

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Information Collection Request

Title: Review of the NESHAP for Epoxy Resin and Non-Nylon Polyamide Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart W) (Final Rule)

OMB Control Number: 2060-0290

EPA ICR Number: 1681.12

Abstract: The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Epoxy Resin and Non-Nylon Polyamide Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart W) were proposed on: May 16, 1994; promulgated on March 8, 1995; and revised on April 20, 2006. The final rule was reviewed under Section 112(d)(6) risk and technology review provisions of the Clean Air Act during 2008; however, the final rule of December 16, 2008 (73 FR 76220) did not result in additional revisions. These regulations apply to either existing facilities and new facilities producing basic liquid epoxy resin (BLR) and epichlorohydrin-modified non-nylon polyamide resins, also known as wet strength resins (WSR). The source subject to this provision emits the hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) epichlorohydrin, and in lesser amounts, hydrochloric acid and methanol. New facilities include those that either commenced construction or reconstruction after the date of proposal. The EPA is finalizing amendments to P&R II to add requirements pertaining to: heat exchange systems, PRDs, dioxins and furans emissions from process vents, and maintenance vents. In addition, the EPA is finalizing amendments to P&R II that revise provisions pertaining to emissions during periods of SSM, add requirements for electronic reporting of periodic reports and performance test results, and make other minor clarifications and corrections. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart W. This information collection request documents the recordkeeping and reporting requirements and burden imposed only by these final amendments. The burden from the existing rule requirements is accounted for in EPA ICR number 1681.10.

In general, all NESHAP standards require initial notifications, performance tests, and periodic reports by the owners/operators of the affected facilities. They are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports, and records are essential in determining compliance, and are required of all affected facilities subject to NESHAP.

Any owner/operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file of these measurements and retain the file for at least five years following the date of such measurements, maintenance reports, and records. All reports required to be submitted electronically are submitted through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX), using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI), where the delegated state or local authority can review them. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the EPA regional office can review them. All other reports are sent to the delegated state or local authority. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to

the EPA regional offices. The use of the term "Designated Administrator" throughout this document refers to the U.S. EPA or a delegated authority such as a state agency. The term "Administrator" alone refers to the U.S. EPA Administrator.

There are approximately five facilities, which are owned and operated by the epoxy resin and non-nylon polyamide industry. None of the five facilities in the United States are owned by state, local, tribal or the Federal government. They are all owned and operated by privately-owned, for-profit businesses. We assume that they will all respond.

Based on our consultations with industry representatives, there is an average of one affected facility at each plant site and each plant site has only one respondent (i.e., the owner/operator of the plant site).

Over the next three years, approximately five respondents per year will be subject to the standard, and no additional respondents per year will become subject to the standard.

The active (previous) ICR had the following Terms of Clearance (TOC):

“In accordance with 5 CFR 1320, the information collection is approved for three years. As terms of clearance, upon renewal of this collection, EPA is required to include the following in its supporting statement for this and other NESHAP ICRs: (1) a description of the regulatory text applicable to the ICR including submission specifications; (2) a clear description of the data elements being collected under the ICR; (3) screen shots of the electronic portal where the reporting requirements are submitted to EPA (with the control number and burden statement); (4) a detailed discussion of how information is submitted and the extent to which electronic reporting is available; (5) evidence of consultation with respondents (by actively reaching out to stakeholders as permitted by the PRA) to ensure the supporting statement's accuracy on availability of data, frequency of collection, clarity of instructions, accuracy of burden estimate, relevance of data elements, and similar PRA matters; and (6) discussion of how EPA addressed substantive concerns raised by respondents and other stakeholders during consultation and in response to comments received on FR notices. In addition, please convert the supporting statement to the standard 18 question SS-A format upon renewal.”

This ICR addresses the incremental burden associated with the requirements of the final rule. The Terms of Clearance apply to the current information collection and will be addressed in the next ICR renewal.

Supporting Statement A

1. NEED AND AUTHORITY FOR THE COLLECTION

Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection.

The EPA is charged under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, to establish standards of performance for each category or subcategory of major sources and area sources of hazardous air pollutants. These standards are applicable to new or existing sources of hazardous air pollutants and shall require the maximum degree of emission reduction. In addition, section 114(a) states that the Administrator may require any owner/operator subject to any requirement of this Act to:

(A) Establish and maintain such records; (B) make such reports; (C) install, use, and maintain such monitoring equipment, and use such audit procedures, or methods; (D) sample such emissions (in accordance with such procedures or methods, at such locations, at such intervals, during such periods, and in such manner as the Administrator shall prescribe); (E) keep records on control equipment parameters, production variables or other indirect data when direct monitoring of emissions is impractical; (F) submit compliance certifications in accordance with Section 114(a)(3); and (G) provide such other information as the Administrator may reasonably require.]

In the Administrator's judgment, epichlorohydrin, methanol, and hydrochloric acid emissions from epoxy resin and non-nylon polyamide resin production cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, the NESHAP were promulgated for this source category at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart W.

2. PRACTICAL UTILITY/USERS OF THE DATA

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

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

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

Additionally, the EPA is requiring electronic reporting for certain notifications or reports. The EPA is requiring that owners or operators of affected sources will submit electronic copies of initial notifications required in 40 CFR 63.9(b) and notifications of changes in information required in 40 CFR 63.9(j). Additionally, EPA is requiring that owners or operators of affected sources would submit electronic copies of performance test reports and the reports required in 40 CFR 63.528 through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX), using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). For the reports required in 40 CFR 63.528, the EPA will develop a template for the reporting

form in CEDRI specifically for 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart W. For the notifications required in 40 CFR 63.9(b) and 63.9(j), owners and operators would be required to upload a PDF of the required notifications.

CEDRI includes the Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) software, which is used by facilities to generate electronic reports of performance tests. EPA is also requiring that 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart W performance test reports be submitted through the EPA's ERT.

3. USE OF TECHNOLOGY

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

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.

Respondents are required to use the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) to develop performance test reports and submit them through the EPA's Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI), which can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>). The ERT is an application rather than a form, and the requirement to use the ERT is applicable to numerous subparts. The splash screen of the ERT contains a link to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) requirements, such as the OMB Control Number, expiration date, and burden estimate for this and other subparts. Respondents will be required to submit electronic copies of notifications and certain reports through EPA's CEDRI. The notification is an upload of their currently required notification in portable document format (PDF) file. The quarterly and semiannual reports are to be created using Form Number 5900-702, the electronic template included with this Supporting Statement. The template is an Excel spreadsheet which can be partially completed and saved for subsequent quarterly and semiannual reports to limit some of the repetitive data entry. It reflects the reporting elements required by the rule and does not impose additional reporting elements. The OMB Control Number is displayed on the Welcome page of the template, with a link to an online repository that contains the PRA requirements. For purposes of this ICR, it is assumed that there will be no additional burden associated with the requirement for respondents to submit the notifications and reports electronically. The supplemental files to this ICR renewal contain screenshots showing the CDX homepage for CEDRI login, the CEDRI PRA screen, the CEDRI interface for managing reports for various subparts, and the landing page of the ERT that shows the link to PRA information.

Electronic copies of records may also be maintained in order to satisfy federal recordkeeping requirements. For additional information on the Paperwork Reduction Act requirements for CEDRI and ERT for this rule, see: <https://www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-air-emissions/paperwork-reduction-act-pra-cedri-and-ert>.

4. EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY DUPLICATION

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

For reports required to be submitted electronically, the information is sent through the EPA's CDX, using CEDRI, where the appropriate EPA regional office can review it, as well as state and local agencies that have been delegated authority. If a state or local agency has adopted under its own authority its own standards for reporting or data collection, adherence to those non-Federal requirements does not constitute duplication.

For all other reports, 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 standards to implement the Federal standards, a copy of the report submitted to the state or local agency can be sent to the Administrator in lieu of the report required by the Federal standards. Therefore, duplication does not exist.

5. MINIMIZING BURDEN ON SMALL BUSINESSES AND SMALL ENTITIES

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

There are no small entities (i.e., small businesses) affected by this regulation. However, the impact on small entities (i.e., small businesses) was taken into consideration during the development of the regulation. Due to technical considerations involving the process operations and the types of control equipment employed, the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are the same for both small and large entities. The Agency considers these to be the minimum requirements needed to ensure compliance and, therefore, cannot reduce them further for small entities. To the extent that larger businesses can use economies of scale to reduce their burden, the overall burden will be reduced.

6. CONSEQUENCES OF LESS FREQUENT COLLECTION

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

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

7. GENERAL GUIDELINES

Explain any special circumstances that require the collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with OMB guidelines.

Except in the following circumstances, these reporting or recordkeeping requirements do not violate any of the regulations promulgated by OMB under 5 CFR Part 1320, Section 1320.5.

These standards require the respondents to maintain all records, including reports and notifications for at least five years. This is consistent with the General Provisions as applied to the standards. EPA believes that the five-year records retention requirement is consistent with the Part 70 permit program and the five-year statute of limitations on which the permit program is based. The retention of records

for five years allows EPA to establish the compliance history of a source, any pattern of non-compliance and to determine the appropriate level of enforcement action. EPA has found that the most flagrant violators have violations extending beyond five years. In addition, EPA would be prevented from pursuing the violators due to the destruction or nonexistence of essential records.

8. PUBLIC COMMENT AND CONSULTATIONS

8a. Public Comment

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

A public notice and solicitation of public comment on this collection was provided in the *Federal Register* notice of the proposed rulemaking published on 04/25/23 (88 FR 25080). No substantive comments were received on the proposed information collection provisions.

8b. Consultations

Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the Agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported. Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every 3 years - even if the collection of information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

EPA consulted with a wide range of stakeholders as part of the rule development process.

9. PAYMENTS OR GIFTS TO RESPONDENTS

Explain any decisions to provide payments or gifts to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

There are no payments or gifts associated with this information collection request.

10. ASSURANCE OF CONFIDENTIALITY

Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or Agency policy. If the collection requires a systems of records notice (SORN) or privacy impact assessment (PIA), those should be cited and described here.

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

11. JUSTIFICATION FOR SENSITIVE QUESTIONS

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

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

12. RESPONDENT BURDEN HOURS & LABOR COSTS

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

- *Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Generally, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.*
 - *If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form and the aggregate the hour burdens.*
 - *Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories. The cost of contracting out or paying outside parties for information collection activities should not be included here. Instead, this cost should be included as O&M costs under non-labor costs covered under question 13.*
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12a. Respondents/NAICS Codes

The source categories that are the subject of this final rulemaking include the SOCM I source category. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code for SOCM I facilities begins with 325, for P&R I is 325212, and for P&R II is 325211. The list of NAICS codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding the entities that this final action is likely to affect.

12b. Information Requested

In this ICR, all the data that are recorded or reported is required by the NESHAP for Epoxy Resin and Non-Nylon Polyamide Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart W).

A source must make the following reports:

Notifications	
Notification and application of construction or reconstruction	§63.5(d)
Notification of actual startup	§63.6
Notification of performance test	§63.7(b), §63.9(e)
Notification of compliance status	§63.9(h)
Physical or operational changes	§63.528(a)(3), §63.5(b)(6)
Waiver applications	§63.7(h)

Notifications	
Values of monitored parameters when average values are outside approved ranges	§63.528(a)(1), §63.10(e)
Initial notification and notification of changes in information (reclassification to area source status or to revert to major source status) (electronic submission)	§63.9(b), §63.9(j)

Reports	
Periodic startup, shutdown, malfunction (SSM) reports (Will not apply three years after publication of final rule in the Federal Register)	§63.10(d)(5)(i)
Immediate SSM reports where an action taken is not consistent with the procedures specified in the SSM plan (Will not apply three years after publication of final rule in the Federal Register)	§63.10(d)(5)(ii)
Monitoring exceedances and excess emissions (electronic submission)	§63.528(a), §63.10(d), §63.10(e)
No excess emissions (electronic submission)	§63.528, §63.10(e) (3)
Continuous monitoring system (CMS) performance and summary report (electronic submission)	§63.528, §63.10(e) (3), §63.9(g)
Performance test reports (electronic submission)	§63.10(d)(2), §63.528(d)
Duration of periods when monitoring data is not collected for each excursion caused by insufficient monitoring data	§§63.528(a)(2) and (4), §63.10(e)
Pressure relief device release to atmosphere	§63.528(a)(5)

A source must keep the following records:

Recordkeeping	
Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, excursions, and periods where the continuous monitoring system is inoperative. (Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan will not apply three years after publication of final rule in the Federal Register)	§63.527, §63.528, §63.6, §63.10(b)(2)
Emission tests results, engineering assessments, and other data needed to determine emissions	§63.524, §63.526, §63.527 and §63.10(b)(2)
All reports and notifications	§63.10(b)
Record of applicability	§63.10(b)(3)
Records for sources with continuous monitoring systems	§63.527(b), §63.10(c)
Records are required to be retained for 5 years	§63.10(b)(1)
Records of process changes which change the status of de minimis emission point	§63.527(c), §63.10(e)
Equipment leaks – monitoring, equipment modification and repair records	§63.527(d)
Records for pressure relief devices	§63.527(f)
Records for maintenance vent releases	§63.527(g)

12c. Respondent Activities

Upon promulgation of the amendments, respondents will have up to three years to comply with the reporting and recordkeeping requirements associated with these amendments. Most facilities are expected to use the full three years to comply with the general requirements, but it was assumed that one-third of the facilities would begin complying in year 2 and the remaining facilities in year 3. It is anticipated facilities will read the rule in year 1. The specific frequency for each information collection activity within this request is shown Attachment 1 in Tables 1 through 3: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – Review of the NESHAP for Epoxy Resin and Non-Nylon Polyamide Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart W) (Final Rule).

Respondent Activities
Familiarization with the regulatory requirements.
Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate CMS for flow rate, temperature, and concentration at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

Respondent Activities
Perform initial performance test, Reference Method 1 or 1A; 2, 2A, 2C or 2D; 3B; 4; 25A or 18 and 25A test and repeat performance tests i necessary.
Write the notifications and reports listed above.
Enter information required to be recorded above.
Submit the required reports developing, acquiring, installing, and utilizing technology and systems for collecting, validating, and verifying information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for processing and maintaining information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for disclosing and providing information.
Train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information.
Transmit, or otherwise disclose the information.

12d. Respondent Burden Hours and Labor Costs

Tables 1 through 3 document the computation of individual burdens for the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry for the subpart included in this ICR. The individual burdens are expressed under standardized headings believed to be consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. Where appropriate, specific tasks and major assumptions have been identified. Responses to this information collection are mandatory.

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

The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated to be 202 hours (Average Labor Hours from Table 4 in Attachment 1 of this document). These hours are based on Agency studies and background documents from the development of the regulation, Agency knowledge and experience with the NESHAP program, the previously approved ICR, and any comments received.

This ICR uses the following labor rates:

Managerial	\$161.95 (\$77.12 + 110%)
Technical	\$104.96 (\$49.98 + 110%)
Clerical	\$46.91 (\$22.34 + 110%)

These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2022, National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates for NAICS 325000 - Chemical Manufacturing. These rates have been adjusted using a Fringe Benefit Loading Rate of 1.5 and an Overhead and Profit Rate of 1.4 (Mean Hourly Rate * Fringe Benefit Loading Rate * Overhead and Profit Rate = Loaded Rate) to account for varying industry wage rates and the additional overhead business costs of employing workers beyond their wages and benefits, including business expenses associated with hiring, training, and equipping their employees.

Based on our research for this ICR, on average over the next three years, approximately five existing respondents will be subject to the standard. It is estimated that no additional respondents per year will become subject. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below, is five per year.

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

Number of Respondents					
	Respondents That Submit Reports		Respondents That Do Not Submit Any Reports		
Year	(A) Number of New Respondents ¹	(B) Number of Existing Respondents	(C) Number of Existing Respondents that keep records but do not submit reports	(D) Number of Existing Respondents That Are Also New Respondents	(E) Number of Respondents (E=A+B+C-D)
1	0	5	0	0	5
2	0	5	0	0	5
3	0	5	0	0	5
Average	0	5	0	0	5

¹ New respondents include sources with constructed, reconstructed and modified affected facilities.

Column D is subtracted to avoid double-counting respondents. As shown above, the average Number of Respondents over the three-year period of this ICR is five.

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

Total Annual Responses				
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Information Collection Activity	Number of Respondents ¹	Number of Responses	Number of Existing Respondents That Keep Records But Do Not Submit Reports	Total Annual Responses $E=(B \times C)+D$
Notification of physical and operational changes	0	1	0	0
Report of monitoring exceedances and periods of noncompliance	0	4	0	0
Report of no excess emissions	0	4	0	0
Waiver application	0	1	0	0
SSM report	0	2	0	0
Immediate report of inconsistent procedures	0	1	0	0
CMS summary report	0	1	0	0
Notification of initial performance test	1.67	1	0	1.67
Report of initial test	1.67	1	0	1.67
Compliance status information report	1.67	1	0	1.67
			Total	5

¹We have assumed there are five existing respondents that will submit the notifications and reports associated with the incremental burden of the final amendments listed above, or an overall average of 1.67 respondents per year.

The number of Total Annual Responses is five.

The average annual labor costs are \$20,700. Details regarding these estimates may be found in Attachment 1 in Tables 1 through 4.

The average annual labor hours are 202 at a cost of \$20,700 per year. Details regarding these estimates may be found in Tables 1 through 4.

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 40 hours per response.

13. RESPONDENT CAPITAL AND O&M COSTS

Provide an estimate for the total annual cost burden to respondents or record keepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden already reflected on the burden worksheet).

The cost estimate should be split into two components: (a) a total capital and start-up cost component (annualized over its expected useful life) and (b) a total operation and maintenance and purchase of services component. The estimates should consider costs associated with generating, maintaining, and disclosing or providing the information. Include descriptions of methods used to estimate major cost factors including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, the discount rate(s), and the period over which costs will be incurred. Capital and start-up costs include, among other items, preparations for collecting information such as purchasing computers and software; monitoring, sampling, drilling, and testing equipment; and record storage facilities. If cost estimates are expected to vary widely, agencies should present ranges of cost burdens and explain the reasons for the variance. The cost of purchasing or contracting out information collections services should be a part of this cost burden estimate.

Generally, estimates should not include purchases of equipment or services, or portions thereof, made: (1) prior to October 1, 1995, (2) to achieve regulatory compliance with requirements not associated with the information collection, (3) for reasons other than to provide information or keep records for the government, or (4) as part of customary and usual business or private practices.

The type of industry costs associated with the information collection activities in the subject standard(s) are both labor costs which are addressed elsewhere in this ICR and the costs associated with continuous monitoring. The capital/startup costs are one-time costs when a facility becomes subject to the regulation. The annual operation and maintenance costs are the ongoing costs to maintain the monitor(s) and other costs such as photocopying and postage.

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

Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs						
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
Continuous Monitoring Device	Capital/Startup Cost for One Respondent	Number of New Respondents	Total Capital/Startup Cost, (B X C)	Annual O&M Costs for One Respondent	Number of Respondents with O&M	Total Annual O&M, (E X F)
Continuous Monitoring System ^{a, b}	\$4,544	0	\$0	\$5,453	0	\$0
PRD Requirements	\$26,545	5	\$132,724	\$6,762	5	\$33,809
Maintenance Vent Requirements	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$455	5	\$2,277
Control Device and testing to meet D/F Limit	\$560,000	5	\$2,800,000	\$325,000	5	\$1,625,000
Heat Exchange Systems	\$3,720	5	\$18,600	\$1,102	5	\$5,510
Total ^c			\$2,950,000			\$1,670,000

^aThe continuous monitoring system is not included in the incremental burden imposed by the final amendments to 40 CFR 63, Subpart W.

^b Capital/startup costs and O&M costs have been updated from 1998 dollars to 2021 dollars using the CEPCI CE Index.

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

The total capital/startup costs for this ICR are \$2,950,000. This is the total of column D in the above table.

The total operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for this ICR are \$1,670,000. This is the total of column G.

The average annual cost for capital/startup and operation and maintenance costs to industry over the next three years of the ICR is estimated to be \$2,653,333 per year. These are recordkeeping costs.

The detailed bottom line burden hours and cost calculations for the respondents and the Agency are shown in Tables 1 through 4 and 5 through 8 at the end of this document, respectively, and summarized below.

14. AGENCY COSTS

Provide estimates of annualized costs to the Federal government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing, and support staff), and any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information.

14a. Agency Activities

EPA conducts the following activities in connection with the acquisition, analysis, storage, and distribution of the required information.
Review notifications and reports, including performance test reports, and excess emissions reports, required to be submitted by industry.
Audit facility records.
Input, analyze, and maintain data in the Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) and ICIS.

Following notification of startup, the reviewing authority could inspect the source to determine whether the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated. Performance test reports are used by the Agency to discern a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard and note the operating conditions under which compliance was achieved. Data and records maintained by the respondents are tabulated and published for use in compliance and enforcement programs. The semiannual reports are used for problem identification, as a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations.

Information contained in the reports is reported by state and local governments in the ICIS Air database, which is operated and maintained by EPA's Office of Compliance. EPA uses ICIS for tracking air pollution compliance and enforcement by local and state regulatory agencies, EPA regional offices and EPA headquarters. EPA and its delegated Authorities can edit, store, retrieve and analyze the data.

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

14b. Agency Labor Cost

The only costs to the Agency are those costs associated with analysis of the reported information. EPA's overall compliance and enforcement program includes activities such as the examination of records maintained by the respondents, periodic inspection of sources of emissions, and the publication and distribution of collected information.

The average annual Agency burden and cost over next three years is estimated to be 23 labor hours at a cost of \$1,470. See Tables 5 through 8 of Attachment 1.

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

Managerial	\$87.74 (GS-13, Step 5, \$54.84 + 60%)
Technical	\$65.41 (GS-12, Step 1, \$40.69 + 60%)
Clerical	\$35.23 (GS-6, Step 3, \$22.02 + 60%)

These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2023 General Schedule, which excludes locality rates of pay. The rates have been increased by 60 percent to account for the benefit packages available to government employees. Details upon which this estimate is based appear in Tables 5 through 8 of Attachment 1.

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.

14c. Agency Non-Labor Costs

There are no anticipated non-labor costs for the Agency.

15) REASONS FOR CHANGE IN BURDEN

Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in the burden or capital/O&M cost estimates.

There is no change in burden from the proposed rulemaking ICR. The overall cost associated with reporting and recordkeeping burden increased due to the use of updated labor rates.

16) PUBLICATION OF DATA

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

Following notification of startup, the reviewing authority could inspect the source to determine whether the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated. Performance test reports are used by the Agency to discern a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard and note the operating conditions under which compliance was achieved. Data and records maintained by the respondents are tabulated and published for use in compliance and enforcement programs. The semiannual reports are used for problem identification, as a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations.

Information contained in the reports is reported by state and local governments in the ICIS Air database, which is operated and maintained by EPA's Office of Compliance. EPA uses ICIS for tracking air pollution

compliance and enforcement by local and state regulatory agencies, EPA regional offices and EPA headquarters. EPA and its delegated Authorities can edit, store, retrieve and analyze the data.

17) DISPLAY OF EXPIRATION DATE

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

The Agency plans to display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection on all instruments.

18) CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Explain each exception to the topics of the certification statement identified in "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions."

This information collection complies with all provisions of the Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions.

Attachment 1

Refer to the Excel workbook that corresponds to this Supporting Statement.

Appendix A - Draft Electronic Reporting Template
(see Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2022-0730)

