

The Shipyards Employment Standard (29 CFR part 1915, subparts G and K)
OMB Control Number 1218-0220
Expiration Date: September 30, 2024

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR
THE INFORMATION COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS IN
THE SHIPYARD EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS (29 CFR part 1915, subparts G and K)¹
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (OMB)
CONTROL NUMBER 1218-0220 (August 2024)**

The agency is requesting the extension of a currently approved data collection.

A. JUSTIFICATION

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

The main objective of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (i.e., “the Act”) is to “assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources” (29 U.S.C. 651). To achieve this objective, the Act authorizes “the development and promulgation of occupational safety and health standards” (29 U.S.C. 651).

With regard to recordkeeping, the Act specifies that “[e]ach employer shall make, keep and preserve, and make available to the Secretary . . . such records . . . as the Secretary . . . may prescribe by regulation as necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of this Act . . .” (29 U.S.C. 657). The Act states further that “[t]he Secretary . . . shall . . . prescribe such rules and regulations as [he/she] may deem necessary to carry out [his/her] responsibilities under this Act, including rules and regulations dealing with the inspection of an employer’s establishment” (29 U.S.C. 657).

Under the authority granted by the Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (i.e., “OSHA” or “the agency”) published standards for the shipyard employment industry regulating manila rope and manila rope slings (29 CFR 1915.112(a)(1)), wire rope and wire rope slings (29 CFR 1915.112(b)(1)), chain and chain slings (29 CFR 1915.112(c)(1)), hooks and shackles (29 CFR 1915.113(b)(1)) and portable air receivers and other unfired pressure vessels (29 CFR 1915.172(d)) in shipyards (i.e., “the Standards”). The paperwork provisions of the Standards specify requirements for developing and maintaining records of tests. Items 2 and 12 below describe in detail the specific information collection requirements of the Standards.

¹The purpose of this Supporting Statement is to analyze and describe the burden hours and costs associated with provisions of this Standard that contain paperwork requirements; this Supporting Statement does not provide information or guidance on how to comply with, or how to enforce, these provisions.

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

The following sections describe who and how they use it. These requirements aim to reduce employees' risk of death or serious injury by ensuring that equipment has been tested and is in safe operating condition.

§1915.112 Ropes, chains, and slings:

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Manila rope and manila-rope slings (paragraph (a)(1)). The employer must ensure that manila rope and manila-rope slings have permanently affixed and legible identification markings as prescribed by the manufacturer that indicate the recommended safe working load for the type(s) of hitch(es) used, the angle upon which it is based, and the number of legs if more than one.

Wire rope and wire-rope slings (paragraph (b)(1)). The employer must ensure that wire rope and wire-rope slings have permanently affixed and legible identification markings as prescribed by the manufacturer that indicate the recommended safe working load for the type(s) of hitch(es) used, the angle upon which it is based, and the number of legs if more than one.

Chain and chain slings (paragraph (c)(1)). The employer must ensure that chain and chain slings have permanently affixed and legible identification markings as prescribed by the manufacturer that indicate the recommended safe working load for the type(s) of hitch(es) used, the angle upon which it is based, and the number of legs if more than one.

Chain and chain slings (paragraph 1915.112(c)(2)) – the employer shall visually inspect all sling chains, including end fastenings, before being used on the job, as well as every 3 months. The inspection shall include inspection for wear, defective welds, deformation and increase in length or stretch. Each chain shall bear an indication of the month in which it was thoroughly inspected.

§1915.113 Shackles and hooks:

Shackles (paragraph (a)(1)). The employer must ensure that shackles have permanently affixed and legible identification markings as prescribed by the manufacturer that indicate the recommended safe working load.

Test Records for Hooks (paragraph (b)(1)). This paragraph requires that the manufacturer's recommendations be followed in determining the safe working loads of the various sizes and

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types of hooks. If the manufacturer's recommendations are not available, the hook must be tested to twice the intended safe working load before it is initially put into use. The employer must maintain and keep readily available a certification record which includes the date of such test, the signature of the person who performed the test, and the identifier for the hook which was tested.

The records are used to ensure that equipment has been properly tested. The records also provide the most efficient means for the compliance officers to determine that an employer complies with the Standard.

§1915.114 Chain falls and pull-lifts:

This section applies to ship repairing, shipbuilding and shipbreaking, requiring in paragraph (a) that chain falls and pull-lifts have their capacity clearly marked, which must not be exceeded.

The employer must ensure that the chain falls and pull-lifts are properly marked by the manufacturer and the markings are clear. It is usual and customary practice for employers to make sure that these markings are on the equipment. And, therefore, the burden for this collection of information requirement is zero.

§1915.115 Hoisting and Hauling Equipment:

Paragraph (c) of this section applies to mobile crawler or truck cranes used on vessels. Mobile crawler cranes and truck cranes must have the following conspicuously posted near their controls for the operator to see:

- Maximum manufacturer's rated safe working loads for the various working radii of the boom; and
- Maximum and minimum radii at which the boom may be safely used with and without outriggers.

§1915.131 General precautions.

This section applies to ship repairing, shipbuilding and shipbreaking, requiring in paragraph (g) that headers, manifolds and widely spaced hose connections on compressed air lines are labeled with the word "air" in letters at least 1-inch high. Lettering must be painted either on the manifolds or separate hose connections, or on signs permanently attached to the manifolds or connections. Grouped air connections may be marked in one location.

The employer must ensure that the headers, manifolds and widely spaced hose connections on compressed air lines are properly marked by the manufacturer and the markings are clear. It is

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usual and customary practice for employers to make sure that these markings are on the equipment. And, therefore, the burden for this collection of information requirement is zero.

§1915.172 Portable air receivers and other unfired pressure vessels.

Examination and Test Records for Unfired Pressure Vessels (paragraph (d)). This paragraph requires that portable, unfired pressure vessels not built to the requirements of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Rules for Construction of Unfired Pressure Vessels, 1963 be examined quarterly by a competent person and subjected to a yearly hydrostatic pressure test. A certification record of such examinations and tests shall be maintained.

The records are used to ensure that equipment has been properly tested. The records also provide the most efficient means for OSHA compliance officers to determine that an employer is complying with the Standard. OSHA does not believe that there are any unfired pressure vessels not built to the requirements of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Rules for Construction of Unfired Pressure Vessels, 1963 currently in use. However, for purposes of completing this ICR, the agency is calculating burden hours and costs for this provision.

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

Employers may use automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological information-collection techniques, or other forms of information technology (e.g., electronic submission of responses) when establishing and maintaining the required records. The agency wrote the paperwork requirements of the Standard in performance-oriented language (i.e., in terms of what data to collect, not how to record the data).

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

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

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

The information collection requirements specified by the Standards do not significantly impact a substantial number of small entities.

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

The agency believes that the information collection frequencies required by the Standards are the minimum frequencies necessary to effectively regulate equipment, and, thereby, fulfill its mandate “to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources” as specified in the Act at 29 U.S.C. 651. Accordingly, if employers do not perform the required information collections, or delay in providing this information, employees may inadvertently use equipment that is unsafe to use, thus, increasing their risk of death and serious injury.

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

- **Requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;**
- **Requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;**
- **Requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document;**
- **Requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years;**
- **In connection with a statistical survey that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study;**
- **Requiring the use of statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;**
- **That includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that**

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are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or

· Requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secret, or other confidential information unless the agency can prove that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentially to the extent permitted by law.

No special circumstances exist that require employers to collect information using the procedures specified by this item. The requirements are within the guidelines set forth in 5 CFR 1320.5.

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

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

Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every 3 years -- even if the collection-of-information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), OSHA published a 60-Day notice in the Federal Register on June 18, 2024 (89 FR 51551) soliciting comments on its proposal to extend the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) approval of the information collection requirements specified in the Shipyards Employment under Docket Number OSHA-2011-0190. This notice was part of a preclearance consultation program that provides interested parties the opportunity to comment on OSHA's request for an extension by OMB of a previous approval of the information collection requirements found in the above Standard. The agency did not receive any public comments received in response to this notice.

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

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The agency will not provide payments or gifts to the respondents.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

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

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the 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.

None of the provisions in the Standards require sensitive information.

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

Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Unless directed to do so, agencies should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample (fewer than 10) of potential respondents is desirable. If the hour burden on respondents is expected to vary widely because of differences in activity, size, or complexity, show the range of estimated hour burden, and explain the reasons for the variance. Generally, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.

If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form.

Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories. The cost of contracting out or paying outside parties for information collection activities should not be included here. Instead, this cost should be included in Item 13.

Respondent -Hour and Cost Burden Determinations

The number of affected establishments and employees in shipyards, commercial fishing, fish processing, and tug and towing services are listed in Table A, *Affected Establishments and Employees in Shipyards, Commercial Fishing, Fish Processing, and Tug & Towing Services*.

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The industrial profiles are based on the Final Economic Analysis of 29 CFR part 1915, subpart F, which was prepared originally by OSHA’s Office of Regulatory Analysis. OSHA updated the profiles using the 2020 County Business Patterns Data from the US Census Bureau. The agency estimates there are 4,674 establishments affected and 150,158 employees affected by this ICR.

Table A – Affected Establishments and Employees in Shipyards, Commercial Fishing, Fish Processing, and Tug & Towing Services

Industry Code (NAICS)	Industry Name	Class Size	Affected Establishments	Affected Employees
336611	Shipyards (Ship Building and Repairing)			
			515	99,397
11411	Commercial Fishing (Fishing)			
			2,559	5,291
31171	Fish Processing (Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging)			
			554	30,467
488330	Tug & Towing Services (Navigational Services to Shipping)			
			1,046	15,003
Totals			4,674	150,158

Source: 2020 County Business Patterns, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Wage Rates

The wage rates below, which include fringe benefits of 29.6² from the Wednesday, March 13, 2024, News Release, *Employer Costs for Employee Compensation – December 2023*, are based on data from the *Occupational Employment Statistics, National Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2023*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor website. The methodology was provided by the Office of Regulatory Analysis.³

²Employer Costs for Employee Compensation – December 20
https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03132024.pdf.

³ Based on the FEA discussion, as well as recent ICR’s, the methodology for calculating wage rates has been updated to use BLS data instead. The ICR lists out shipyards, water transportation, fish processing, commercial fishing, shipbuilding and repair shipyard workers, and secretary/ administrative staff. While these job classifications do not align with OES profiles, close approximations of the occupational data have been used. This same methodology was carried forward throughout where possible. For the occupation groups, employment was multiplied with the wage and an overall average was calculated. From there, the loaded wage rate was calculated

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TABLE B – WAGE HOUR ESTIMATES					
	Occupational Title	SOC Code	Mean Hourly Wage Rate (A)	Fringe Benefits (B)	Loaded Hourly Wage Rate (C) = (A)/1-(B)
Shipyards					
Supervisors	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	51-1011	\$34.48	0.296	\$48.98
Authorized Employees	Electrician Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters Electrical and Electronic Equipment Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers Machinist Boilermaker	47-2111 47-2150 49-2000 51-4041 47-2011	\$32.60 \$32.08 \$29.85 \$26.25 \$35.50 Average wage = \$31.26	0.296	\$44.40
Affected Employees	Construction Trades Workers Maintenance and Repair Workers, General Miscellaneous Production Workers	47-2000 49-9071 51-9190	\$28.53 \$23.87 \$20.36 Average wage = \$24.25	0.296	\$34.44
Shipyard Worker	Maintenance and Repair	49-9071	\$23.17	0.296	\$32.91

using the updated OES and ECEC data. In instances where the employment estimate was not published, a straight average was calculated. Occupation groupings were pulled from the original Subpart F cost spreadsheet.

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TABLE B – WAGE HOUR ESTIMATES					
	Occupational Title	SOC Code	Mean Hourly Wage Rate (A)	Fringe Benefits (B)	Loaded Hourly Wage Rate (C) = (A)/1-(B)
	workers, general				
Secretary	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	43-6014	\$21.87	0.296	\$31.07
Commercial Fishing					
Supervisors	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	45-1011	\$29.23	0.296	\$41.52
Authorized Employees	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	45-0000 (3011)	\$19.22	0.296	\$27.30
Affected Employees	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	45-0000 (3011)	\$19.22	0.296	\$27.30
Secretary	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	43-6014	\$21.87	0.296	\$31.07
Fish Processing					
Supervisors	First-Line	51-1011	\$34.48	0.296	\$48.98

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TABLE B – WAGE HOUR ESTIMATES					
	Occupational Title	SOC Code	Mean Hourly Wage Rate (A)	Fringe Benefits (B)	Loaded Hourly Wage Rate (C) = (A)/1-(B)
	Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers				
Authorized Employees	Electricians Plant and System Operators	47-2111 51-8000	\$32.60 \$35.00 Average wage = \$33.80	0.296	\$48.01
Affected Employees	Construction Trades Workers Electrical and Electronic Equipment Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers Miscellaneous Production Workers	47-2000 49-2000 51-9190	\$28.53 \$29.85 \$20.36 Average wage = \$26.25	0.296	\$37.29
Secretary	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	43-6014	\$21.87	0.296	\$31.07
Water Transportation					
Supervisors	Supervisors of Transportation and Material Moving Workers	53-1040	\$30.70	0.296	\$43.61
Authorized	Electricians	47-2111	\$32.60	0.296	\$60.07

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TABLE B – WAGE HOUR ESTIMATES					
	Occupational Title	SOC Code	Mean Hourly Wage Rate (A)	Fringe Benefits (B)	Loaded Hourly Wage Rate (C) = (A)/1-(B)
Employees	Marine Engineers and Naval Architects	17-2121	\$51.98 Average wage = \$42.29		
Affected Employees	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers Miscellaneous Production Workers	49-2000 51-9190	\$29.85 \$20.36 Average wage = \$25.11	0.296	\$35.67
Secretary	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	43-6014	\$21.87	0.296	\$31.07

(A) Slings in Shipyards and Non-Shipyards Industries:

Identification of Safe Working Loads Under Paragraphs 1915.112(a) and (b)

Shipyards:

Manila rope and manila-rope slings (paragraph 1915.112 (a)(1)) -- The employer must ensure that manila-rope and manila rope slings have permanently affixed and legible identification markings as prescribed by the manufacturer that indicate the recommended safe working load for the type(s) of hitch(es) used, the angle upon which it is based, and the number of legs if more than one.

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On average, OSHA estimates that there are four slings per shipyard in use and that there are 515 establishments affected in shipyard employment (4 slings/shipyard x 515 establishments = 2,060 slings). The agency estimates that 1% of the shackles will be required to have the labels replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. OSHA estimates that it will take 30 minutes (30/60 hours) for a shipyard worker to acquire and affix the label according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Burden hours: 2,060 slings x 1% slings to be repaired x 30/60 hours = 10 hours
Cost: 10 hours x \$32.91 = \$329

Wire rope and wire-rope slings (paragraph 1915.112 (b)(1)) -- The employer must ensure that wire rope and wire-rope slings have permanently affixed and legible identification markings as prescribed by the manufacturer that indicate the recommended safe working load for the type(s) of hitch(es) used, the angle upon which it is based, and the number of legs if more than one.

On average, OSHA estimates that there are four slings per shipyard in use and that there are 515 establishments affected in shipyard employment (4 slings/shipyard x 515 establishments = 2,060 slings). It is estimated that only 1% of the shackles will need the labels replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. It is estimated to take 30 minutes (30/60 hour) for a shipyard worker to acquire and affix the label according to manufacturer's specifications.

Burden hours: 2,060 slings x 1% slings to be repaired x 30/60 hour = 10 hours
Cost: 10 hours x \$32.91 = \$329

Chain and chain slings (paragraph 1915.112 (c)(1)) -- The employer must ensure that chain and chain slings have permanently affixed, and legible identification markings as prescribed by the manufacturer that indicate the recommended safe working load for the type(s) of hitch(es) used, the angle upon which it is based, and the number of legs if more than one.

On average, OSHA estimates that there are four slings per shipyard in use and that there are 515 establishments affected in shipyard employment (4 slings/shipyard x 515 establishments = 2,060 slings). The agency estimates that 1% of the slings will need to have the labels replaced according to the manufacturer's specifications. OSHA estimates it will take a shipyard worker 30 minutes (30/60 hour) to acquire and affix the label according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Burden hours: 2,060 slings x 1% slings to be repaired x 30/60 hour = 11 hours
Cost: 11 hours x \$32.91 = \$362

Table 1 – Summary of Burden Hours and Cost in the Shipyard Industries

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Type of Sling Shipyard	Affected Establishments	Slings	Percent Repaired	Time to Repair (in Hours)	Total Burden Hours	Loaded Wage Rate	Total Burden Costs (rounded)
Manila	515	2,060	1%	30/60	11	\$32.91	\$362
Wire Rope	515	2,060	1%	30/60	11	\$32.91	\$362
Chain	515	2,060	1%	30/60	11	\$32.91	\$362
Total					33		\$1,086

Non-Shipyards:

On average, OSHA estimates that only one-third of establishments will require slings in use for commercial fishing and that there are 2,559 establishments affected in shipyard employment (1/3 x 2,559 establishments = 853 slings). The agency estimates that 1% of the shackles will be required to have the labels replaced in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications. OSHA estimates that an affected worker will take 30 minutes (30/60 hours) to acquire and affix the label according to the manufacturer’s specifications.

Burden hours: 853 slings x 1% slings to be repaired x 30/60 hour = 5 hours
Cost: 5 hours x \$27.30 = \$137

On average, OSHA estimates that only one third of establishments will require slings in use for fish processing and that there are 554 establishments affected in shipyard employment (1/3 x 554 establishments = 185 slings). The agency estimates that 1% of the shackles will be required to have the labels replaced in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications. OSHA estimates that an affected worker will take 30 minutes (30/60 hours) to acquire and affix the label according to the manufacturer’s specifications.

Burden hours: 185 slings x 1% slings to be repaired x 30/60 hour = 1 hour
Cost: 1 hour x \$37.29= \$37

On average, OSHA estimates that only one third of establishments will require slings in use for tug and towing service and that there are 1,046 establishments affected in shipyard employment (1/3 x 1,046 establishments = 349 slings). The agency estimates that 1% of the shackles will be required to have the labels replaced in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications. OSHA estimates that it will take 30 minutes (30/60 hours) for a shipyard worker to acquire and affix the label according to the manufacturer’s specifications.

Burden hours: 349 slings x 1% slings to be repaired x 30/60 hour = 2 hour
Cost: 2 hours x \$35.67 = \$71

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Table 2 – Summary of Burden Hours and Cost in the Non-Shipyard Industries for Slings

Industry	Affected Establishments	Slings	Percent Repaired	Time to Repair (in Hours)	Total Burden Hours	Loaded Wage Rate	Total Burden Costs (rounded)
Commercial Fishing	2,559	853	1%	30/60	5	\$27.30	\$137
Fish Processing	554	185	1%	30/60	1	\$37.29	\$37
Tug & Towing Services	1,046	349	1%	30/60	2	\$35.67	\$71
Total					8		\$245

Sling Inspections Under Paragraph 1915.112(c):

Shipyards:

Chain and chain slings (paragraph 1915.112(c)(2)) – In paragraph 1915.112(c)(2), the employer must visually inspect all sling chains, including end fastenings, before being used on the job, as well as every three months. The inspection shall include inspection for wear, defective welds, deformation, and increase in length or stretch. Each chain shall bear an indication of the month in which it was thoroughly inspected.

On average, OSHA estimates that there are four slings per shipyard in use and that there are 515 establishments affected in shipyard employment. (4 slings/shipyard x 515 establishments = 2,060 slings). All sling chains in use must be inspected and labeled with the date of inspection, which has been estimated to take 30 minutes (30/60 hours) for a shipyard-authorized employee to inspect each sling and affix a label containing the date of inspection.

Burden hours: 2,060 slings x 4 inspections/ year x 30/60 hour = 4,120 hours
Cost: 4,120 hours x \$44.40 = \$182,928

Non-Shipyards:

OSHA estimates additional man hours and cost associated with the inspection and application of the date of inspection, four times annually, for the number of chain slings used by the above estimated establishments for commercial fishing. On average, it will take approximately 30

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minutes (30/60 hours) for an authorized worker to inspect and affix a label indicating the date of inspection.

Burden hours: 853 slings x 4 inspections/ year x 30/60 hour = 1,706 hours
Cost: 1,706 hours x \$27.30 = \$46,574

OSHA estimates additional man hours and costs associated with inspecting and applying the date of inspection four times annually for the number of chain slings used by the above estimated establishments for fish processing. On average, it will take approximately 30 minutes (30/60 hours) for an authorized worker to inspect and affix a label indicating the date of inspection.

Burden hours: 185 slings x 4 inspections/ year x 30/60 hour = 370 hours
Cost: 370 hours x \$48.01 = \$17,764

OSHA estimates additional man hours and cost associated with inspecting and applying the date of inspection four times annually for the number of chain slings used by the above estimated establishments for tug and towing service. On average, it will take approximately 30 minutes (30/60 hours) for an authorized worker to inspect and affix a label indicating the date of inspection.

Burden hours: 349 slings x 4 inspections/ year x 30/60 hour = 698 hours
Cost: 698 hours x \$60.07 = \$41,929

Table 3 --- Summary Burden Hours and Cost in the Shipyard and Non-Shipyard Industries for Sling Inspections

Industry	Slings	Sling Inspections	Time to Inspect (In Hours)	Total Burden Hours	Authorized Employee Wage Rates	Total Burden Costs (rounded)
Shipyards	2,060	4	30/60	4,120	\$44.40	\$182,928
Commercial Fishing	853	4	30/60	1,706	\$27.30	\$46,574
Fish Processing	185	4	30/60	370	\$48.01	\$17,764
Tug & Towing Services	349	4	30/60	698	\$60.07	\$41,929
Total				6,894		\$289,195

(B) Shackles and Hooks in Shipyards and Non-Shipyards Industries:

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Shipyards:

Shackles (paragraph 1915.113 (a)(1)) -- The employer must ensure that shackles have permanently affixed and legible identification markings as prescribed by the manufacturer that indicate the recommended safe working load.

On average, OSHA estimates that there are 2 two shackles per shipyard in use, and there are 515 establishments affected in shipyard employment (2 shackles/shipyard x 515 establishments = 1,030 shackles). It is estimated that 1% of the shackles will need to have the labels replaced according to the manufacturer's specifications. It will take 30 minutes (30/60 hour) for a shipyard worker to acquire and affix the label according to manufacturer's specifications.

Burden hours: 1,030 shackles x 1% shackles to be repaired x 30/60 hour = 5 hours
Cost: 5 hours x \$32.91 = \$165

Non-Shipyards:

On average, OSHA estimates that there are half as many shackles used in non-shipyard industries, and only one-third of the establishments (853) will be affected in Commercial Fishing (1 shackle/shipyard x 853 establishments = 853 shackles). It is estimated that 1% of the shackles will need to have the labels replaced according to the manufacturer's specifications. It will take 30 minutes (30/60 hour) for a commercial fishing worker to acquire and affix the label according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Burden hours: 853 shackles x 1% shackles to be repaired x 30/60 hour = 5 hours
Cost: 5 hours x \$27.30 = \$137

On average, OSHA estimates that there are half as many shackles used in non-shipyard industries and only one-third of the establishments (185) will be affected in Fish Processing (1 shackles/shipyard x 185 establishments = 185 shackles). It is estimated that 1% of the shackles will need to have the labels replaced according to the manufacturer's specifications. A fish processing worker will take 30 minutes (30/60 hourhours) to acquire and affix the label according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Burden hours: 185 shackles x 1% shackles to be repaired x 30/60 hour = 1 hour
Cost: 1 hour x \$37.29 = \$37

On average, OSHA estimates that there are half as many shackles used in non-shipyard industries and only one third of the establishments (349) will be affected in Tug & Towing Services (1 shackles/shipyard x 349 establishments = 349 shackles). It is estimated that 1% of

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the shackles will need to have the labels replaced according to the manufacturer's specifications. It will take 30 minutes (30/60 hours) for a tug and tow service worker to acquire and affix the label according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Burden hours: 349 shackles x 1% shackles to be repaired x 30/60 hour = 2 hour
Cost: 2 hours x \$35.67 = \$71

Shipyards:

Examination and Test of Hooks (paragraph 1915.113(b)(1))

This paragraph specifies that where the manufacturer's recommendations are not followed, employers must test each hook to twice its working load. The employer must prepare a certification record for each test, providing the date the test was performed, the name of the person who performed the test, and an identifier of the hook tested. The certification record must be maintained and disclosed upon request to OSHA.

OSHA estimates that the manufacturer's recommendations will be available and followed for 90% of all the hooks, leaving only 10% of the hooks without manufacturer's recommendations to follow. In those situations, the shipyard will either call the manufacturer and get the information or test the hook to obtain the information. OSHA bases this assumption on previous conversations with a representative of the Crosby Group (the largest manufacturer of hooks and other rigging equipment). The Crosby Group confirmed that the manufacturer's recommendations are provided at the time of sale, but a small percentage of the users lose those recommendations and must contact the manufacturer (whose ID is on the hook) to establish the working load of the hook. OSHA assumes that some users will choose to test the hook to twice its intended working load rather than call the manufacturer to obtain the information.

Shipyards:

On average, there are 4 hooks per shipyard in use, and only 10% of the hooks without the manufacturer's recommendations will need to be tested. Therefore, OSHA estimates that it will take about 20 minutes (20/60 hour) per hook for a shipyard production worker/competent person to conduct the test to determine the working load and an additional 3 minutes (3/60 hour) to develop and maintain the certification record for a total of 23 minutes (23/60 hour). If the user elects to obtain the information from the manufacturer instead of performing the test, it will take about 5 minutes per hook to make the necessary phone calls and get the information, according to the Crosby Group. The time, thus, is averaged at 28 minutes (28/60 hours). A shipyard production worker will make the phone call or conduct the test.

Burden hours: 515 establishments x 4 hooks/shipyard x 10% x 28/60 hour = 96 hours

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Cost: 96 burden hours x \$32.91 = \$3,159

Non-Shipyards:

Also, OSHA estimates in Commercial Fishing that the manufacturer’s recommendations are available to 90% for all to follow and leaving only 10% of the hooks without the manufacturer’s recommendations to follow. And on average, only one third of those establishments will have to make the phone call or conduct the test.

Table 4 – Summary of the Burden Hours and Cost for Hooks

Industry	Affected Establishments	Hooks	Percent Repaired	Time to Repair (in Hours)	Total Burden Hours	Employee Wage Rates	Total Burden Cost (rounded)
Commercial Fishing	853	1	10%	28/60	40	\$27.30	\$1,092
Fish Processing	185	1	10%	28/60	9	\$37.29	\$336
Tug & Towing Services	349	1	10%	28/60	16	\$35.67	\$571
Total					65		\$1,999

(C) Hoisting and Hauling Equipment in shipyards

Shipyards:

Mobile crawler or truck cranes used on a vessel (paragraph 1915.115(c)(1)) -- Employers must conspicuously post the maximum manufacturer's rated safe working loads for the various working radii of the boom and the maximum and minimum radii at which the boom may be safely used with and without outriggers. The placement location must be near the controls and visible to the operator.

On average, OSHA estimates that there is one mobile crawler or truck crane per shipyard and that this type of equipment would not be used in non-shipyards. Therefore, out of the approximate 4,674 establishments included in the scope of 29 CFR part 1915, only 20% of the 515 shipyards (103) are in service for ship repair, shipbuilding, shipbreaking, and other related shipyard employment. Further, it is estimated that it will take 15 minutes (15/60 hour) for a shipyard worker to acquire and affix a label indicating the maximum manufacturer's rated safe working loads.

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Burden hours: 103 mobile crane x 15/60 hour = 26 hours
Cost: 26 hours x \$32.91 = \$856

(D) Examination and Test Records of Unfired Pressure Vessels (paragraph 1915.172(d))

As discussed under Item 2, OSHA does not believe that there are any unfired pressure vessels not built to the requirements of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Rules for Construction of Unfired Pressure Vessels, 1963 currently in use; therefore, there would be no burden hours and costs for this paragraph.

However, for purposes of this ICR, OSHA maintains that each shipyard will have, on average, four portable, unfired pressure vessels (UPVs) and that it will take 13 minutes (13/60 hours) for a competent person to conduct the quarterly examination of the vessel and to generate and maintain a certification record of the examination. In addition, OSHA estimates that it will take 18 minutes (18/60 hours) per vessel for a competent person to conduct the yearly hydrostatic pressure test of the vessels and generate and maintain a certification record of the test results.

Burden hours: Quarterly: 515 establishments x 4 vessels x 4 tests/year x 13/60 hour = 1,785 hours
Cost: 1,785 burden hours x \$34.44 = \$61,475

Burden hours: Yearly: 515 establishments x 4 vessels x 18/60 hour = 618 hours
Cost: 618 burden hours x \$34.44 = \$21,284

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Table 5 – Estimated Annualized Respondent Hour and Cost Burden

	Collections of Information	Respondents	Percentage Affected	Responses per Respondent	Total Responses	Burden per Response (in Hours)	Total Burden Hours	Loaded Hourly Wage	Total Burden Costs
1	Shipyards – Slings to be repaired								
2	§1915.112(a)(1) Manila rope and manila rope slings	2,060	1%	1	21	30/60	11	\$32.91	\$362
3	§1915.112(b)(1) Wire rope and wire rope slings	2,060	1%	1	21	30/60	11	\$32.91	\$329
4	§1915.112(c)(1) Chain and chain slings	2,060	1%	1	21	30/60	11	\$32.91	\$329
5	Non-Shipyards – Slings to be repaired								
6	Commercial Fishing	853	1%	1	9	30/60	5	\$27.30	\$137
7	Fish Processing	185	1%	1	2	30/60	1	\$37.29	\$37
8	Tug & Towing Services	349	1%	1	3	30/60	2	\$35.67	\$71
9	Shipyards and Non-Shipyards – Sling inspections								
10	§1915.112(c)(2) Chain and chain –Shipyards	2,060	100%	4	8,240	30/60	4,120	\$44.40	\$182,928
11	Commercial Fishing	853	100%	4	3,412	30/60	1,706	\$27.30	\$46,574
12	Fish Processing	185	100%	4	740	30/60	370	\$48.01	\$17,764

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	Collections of Information	Respondents	Percentage Affected	Responses per Respondent	Total Responses	Burden per Response (in Hours)	Total Burden Hours	Loaded Hourly Wage	Total Burden Costs
13	Tug & Towing Services	349	100%	4	1,396	30/60	698	\$60.07	\$41,929
14	Shipyards – Shackles								
15	§1915.113(a)(1) Shackles	1,030	1%	1	10	30/60	5	\$32.91	\$165
16	Non-Shipyards – Shackles								
17	Commercial Fishing	853	1%	1	9	30/60	5	\$27.30	\$137
18	Fish Processing	185	1%	1	2	30/60	1	\$37.29	\$37
19	Tug & Towing Services	349	1%	1	3	30/60	2	\$35.67	\$71
20	Shipyards – Hooks								
21	§1915.113(b)(1) Examination and test of hooks	515	10%	4	206	28/60	96	\$32.91	\$3,159
22	Non-Shipyards – Hooks								
23	Commercial Fishing	853	10%	1	85	28/60	40	\$27.30	\$1,092
24	Fish Processing	185	10%	1	19	28/60	9	\$37.29	\$336
25	Tug & Towing Services	349	10%	1	35	28/60	16	\$35.67	\$571
26	Shipyards – Hoisting and Hauling								
27	Mobile crawler or truck cranes used on a vessel (paragraph 1915.115(c)(1))	515	20%	1	103	15/60	26*	\$32.91	\$856
28	§1915.172(d) Examination and test records of unfired	515	100%	4 x 4	8,240	13/60	1,785*	\$34.44	\$61,475

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	Collections of Information	Respondents	Percentage Affected	Responses per Respondent	Total Responses	Burden per Response (in Hours)	Total Burden Hours	Loaded Hourly Wage	Total Burden Costs
	pressure vessels. (quarterly)								
29	§1915.172 Examination and test records of unfired pressure vessels (yearly)	515	100%	4	2,060	18/60	618*	\$34.44	\$21,284
30	Total				24,637		9,538		\$379,709

1. The totals have been rounded up to the nearest whole number.
2. The number of respondents is 4,674.

*Recordkeeping

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

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

Item 12 above provides the total cost of the information collection requirements specified by the Standards.

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

There are no costs to the Federal Government.

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

OSHA is requesting a decrease adjustment in the number of burden hours from 10,379 to 9,538 hours, a total difference of 841 burden hours. This decrease is due to a reduction in the number of establishments. See Table 6 below.

Table 6 – Current and Requested Burden Hours

	ICR Requirements	Current Burden Hours	Requested Burden Hours	Adjustment
1				
2	§1915.112(a)(1) Manila rope and manila rope slings	11.6	11	-1
3	§1915.112(b)(1) Wire rope and wire rope slings	11.6	11	-1
4	§1915.112(c)(1) Chain and chain slings	11.6	11	-1
5				
6	Commercial Fishing	4	5	1
7	Fish Processing	1	1	0
8	Tug & Towing Services	1	2	1
9	Passenger Vessels	0	0	0
10				
11	§1915.112(c)(2) Chain and chain – Shipyards	4,648	4,120	-528
12	Commercial Fishing	1,713	1,706	-7
13	Fish Processing	370	370	0
14	Tug & Towing Services	680	698	18
15	Passenger Vessels	0	0	0
16				
17	§1915.113(a)(1) Shackles	5.81	5	-1
18				
19	Commercial Fishing	4.29	4	-1
20	Fish Processing	0.93	1	0

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	ICR Requirements	Current Burden Hours	Requested Burden Hours	Adjustment
21	Tug & Towing Services	1.7	2	0
22	Passenger Vessels	0	0	0
24				
24	§1915.113(b)(1) Examination and test of hooks	108.45	96	-12
25				
26	Commercial Fishing	39.99	40	0
27	Fish Processing	8.6	9	0
28	Tug & Towing Services	15.87	16	0
29	Passenger Vessels	0	0	0
30				
31	Mobile crawler or truck cranes used on a vessel (paragraph 1915.115(c)(1))	29	26	-3
32	§1915.172(d) Examination and test records of unfired pressure vessels. (quarterly)	2,014.13	1,785	-229
33	§1915.172 Examination and test records of unfired pressure vessels (yearly)	697.2	618	-79
	Total	10,379	9,538	-841

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

OSHA will not publish the information collected under the Standard.

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

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OSHA lists current valid control numbers in §§1910.8, 1915.8, 1917.4, 1918.4, and 1926.5 and publishes the expiration date in the Federal Register notice announcing OMB approval of the information collection requirement. (See 5 CFR 1320.3(f)(3)). OSHA believes that this is the most appropriate and accurate mechanism to inform interested parties of these expiration dates.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement.

OSHA is not seeking an exception to the certification statement.

B. COLLECTION OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

The supporting statement does not contain any collection of information requirements that employ statistical methods.