6,237 labor hours at an average annual cost of \$293,000.

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.

6.6 Reasons for Change in Burden

This section does not apply because this is a new burden. The new burden estimates for this ICR reflects the new activities required of certain non-EGU industry sectors and the administrative review conducted by the states of the associated industry activities. The new industry activities include monitoring, calibrating, recordkeeping, reporting and testing activities required under the proposed rule, entitled “Federal Implementation Plan Addressing Regional Ozone Transport for the 2015 Primary Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard: Transport Obligations for non-Electric Generating Units”.

6.7 Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 106 hours per respondent. 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; adjusting the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; training personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; searching data sources; completing and reviewing the collection of information; and transmitting or otherwise disclosing the information. 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.

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 through the use of automated collection techniques, the docket (EPA-OAR-2021-0663) can be viewed online at www.regulations.gov. Out of an abundance of caution for members of the public and our staff, the EPA Docket Center and Reading Room was closed to public visitors on March 31, 2020, to reduce the risk of transmitting COVID-19. Our Docket Center staff will continue to provide remote customer service via email, phone, and webform. We encourage the public to submit comments via <https://www.regulations.gov> or email, as there is a temporary suspension of mail delivery to EPA, and no hand deliveries are currently accepted. For further information on EPA Docket Center services and the current status, please visit us online at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in <http://www.regulations.gov>. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202-566-1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>. EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

PART B

This section is not applicable because statistical methods are not used in data collection associated with the implementation rule.

Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas, Year 1

Burden Item	(A) Hours per Occurrence	(B) Occurrences / Respondent/ Year	(C) Hours/ Respondent/ Year (A x B)	(D) Respondents/ Year ^a	(E) Technical Hours/Year (C x D)	(F) Managerial Hours/Year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical Hours/Year (E x 0.10)	(H) Cost/ Year ^b
1. APPLICATIONS	NA							
2. SURVEY AND STUDIES	NA							
3.ACQUISITION, INSTALLATION, AND UTILIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS	24	1	24	2.58	61.89	3.09	6.19	\$8,545
4. REPORT REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement	20	1	20	307	6140	307	614	\$847,759.01
B. Required Activities								
<i>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources - Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation</i> ^c								
Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation	8	1	8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Repeat Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation	8	1	8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
<i>Existing Sources - Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation and Performance Testing</i> ^d								
Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation	8	1	8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Repeat Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation	8	1	8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non EPA-Certified Engine Performance Testing	24	2	48	230.25	11,052	552.6	1105.2	\$1,525,966.22

Repeat Non EPA-Certified Engine Performance Testing	24	2	48	11.5125	553	27.63	55.26	\$76,298.31
<i>New and Existing Sources - Monitoring^e</i>								
Daily Calibration Drift Tests - NO _x CEMS	0.3	330	99	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
C. Create Information (Included in 4B)								
D. Gather Existing Information (Included in 4E)								
E. Write Report								
<u><i>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources</i></u>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of Initial Performance Test	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Report of Performance Test	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Semi-Annual Report Submitted to Administrator of Compliance Statement, SubSection 52.41(d) performance test	8	2	16	2.58	41.26	2.06	4.13	\$5,697
<u><i>Existing Sources</i></u>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of Non EPA-Certified Engine Performance Test	2	2	2	241.76	483.53	24.18	48.35	\$66,761.02
Report of Non EPA-Certified Engine Performance Test Results via CEDRI or analogous electronic reporting	2	2	2	241.76	483.53	24.18	48.35	\$66,761.02
Semi-Annual Report submitted via CEDRI or analogous electronic reporting	8	2	16	307	4912	245.6	491.2	\$678,207
<i>Subtotal for Reporting</i>					27,286			\$3,275,995

Requirements								
5. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement								
B. Plan Activities								
C. Implement Activities								
D. Record Data	NA							
E. Time to Transmit or Disclose Information								
<i>Existing Sources</i>								
Data Collection	0.1	12	1.2	307	368	18.42	36.84	\$50,865.54
Create and Store Engine Maintenance Plan	0.4	1	0.4	307	123	6.14	12.28	\$16,955.18
Records of Hours of Operation	0.1	4	0.4	307	123	6.14	12.28	\$16,955.18
Records of Engine Maintenance Conducted	0.1	4	0.4	307	123	6.14	12.28	\$16,955.18
<i>Engines Anticipated with SCR or NSCR</i>								
Daily monitoring of catalyst inlet temperature	0.005	365	1.825	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Monthly monitoring of pressure drop across catalyst	0.1	12	1.2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
<i>Engines Anticipated with no SCR or NSCR</i>								
Prepare CPMS site-specific monitoring plan to address monitoring system design, data collection, and QA/QC.	16	1	16	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Records of Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Collect and record the CPMS monitoring parameters.	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
<i>New Sources</i>								

Data Collection	0	0	0	2.5788	0	0	0	\$0
Create and Store Maintenance Plan	0	0	0	2.5788	0	0	0	\$0
F. Time to Train Personnel of 1st year Existing Sources	16	1	16	307	4,912	245.6	491.2	\$678,207
G. Time for Audits	NA							
Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements					6,496			\$779,938
Total Labor Burden and Cost (rounded) ^f					33,800			\$4,060,000
Total Capital and O&M Cost (rounded) ^f								\$0
Grand TOTAL (rounded) ^f								\$4,100,000

- ^a We have assumed that there are approximately 307 respondents operating RICE and that 10% of the existing facilities will have new construction/reconstruction.
- ^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$157.61 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$123.94 per hour for Technical labor, and \$62.51 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2021, “Table 2. Civilian Workers, by Occupational and Industry group.” The rates are from column 1, “Total Compensation.” The rates have been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.
- ^c New RICE CPMS performance evaluation conducted annually. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat annual CPMS performance evaluation due to failure.
- ^d We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat annual CPMS performance evaluation due to failure.
- ^e Calibration drift checks on the air flow sensor on the NO_x CEMS are performed daily.
- ^f Totals have been rounded to 3 significant figures. Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

Table 2: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas, Year 2

Burden Item	(A) Hours per Occurrence	(B) Occurrences/ Respondent / Year	(C) Hours/ Respondent / Year (A x B)	(D) Respondents / Year ^a	(E) Technical Hours/Year (C x D)	(F) Managerial Hours/Year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical Hours/Year (E x 0.10)	(H) Cost/ Year ^b
1. APPLICATIONS	NA							

2. SURVEY AND STUDIES	NA							
3.ACQUISITION, INSTALLATION, AND UTILIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS	24	1	24	2.58	61.89	3.09	6.19	\$8,545
4. REPORT REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement	20	1	20	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
B. Required Activities								
<i>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources - Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation</i> ^c								
Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation	8	1	8	1.25	10	0.50	1.00	\$1,382.48
Repeat Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation	8	1	8	0.06	1	0.03	0.05	\$69.12
<i>Existing Sources - Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation</i> ^d								
Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation	8	1	8	149	1,192	59.6	119.2	\$164,581.23
Repeat Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation	8	1	8	7.45	60	2.98	5.96	\$8,229.06
Non EPA-Certified Engine Performance Testing	24	2	48	230.25	11,052	552.6	1105.2	\$1,525,966.22
Repeat Non EPA-Certified Engine Performance Testing	24	2	48	11.51	553	27.63	55.26	\$76,298.31
<i>New and Existing Sources - Monitoring</i> ^e								
Daily Calibration Drift Tests - NOx CEMS	0.3	330	99	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
C. Create Information (Included in								

4B)								
D. Gather Existing Information (Included in 4E)								
E. Write Report								
<u>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources</u>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of Initial Performance Test	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Report of Performance Test	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Semi-Annual Report Submitted to Administrator of Compliance Statement, SubSection 52.41(d) performance test	8	2	16	2.58	41.26	2.06	4.13	\$5,697
<u>Existing Sources</u>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of Non EPA-Certified Engine Performance Test	2	2	2	241.76	483.53	24.18	48.35	\$66,761.02
Report of Non EPA-Certified Engine Performance Test Results via CEDRI or analogous electronic reporting	2	2	2	241.76	483.53	24.18	48.35	\$66,761.02
Semi-Annual Report submitted via CEDRI or analogous electronic reporting	8	2	16	307	4912	245.6	491.2	\$678,207
Subtotal for Reporting Requirements					21,676			\$2,602,498
5. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement								
B. Plan Activities								
C. Implement Activities								

D. Record Data	NA							
E. Time to Transmit or Disclose Information								
<u>Existing Sources</u>								
Data Collection	0.1	12	1.2	307	368	18.42	36.84	\$50,865.54
Create and Store Engine Maintenance Plan	0.4	1	0.4	307	123	6.14	12.28	\$16,955.18
Records of Hours of Operation	0.1	4	0.4	307	123	6.14	12.28	\$16,955.18
Records of Engine Maintenance Conducted	0.1	4	0.4	307	123	6.14	12.28	\$16,955.18
<i>Engines Anticipated with SCR or NSCR</i>								
Daily monitoring of catalyst inlet temperature	0.005	365	1.825	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Monthly monitoring of pressure drop across catalyst	0.1	12	1.2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
<i>Engines Anticipated with no SCR or NSCR</i>								
Prepare CPMS site-specific monitoring plan to address monitoring system design, data collection, and QA/QC.	16	1	16	149	2,384	119.2	238.4	\$329,162.46
Records of Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation	1	1	1	149	149	7.45	14.9	\$20,572.65
Collect and record the CPMS monitoring parameters	0.5	1	0.5	149	75	3.725	7.45	\$10,286.33
<u>New Sources</u>								
Data Collection	0	0	0	2.58	0	0	0	\$0
Create and Store Maintenance Plan	0	0	0	2.58	0	0	0	\$0
F. Time to Train Personnel of New Sources	16	1	16	2.58	41	2.063	4.126	\$5,697
G. Time for Audits	NA							

Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements					3,893			\$467,449
Total Labor Burden and Cost (rounded) ^f					25,600			\$3,070,000
Total Capital and O&M Cost (rounded) ^f								\$0
Grand TOTAL (rounded) ^f								\$3,100,000

^a We have assumed that there are approximately 307 respondents operating RICE and that 10% of the existing facilities will have new construction/reconstruction.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$157.61 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$123.94 per hour for Technical labor, and \$62.51 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2021, “Table 2. Civilian Workers, by Occupational and Industry group.” The rates are from column 1, “Total Compensation.” The rates have been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

^c New RICE CPMS performance evaluation conducted annually. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat annual CPMS performance evaluation due to failure.

^d We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat annual CPMS performance evaluation due to failure.

^e Calibration drift checks on the air flow sensor on the NOx CEMS are performed daily.

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

Table 3: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas, Year 3

Burden Item	(A) Hours per Occurrence	(B) Occurrence s/ Respondent / Year	(C) Hours/ Respondent/ Year (A x B)	(D) Respondents / Year ^a	(E) Technical Hours/Year (C x D)	(F) Managerial Hours/Year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical Hours/Year (E x 0.10)	(H) Cost/ Year ^b
1. APPLICATIONS	NA							
2. SURVEY AND STUDIES	NA							

3.ACQUISITION, INSTALLATION, AND UTILIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS	24	1	24	2.58	61.89	3.09	6.19	\$8,545
4. REPORT REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement	20	1	20	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
B. Required Activities								
<i>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources - Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation^c</i>								
Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation	8	1	8	1.25	10	0.50	1.00	\$1,382.48
Repeat Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation	8	1	8	0.06	1	0.03	0.05	\$69.12
<i>Existing Sources - Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation^d</i>								
Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation	8	1	8	149	1,192	59.6	119.2	\$164,581.23
Repeat Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation	8	1	8	7.45	60	2.98	5.96	\$8,229.06
Non EPA-Certified Engine Performance Testing	24	2	48	230.25	11,052	552.6	1105.2	\$1,525,966.22
Repeat Non EPA-Certified Engine Performance Testing	24	2	48	11.51	553	27.63	55.26	\$76,298.31
<i>New and Existing Sources - Monitoring^e</i>								
Daily Calibration Drift Tests - NOx CEMS	0.3	330	99	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
C. Create Information (Included in								

4B)								
D. Gather Existing Information (Included in 4E)								
E. Write Report								
<u>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources</u>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of Initial Performance Test	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Report of Performance Test	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Semi-Annual Report Submitted to Administrator of Compliance Statement, SubSection 52.41(d) performance test	8	2	16	2.58	41.26	2.06	4.13	\$5,697
<u>Existing Sources</u>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of Non EPA-Certified Engine Performance Test	2	2	2	241.76	483.53	24.18	48.35	\$66,761.02
Report of Non EPA-Certified Engine Performance Test Results via CEDRI or analogous electronic reporting	2	2	2	241.8	483.53	24.18	48.35	\$66,761.02
Semi-Annual Report submitted via CEDRI or analogous electronic reporting	8	2	16	307	4912	245.6	491.2	\$678,207
Subtotal for Reporting Requirements					21,676			\$2,602,498
5. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement								
B. Plan Activities								

C. Implement Activities								
D. Record Data	NA							
E. Time to Transmit or Disclose Information								
<i>Existing Sources</i>								
Data Collection	0.1	12	1.2	307	368	18.42	36.84	\$50,865.54
Create and Store Engine Maintenance Plan	0.4	1	0.4	307	123	6.14	12.28	\$16,955.18
Records of Hours of Operation	0.1	4	0.4	307	123	6.14	12.28	\$16,955.18
Records of Engine Maintenance Conducted	0.1	4	0.4	307	123	6.14	12.28	\$16,955.18
<i>Engines Anticipated with SCR or NSCR</i>								
Daily monitoring of catalyst inlet temperature	0.005	365	1.83	158	288	14.42	28.84	\$39,812.92
Monthly monitoring of pressure drop across catalyst	0.1	12	1.2	158	190	9.48	18.96	\$26,178.36
<i>Engines Anticipated with no SCR or NSCR</i>								
Prepare CPMS site-specific monitoring plan to address monitoring system design, data collection, and QA/QC.	16	1	16	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Records of Annual CPMS Performance Evaluation	1	1	1	149	149	7.45	14.9	\$20,572.65
Collect and record the CPMS monitoring parameters	0.5	1	0.5	149	75	3.725	7.45	\$10,286.33
<i>New Sources</i>								
Data Collection	0	0	0	2.58	0	0	0	\$0
Create and Store Maintenance Plan	0	0	0	2.58	0	0	0	\$0
F. Time to Train Personnel of New Sources	16	1	16	2.58	41	2.06	4.13	\$5,697
G. Time for Audits	NA							

Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements					1,701			\$204,278
Total Labor Burden and Cost (rounded) ^f					23,400			\$2,810,000
Total Capital and O&M Cost (rounded) ^f								\$0
Grand TOTAL (rounded) ^f								\$2,800,000

^a We have assumed that there are approximately 307 respondents operating RICE and that 10% of the existing facilities will have new construction/reconstruction.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$157.61 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$123.94 per hour for Technical labor, and \$62.51 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2021, “Table 2. Civilian Workers, by Occupational and Industry group.” The rates are from column 1, “Total Compensation.” The rates have been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

^c New RICE CPMS performance evaluation conducted annually. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat annual CPMS performance evaluation due to failure.

^d We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat annual CPMS performance evaluation due to failure.

^e Calibration drift checks on the air flow sensor on the NO_x CEMS are performed daily.

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

Table 4: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing

Burden Item	(A) Hours per Occurrence	(B) Occurrences/ Respondent/ Year	(C) Hours/ Respondent/ Year (A x B)	(D) Respondents/ Year ^a	(E) Technical Hours/Year (C x D)	(F) Managerial Hours/Year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical Hours/Year (E x 0.10)	(H) Cost/ Year ^b
1. APPLICATIONS	NA							
2. SURVEY AND STUDIES	NA							
3.ACQUISITION, INSTALLATION, AND UTILIZATION OF	16	1	16	0	0	0	0	\$0

TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS								
4. REPORT REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement	1	1	1	47	47	2.35	4.7	\$6,489.36
B. Required Activities								
<i>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources - Testing^c</i>								
Initial NOx Performance Test (kiln)	24	2	48	4.7	226	11.28	22.56	\$31,148.93
Repeat NOx Performance Test	24	2	48	0.235	11	0.564	1.128	\$1,557.45
<i>Existing Sources - Annual Testing^d</i>								
Semi-annual NOx Performance Test (kiln)	24	2	48	47	2,256	112.8	225.6	\$311,489.30
Repeat NOx Performance Test	24	2	48	2.35	113	5.64	11.28	\$15,574.47
<u><i>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources</i></u>								
Notification of Initial Performance Test	2	1	2	4.7	9.4	0.47	0.94	\$1,297.87
Report of Performance Test Results via CEDRI or analogous electronic reporting	2	2	4	4.7	18.8	0.94	1.88	\$2,595.74
Semi-Annual Report submitted via CEDRI or analogous electronic reporting	8	2	16	0.235	3.76	0.188	0.376	\$519.15
<u><i>Existing Sources</i></u>								
Notification of Semi-annual Performance Test	2	2	4	47	188	9.4	18.8	\$25,957.44

Report of Semi-Annual Performance Test Results via CEDRI or analogous electronic reporting	2	2	4	47	188	9.4	18.8	\$25,957.44
Semi-Annual Report submitted via CEDRI or analogous electronic reporting	8	2	16	47	752	37.6	75.2	\$103,829.77
Subtotal for Reporting Requirements					4,385			\$422,587
5. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement								
B. Plan Activities								
C. Implement Activities								
D. Record Data	NA							
E. Time to Transmit or Disclose Information								
<u>Existing Sources</u>								
Data Collection	0.1	2	33	47	1,551	77.55	155.1	\$214,148.90
Records of Performance Tests	0.1	2	24	47	1,128	56.4	112.8	\$155,744.65
<u>New Sources</u>								
Data Collection	1.5	2	3	0	0	0	0	\$0
Records of Performance Tests	0.1	2	0.2	0	0	0	0	\$0
F. Time to Train Personnel	80	1	80	0	0	0	0	\$0
G. Time for Audits	NA							
Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements					3,081			\$369,894
Total Labor Burden and Cost (rounded) ^e					7,500			\$790,000
Total Capital and O&M Cost (rounded) ^e								\$0
Grand TOTAL (rounded) ^e								\$800,000

^a We have assumed that there are approximately 47 respondents operating kilns and that 10% of the existing facilities will have new construction/reconstruction.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$157.61 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$123.94 per hour for Technical labor, and \$62.51 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2021, “Table 2. Civilian Workers, by Occupational and Industry group.” The rates are from column 1, “Total Compensation.” The rates have been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

^c New kilns test for NOx. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat initial performance test due to failure.

^d The rule requires existing kilns re-test semi-annually for NOx.

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

Table 5: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing, Year 1

Burden Item	(A) Hours per Occurrence	(B) Occurrences / Respondent/ Year	(C) Hours/ Respondent / Year (A x B)	(D) Respondents / Year ^a	(E) Technical Hours/Year (C x D)	(F) Managerial Hours/Year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical Hours/Year (E x 0.10)	(H) Cost/ Year ^b
1. APPLICATIONS	NA							
2. SURVEY AND STUDIES	NA							
3.ACQUISITION, INSTALLATION, AND UTILIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS	16	1	16	0	0	0	0	\$0
4. REPORT REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement	20	1	20	39	780	39	78	\$107,695.77
B. Required Activities								
<i>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources - Testing^c</i>								

Initial Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	24	2	48	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Repeat Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	24	2	48	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
<i>Existing Sources - Initial Testing</i> ^d								
Initial Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	24	2	48	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Repeat Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	24	2	48	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
<i>New and Existing Sources - Monitoring</i> ^e								
Daily Calibration Drift Tests - NOx CEMS	0.3	330	99	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Quarterly Accuracy Assessment								
C. Create Information (Included in 4B)								
D. Gather Existing Information (Included in 4E)								
E. Write Report								
<i>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources</i>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of Initial Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Report of Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Quarterly Electronic Reports to Administrator	24	4	48	0	0	0	0	\$0
<i>Existing Sources</i>								

Work Plan For Emission Units Not Identified in (d)(a)(i)(2) or (3) [refer to pg. 17 of Reg Text.doc] ^f	10	1	2	20	40	2	4	\$5,522.86
Work Plan For Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces	10	1	2	4	8	0.4	0.8	\$1,104.57
For Taconite Kilns with Existing low-NOx burners, Submit Demonstration Report	5	1	2	9	18	0.9	1.8	\$2,485.29
For Taconite Kilns with no Existing low-NOx burners, Submit Work Plan	10	1	2	6	12	0.6	1.2	\$1,656.86
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of Initial Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Report of Initial Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS Test Results	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
CEDRI electronic submittal of NOx CEMS Report and Excess Emissions Report	2	4	8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Subtotal for Reporting Requirements					987			\$118,465
5. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement								
B. Plan Activities								
C. Implement Activities								
D. Record Data	NA							
E. Time to Transmit or Disclose Information								
<u>Existing Sources</u>								

Data Collection	0.1	330	33	39	1,287	64.35	128.7	\$177,698.02
Recordkeeping of NOx emission rate, operating days data, CEMS data	0.1	330	33	39	1,287	64.35	128.7	\$177,698.02
<i>New Sources</i>								
Data Collection	1.5	330	495	0	0	0	0	\$0
CEMS Recordkeeping	0.1	330	33	0	0	0	0	\$0
F. Time to Train Personnel	80	1	80	0	0	0	0	\$0
G. Time for Audits	NA							
Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements					2,960			\$355,396
Total Labor Burden and Cost (rounded) ^g					3,900			\$470,000
Total Capital and O&M Cost (rounded) ^g								\$0
Grand TOTAL (rounded) ^g								\$500,000

^a We have assumed that there are approximately 26 respondents operating boilers and that 10% of the existing facilities will have new construction/reconstruction.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$157.61 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$123.94 per hour for Technical labor, and \$62.51 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2021, “Table 2. Civilian Workers, by Occupational and Industry group.” The rates are from column 1, “Total Compensation.” The rates have been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

^c New boilers test for NOx. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat initial performance test due to failure.

^d The rule requires existing boilers to conduct an initial compliance test within 90 days from the installation of the pollution control equipment used to comply with the NOx emission limits. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat annual performance test due to failure.

^e Calibration drift checks on the air flow sensor on the NOx CEMS are performed daily.

^f Estimated number of taconite production kilns located in Minnesota and Michigan.

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

Table 6: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing, Year 2

Burden Item	(A) Hours per Occurrence	(B) Occurrences/ Respondent/ Year	(C) Hours/ Respondent/ Year (A x B)	(D) Respondents / Year ^a	(E) Technical Hours/Year (C x D)	(F) Managerial Hours/Year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical Hours/Year (E x 0.10)	(H) Cost/ Year ^b
1. APPLICATIONS	NA							
2. SURVEY AND STUDIES	NA							
3.ACQUISITION, INSTALLATION, AND UTILIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS	16	1	16	0	0	0	0	\$0
4. REPORT REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement	20	1	20	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
B. Required Activities								
<i>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources - Testing^c</i>								
Initial Performance Evaluation of NO _x CEMS	24	2	48	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Repeat Performance Evaluation of NO _x CEMS	24	2	48	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
<i>Existing Sources - Initial Testing^d</i>								
Initial Performance Evaluation of NO _x CEMS	24	2	48	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Repeat Performance Evaluation of NO _x CEMS	24	2	48	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
<i>New and Existing Sources - Monitoring^e</i>								

Daily Calibration Drift Tests - NOx CEMS	0.3	330	99	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Quarterly Accuracy Assessment								
C. Create Information (Included in 4B)								
D. Gather Existing Information (Included in 4E)								
E. Write Report								
<u>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources</u>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of Initial Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Report of Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Quarterly Electronic Reports to Administrator	24	4	48	0	0	0	0	\$0
<u>Existing Sources</u>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of Initial Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Report of Initial Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS Test Results	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
CEDRI electronic submittal of NOx CEMS Report and Excess Emissions Report	2	4	8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Subtotal for Reporting Requirements					0			\$0

5. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement								
B. Plan Activities								
C. Implement Activities								
D. Record Data	NA							
E. Time to Transmit or Disclose Information								
<i>Existing Sources</i>								
Data Collection	0.1	330	33	39	1,287	64.35	128.7	\$177,698.02
Recordkeeping of NOx emission rate, operating days data, CEMS data	0.1	330	33	39	1,287	64.35	128.7	\$177,698.02
<i>New Sources</i>								
Data Collection	1.5	330	495	0	0	0	0	\$0
CEMS Recordkeeping	0.1	330	33	0	0	0	0	\$0
F. Time to Train Personnel	80	1	80	0	0	0	0	\$0
G. Time for Audits	NA							
Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements					2,960			\$355,396
Total Labor Burden and Cost (rounded) ^f						0		\$360,000
Total Capital and O&M Cost (rounded) ^f								\$0
Grand TOTAL (rounded) ^f								\$400,000

^a We have assumed that there are approximately 26 respondents operating boilers and that 10% of the existing facilities will have new construction/reconstruction.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$157.61 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$123.94 per hour for Technical labor, and \$62.51 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2021, "Table 2. Civilian Workers, by

Occupational and Industry group.” The rates are from column 1, “Total Compensation.” The rates have been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

^c New boilers test for NOx. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat initial performance test due to failure.

^d The rule requires existing boilers to conduct an initial compliance test within 90 days from the installation of the pollution control equipment used to comply with the NOx emission limits. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat annual performance test due to failure.

^e Calibration drift checks on the air flow sensor on the NOx CEMS are performed daily.

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

Table 7: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing, Year 3

Burden Item	(A) Hours per Occurrence	(B) Occurrences / Respondent/ Year	(C) Hours/ Respondent/ Year (A x B)	(D) Respondents/ Year ^a	(E) Technical Hours/Year (C x D)	(F) Managerial Hours/Year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical Hours/Year (E x 0.10)	(H) Cost/ Year ^b
1. APPLICATIONS	NA							
2. SURVEY AND STUDIES	NA							
3.ACQUISITION, INSTALLATION, AND UTILIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS	16	1	16	0	0	0	0	\$0
4. REPORT REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement	20	1	20	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
B. Required Activities								
<i>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources - Testing^c</i>								
Initial Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	24	2	48	3.9	187	9.36	18.72	\$25,846.98

Repeat Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	24	2	48	0.20	9	0.47	0.94	\$1,292.35
<i>Existing Sources - Initial Testing</i> ^d								
Initial Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	24	2	48	39	1,872	93.6	187.2	\$258,469.85
Repeat Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	24	2	48	1.95	94	4.68	9.36	\$12,923.49
Initial Performance Testing of Taconite Kilns with no existing low-NOx burners (within 5 years of effective date of rule)	24	1	24	6	144	7.2	14.4	\$19,882.30
Repeat Performance Testing of Taconite Kilns with no existing low-NOx burners (within 5 years of effective date of rule)	24	1	24	0.3	7	0.36	0.72	\$994.11
<i>New and Existing Sources - Monitoring</i> ^e								
Daily Calibration Drift Tests - NOx CEMS	0.3	330	99	39	3,861	193.05	386.1	\$533,094.06
Quarterly Accuracy Assessment	8	4	32	39	1,248	62.40	124.8	\$172,313.23
C. Create Information (Included in 4B)								
D. Gather Existing Information (Included in 4E)								
E. Write Report								
<i><u>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources</u></i>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	3.9	7.8	0.39	0.78	\$1,076.96

Notification of Initial Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	2	1	2	3.9	7.8	0.39	0.78	\$1,076.96
Report of Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	2	1	2	3.9	7.8	0.39	0.78	\$1,076.96
Quarterly Electronic Reports to Administrator	24	4	48	4	192	9.6	19.2	\$26,510
<i>Existing Sources</i>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	39	78	3.9	7.8	\$10,769.58
Notification of Initial Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS	2	1	2	39	78	3.9	7.8	\$10,769.58
Report of Initial Performance Evaluation of NOx CEMS Test Results	2	1	2	39	78	3.9	7.8	\$10,769.58
CEDRI electronic submittal of NOx CEMS Report and Excess Emissions Report	2	6	12	39	468	23.4	46.8	\$64,617.46
Report of Taconite Kiln Performance Testing submitted via CEDRI or analogous electronic reporting (Kilns with no existing low-NOx burners at effective date of rule)	2	1	2	6.3	12.6	0.63	1.26	\$1,739.70
Subtotal for Reporting Requirements					9,591			\$1,151,483
5. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement								
B. Plan Activities								
C. Implement Activities								

D. Record Data	NA							
E. Time to Transmit or Disclose Information								
<i>Existing Sources</i>								
Data Collection	0.1	330	33	39	1,287	64.35	128.7	\$177,698.02
Recordkeeping of NOx emission rate, operating days data, CEMS data	0.1	330	33	39	1,287	64.35	128.7	\$177,698.02
<i>New Sources</i>								
Data Collection	1.5	330	495	0	0	0	0	\$0
CEMS Recordkeeping	0.1	330	33	0	0	0	0	\$0
F. Time to Train Personnel	80	1	80	0	0	0	0	\$0
G. Time for Audits	NA							
<i>Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements</i>					2,960			\$355,396
Total Labor Burden and Cost (rounded) ^f					12,600			\$1,510,000
Total Capital and O&M Cost (rounded) ^f								\$6,630,000
Grand TOTAL (rounded) ^f								\$8,100,000

^a We have assumed that there are approximately 26 respondents operating boilers and that 10% of the existing facilities will have new construction/reconstruction.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$157.61 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$123.94 per hour for Technical labor, and \$62.51 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2021, “Table 2. Civilian Workers, by Occupational and Industry group.” The rates are from column 1, “Total Compensation.” The rates have been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

^c New boilers test for NOx. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat initial performance test due to failure.

^d The rule requires existing boilers to conduct an initial compliance test within 90 days from the installation of the pollution control equipment used to comply with the NOx emission limits. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat annual performance test due to failure.

^e Calibration drift checks on the air flow sensor on the NOx CEMS are performed daily.

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

Table 8: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing

Burden Item	(A) Hours per Occurrence	(B) Occurrences/ Respondent/ Year	(C) Hours/ Respondent/ Year (A x B)	(D) Respondents/ Year ^a	(E) Technical Hours/Year (C x D)	(F) Managerial Hours/Year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical Hours/Year (E x 0.10)	(H) Cost/ Year ^b
1. APPLICATIONS	NA							
2. SURVEY AND STUDIES	NA							
3.ACQUISITION, INSTALLATION, AND UTILIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS	16	1	16	0	0	0	0	\$0
4. REPORT REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement	1	1	1	40	40	2	4	\$5,522.86
B. Required Activities								
<i>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources - Testing^c</i>								
Initial NOx Performance Test (furnaces)	24	2	48	4.4	211	10.56	21.12	\$29,160.70
Repeat NOx Performance Test	24	2	48	0.22	11	0.528	1.056	\$1,458.04
<i>Existing Sources - Annual Testing^d</i>								
Semi-annual NOx Performance Test (furnaces)	24	2	48	44	2,112	105.6	211.2	\$291,607.01

Repeat NOx Performance Test	24	2	48	2.2	106	5.28	10.56	\$14,580.35
<u>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources</u>								
Notification of Initial Performance Test	2	1	2	4.4	8.8	0.44	0.88	\$1,215.03
Report of Performance Tests submitted via CEDRI or analogous electronic reporting	2	2	4	4.4	17.6	0.88	1.76	\$2,430.06
<u>Existing Sources</u>								
Notification of Semi-annual Performance Test	2	2	4	44	176	8.8	17.6	\$24,300.58
Report of Semi-annual Performance Test Results submitted via CEDRI or analogous electronic reporting	2	2	4	44	176	8.8	17.6	\$24,300.58
Subtotal for Reporting Requirements					3,286			\$394,575
5. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement								
B. Plan Activities								
C. Implement Activities								
D. Record Data	NA							
E. Time to Transmit or Disclose Information								
<u>Existing Sources</u>								
Data Collection	0.1	2	33	44	1,452	72.6	145.2	\$200,479.82
Records of Performance Tests	0.1	2	24	44	1,056	52.8	105.6	\$145,803.50
<u>New Sources</u>								
Data Collection	1.5	2	3	0	0	0	0	\$0
Records of Performance Tests	0.1	2	0.2	0	0	0	0	\$0

F. Time to Train Personnel	80	1	80	0	0	0	0	\$0
G. Time for Audits	NA							
Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements					2,884			\$346,283
Total Labor Burden and Cost (rounded) ^e					6,200			\$740,000
Total Capital and O&M Cost (rounded) ^e								\$43,600
Grand TOTAL (rounded) ^e								\$800,000

^a We have assumed that there are approximately 44 respondents operating furnaces and that 10% of the existing facilities will have new construction/reconstruction.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$157.61 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$123.94 per hour for Technical labor, and \$62.51 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2021, “Table 2. Civilian Workers, by Occupational and Industry group.” The rates are from column 1, “Total Compensation.” The rates have been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

^c New furnaces test for NOx. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat initial performance test due to failure.

^d The rule requires existing furnaces re-test semi-annually for NOx. Existing furnaces are assumed to not have existing CEMS installed.

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

Table 9: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Basic Chemical Manufacturing, Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing, Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Manufacturing, Year 1

Burden Item	(A) Hours per Occurrence	(B) Occurrences / Respondent/ Year	(C) Hours/ Respondent/ Year (A x B)	(D) Respondents/ Year ^a	(E) Technical Hours/Year (C x D)	(F) Managerial Hours/Year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical Hours/Year (E x 0.10)	(H) Cost/ Year ^b
1. APPLICATIONS	NA							
2. SURVEY AND STUDIES	NA							

3.ACQUISITION, INSTALLATION, AND UTILIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS	16	1	16	0	0	0	0	\$0
4. REPORT REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement	20	1	20	55	1100	55	110	\$151,878.65
B. Required Activities								
<i>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources - Testing</i> ^c								
Initial NOx Performance Test (boiler)	24	2	48	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Repeat NOx Performance Test	24	2	48	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
<i>Existing Sources - Initial Testing</i> ^d								
Initial NOx Performance Test (boiler)	24	2	48	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Repeat NOx Performance Test	24	2	48	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
<i>New and Existing Sources - Monitoring</i> ^e								
Daily Calibration Drift Tests - NOx CEMS	0.3	330	99	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
C. Create Information (Included in 4B)								
D. Gather Existing Information (Included in 4E)								
E. Write Report								
<i>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources</i>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00

Notification of Initial Performance Test	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Report of Performance Tests	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Submit Quarterly Electronic Reports to Administrator of NOx Emission Rates data, Excess Emissions, Missing and Excluded Data, "F" factor, and other CEMS data.	24	4	48	0	0	0	0	\$0
<i>Existing Sources</i>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of Initial Performance Test	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Report of Initial Performance Test Results	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Submit Quarterly Electronic Reports to Administrator of NOx Emission Rates data, Excess Emissions, Missing and Excluded Data, "F" factor, and other CEMS data.	2	4	8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Subtotal for Reporting Requirements					1,265			\$151,879
5. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement								
B. Plan Activities								
C. Implement Activities								
D. Record Data	NA							
E. Time to Transmit or Disclose Information								

<i>Existing Sources</i>								
Data Collection	0.4	12	4.8	55	264	13.2	26.4	\$36,450.88
Records of Monthly Fuel Use	0.4	12	4.8	55	264	13.2	26.4	\$36,450.88
<i>New Sources</i>								
Data Collection	1.5	330	495	0	0	0	0	\$0
Records of Monthly Fuel Use	0.1	330	33	0	0	0	0	\$0
F. Time to Train Personnel	80	1	80	0	0	0	0	\$0
G. Time for Audits	NA							
Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements					607			\$72,902
Total Labor Burden and Cost (rounded) ^f					1,900			\$220,000
Total Capital and O&M Cost (rounded) ^f								\$0
Grand TOTAL (rounded) ^f								\$200,000

^a We have assumed that there are approximately 55 respondents operating boilers and that 10% of the existing facilities will have new construction/reconstruction.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$157.61 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$123.94 per hour for Technical labor, and \$62.51 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2021, “Table 2. Civilian Workers, by Occupational and Industry group.” The rates are from column 1, “Total Compensation.” The rates have been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

^c New boilers test for NO_x. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat initial performance test due to failure.

^d The rule requires existing boilers to conduct an initial compliance test within 90 days from the installation of the pollution control equipment used to comply with the NO_x emission limits. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat annual performance test due to failure.

^e Calibration drift checks on the air flow sensor on the NO_x CEMS are performed daily.

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

Table 10: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Basic Chemical Manufacturing, Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing, Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Manufacturing, Year 2

Burden Item	(A) Hours per Occurrence	(B) Occurrences/ Respondent/ Year	(C) Hours/ Respondent/ Year (A x B)	(D) Respondents/ Year ^a	(E) Technical Hours/Year (C x D)	(F) Managerial Hours/Year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical Hours/Year (E x 0.10)	(H) Cost/ Year ^b
1. APPLICATIONS	NA							
2. SURVEY AND STUDIES	NA							
3.ACQUISITION, INSTALLATION, AND UTILIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS	16	1	16	0	0	0	0	\$0
4. REPORT REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
B. Required Activities								
<i>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources - Testing^c</i>								
Initial NOx Performance Test (boiler)	24	2	48	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Repeat NOx Performance Test	24	2	48	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
<i>Existing Sources - Initial Testing^d</i>								
Initial NOx Performance Test (boiler)	24	2	48	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Repeat NOx Performance Test	24	2	48	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
<i>New and Existing Sources - Monitoring^e</i>								

Daily Calibration Drift Tests - NOx CEMS	0.3	330	99	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
C. Create Information (Included in 4B)								
D. Gather Existing Information (Included in 4E)								
E. Write Report								
<u>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources</u>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of Initial Performance Test	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Report of Performance Tests	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Submit Quarterly Electronic Reports to Administrator of NOx Emission Rates data, Excess Emissions, Missing and Excluded Data, "F" factor, and other CEMS data.	24	4	48	0	0	0	0	\$0
<u>Existing Sources</u>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Notification of Initial Performance Test	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Report of Initial Performance Test Results	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
Submit Quarterly Electronic Reports to Administrator of NOx Emission Rates data, Excess Emissions, Missing and Excluded Data, "F" factor, and other CEMS data.	2	4	8	0	0	0	0	\$0.00

Subtotal for Reporting Requirements					0			\$0
5. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement								
B. Plan Activities								
C. Implement Activities								
D. Record Data	NA							
E. Time to Transmit or Disclose Information								
<u>Existing Sources</u>								
Data Collection	0.4	12	4.8	55	264	13.2	26.4	\$36,450.88
Records of Monthly Fuel Use	0.4	12	4.8	55	264	13.2	26.4	\$36,450.88
<u>New Sources</u>								
Data Collection	1.5	330	495	0	0	0	0	\$0
Records of Monthly Fuel Use	0.1	330	33	0	0	0	0	\$0
F. Time to Train Personnel	80	1	80	0	0	0	0	\$0
G. Time for Audits	NA							
Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements					607			\$72,902
Total Labor Burden and Cost (rounded) ^f					600			\$70,000
Total Capital and O&M Cost (rounded) ^f								\$0
Grand TOTAL (rounded) ^f								\$100,000

^a We have assumed that there are approximately 55 respondents operating boilers and that 10% of the existing facilities will have new construction/reconstruction.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$157.61 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$123.94 per hour for Technical labor, and \$62.51 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2021, "Table 2. Civilian Workers, by Occupational and Industry group." The rates are from column 1, "Total Compensation." The rates have been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

^c New boilers test for NOx. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat initial performance test due to failure.

^d The rule requires existing boilers to conduct an initial compliance test within 90 days from the installation of the pollution control equipment used to comply with the NOx emission limits. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat annual performance test due to failure.

^e Calibration drift checks on the air flow sensor on the NOx CEMS are performed daily.

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

Table 11: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Basic Chemical Manufacturing, Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing, Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Manufacturing, Year 3

Burden Item	(A) Hours per Occurrence	(B) Occurrences/ Respondent/ Year	(C) Hours/ Respondent/ Year (A x B)	(D) Respondents/ Year ^a	(E) Technical Hours/Year (C x D)	(F) Managerial Hours/Year (E x 0.05)	(G) Clerical Hours/Year (E x 0.10)	(H) Cost/ Year ^b
1. APPLICATIONS	NA							
2. SURVEY AND STUDIES	NA							
3.ACQUISITION, INSTALLATION, AND UTILIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS	16	1	16	0	0	0	0	\$0
4. REPORT REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement	20	1	20	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
B. Required Activities								
<i>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources - Testing^c</i>								

Initial NOx Performance Test (boiler)	24	2	48	5.5	264	13.2	26.4	\$36,450.88
Repeat NOx Performance Test	24	2	48	0.275	13	0.66	1.32	\$1,822.54
<i>Existing Sources - Initial Testing</i> ^d								
Initial NOx Performance Test (boiler)	24	2	48	55	2,640	132	264	\$364,508.76
Repeat NOx Performance Test	24	2	48	2.75	132	6.6	13.2	\$18,225.44
<i>New and Existing Sources - Monitoring</i> ^e								
Daily Calibration Drift Tests - NOx CEMS	0.3	330	99	55	5,445	272.25	544.5	\$751,799.32
C. Create Information (Included in 4B)								
D. Gather Existing Information (Included in 4E)								
E. Write Report								
<u><i>New, Reconstructed, Modified Sources</i></u>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	5.5	11	0.55	1.1	\$1,518.79
Notification of Initial Performance Test	2	1	2	5.5	11	0.55	1.1	\$1,518.79
Report of Performance Tests submitted via CEDRI or analogous electronic reporting	2	1	2	4.95	9.9	0.495	0.99	\$1,366.91
Submit Written Request to Administrator documenting Initial Performance Test and an Alternative Monitoring Plan (Alternative to CEMS). ^f	10	1	10	0.55	5.5	0.275	0.55	\$759.39

Submit Quarterly Electronic Reports to of NOx Emission Rates data, Excess Emissions, Missing and Excluded Data, "F" factor, and other CEMS data.	24	4	48	4	192	9.6	19.2	\$26,510
<i>Existing Sources</i>								
Notification of Demonstration of CEMS	2	1	2	55	110	5.5	11	\$15,187.87
Notification of Initial Performance Test	2	1	2	55	110	5.5	11	\$15,187.87
Report of Initial Performance Test Results submitted via CEDRI or analogous electronic reporting	2	1	2	49.5	99	4.95	9.9	\$13,669.08
Submit Written Request to Administrator documenting Initial Performance Test and an Alternative Monitoring Plan (Alternative to CEMS). ^f	10	1	10	5.5	55	2.75	5.5	\$7,593.93
Submit Quarterly Electronic Reports via CEDRI or analogous electronic reporting to EPA of NOx Emission Rates data, Excess Emissions, Missing and Excluded Data, "F" factor, and other CEMS data.	2	4	8	55	440	22	44	\$60,751.46
Subtotal for Reporting Requirements					10,968			\$1,316,871
5. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirement								

B. Plan Activities								
C. Implement Activities								
D. Record Data	NA							
E. Time to Transmit or Disclose Information								
<i>Existing Sources</i>								
Data Collection	0.1	330	33	55	1,815	90.75	181.5	\$250,599.77
Records of Monthly Fuel Use, Average Hourly NOx emission rates, 30-day average NOx emission rates, Excess Emissions data, missed monitoring day data, "F" factor, and CEMS monitoring data.	0.1	330	33	55	1,815	90.75	181.5	\$250,599.77
<i>New Sources</i>								
Data Collection	1.5	330	495	0	0	0	0	\$0
Records of Monthly Fuel Use, Average Hourly NOx emission rates, 30-day average NOx emission rates, Excess Emissions data, missed monitoring day data, "F" factor, and CEMS monitoring data.	0.1	330	33	0	0	0	0	\$0
F. Time to Train Personnel	80	1	80	0	0	0	0	\$0
G. Time for Audits	NA							
Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements					4,175			\$501,200
Total Labor Burden and Cost (rounded) ^f					15,100			\$1,820,000
Total Capital and O&M Cost (rounded) ^f								\$8,910,000

Grand TOTAL (rounded) ^f										\$10,700,000
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- ^a We have assumed that there are approximately 55 respondents operating boilers and that 10% of the existing facilities will have new construction/reconstruction.
- ^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$157.61 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$123.94 per hour for Technical labor, and \$62.51 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2021, “Table 2. Civilian Workers, by Occupational and Industry group.” The rates are from column 1, “Total Compensation.” The rates have been increased by 110% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.
- ^c New boilers test for NOx. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat initial performance test due to failure.
- ^d The rule requires existing boilers to conduct an initial compliance test within 90 days from the installation of the pollution control equipment used to comply with the NOx emission limits. We have assumed that 5 percent of respondents would repeat annual performance test due to failure.
- ^e Calibration drift checks on the air flow sensor on the NOx CEMS are performed daily.
- ^f 10 percent of respondents are assumed to submit a written request to Administrator for an alternative monitoring procedure (instead of use of CEMS).
- ^g Totals have been rounded to 3 significant figures. Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.