with safety and health standards. MSHA has updated the data in respect to the number of respondents and responses, as well as the total burden hours and burden costs supporting this information collection extension request.

MSHA does not intend to publish the results from this information collection and is not seeking approval to either display or not display the expiration date for the OMB approval of this information collection.

There are no certification exceptions identified with this information collection and the collection of this information does not employ statistical methods.

Summary

Type of Review: Extension.
Agency: Mine Safety and Health Administration.
Title: Daily Inspection of Surface Coal Mines; Certified Person; Reports of Inspection (Pertains to Surface Coal Mines).
OMB Number: 1219–0083.
Affected Public: Business or other for-profit.
Cite/Reference/Form/etc: 30 CFR 77.1713.
Total Number of Respondents: 1,464.
Frequency: 312.
Total Number of Responses: 913,536.
Total Burden Hours: 685,152 hours.
Total Other Annual Cost Burden: $0.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval of the information collection request; they will also become a matter of public record.

The public may examine publicly available documents, including the public comment version of the proposed collection, at MSHA, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, 1100 Wilson Boulevard, Room 2350, Arlington, VA 22209–3939. For hand delivery, sign in at the receptionist’s desk on the 21st floor.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Greg Moxness, Chief, Economic Analysis Division, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, MSHA, at moxness.greg@dol.gov (email); 202–693–9440 (voice); or 202–693–9441 (facsimile).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Gamma radiation occurs where radioactive materials are present. It has been associated with lung cancer and other debilitating occupational diseases. Natural sources include rocks, soils, and ground water. Gamma radiation hazards may be found near radiation sources at surface operations using X-ray machines, weightometers, nuclear and diffracton units. Nuclear gauges mounted outside tanks, pipes, bins, hoppers or other types of vessels; gamma rays are used to sense the level and density of liquids, slurries or solids. Gamma rays penetrate the body and can kill or damage cells in their path which can affect many of the body’s organs. The adverse health effects from exposure to gamma radiation can vary depending upon the type of cell affected and the extent of damage.

Under Section 103(c) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) is required to "* * * issue regulations requiring operators to maintain accurate records of employee exposures to potentially toxic materials or harmful physical agents which are required to be monitored or measured under any applicable mandatory health or safety standard promulgated under this Act." In addition, 30 CFR 57.5047(a) requires that gamma radiation surveys be conducted annually in all underground mines where radioactive ores are mined. 30 CFR 57.5047(c) requires that gamma radiation dosimeters be provided for all persons exposed to average gamma radiation measurements in excess of 2.0 milliroentgens per hour in the working place. This paragraph also requires the operator keep records of cumulative individual gamma radiation exposures.

II. Desired Focus of Comments

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) is soliciting comments concerning the proposed extension of the information collection related to Gamma Radiation Surveys. MSHA is particularly interested in comments that:

• Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information has practical utility;
• Evaluate the accuracy of the MSHA’s estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
• Suggest methods to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
• Address the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology (e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses), to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond.

The public may examine publicly available documents, including the public comment version of the supporting statement, at MSHA, Office of Standards, Regulations, and
In addition, the regulations at 30 CFR 44.10 and 44.11 establish the requirements and procedures for filing petitions for modification.

II. Petitions for Modification

Docket Numbers: M−2012−161−C and M−2012−162−C.

Petitioner: Pocahontas Coal Company, LLC, 109 Appalachian Drive, Beckley, West Virginia 25801.

Mines: Josephine Mine No. 2, MSHA I.D. No. 46−07191, and Josephine Mine No. 3, located in Raleigh County, West Virginia.

Regulation Affected: 30 CFR 75.1101−1(b) (Deluge-type water spray systems).

Modification Request: The petitioner requests a modification of the existing standard to eliminate the use of blowoff dust covers for the spray nozzles of a deluge-type water spray system. The petitioner states that the functionality test will be conducted weekly. The petitioner further states that:

(1) Functional tests are currently being conducted weekly and pressure and flow rates for the deluge system are adequately maintained. In some tests, the dust covers do not come off all spray nozzles. (2) By conducting functional tests weekly, all spray nozzles can be inspected and maintained on a weekly basis. (3) The dust covers protect the spray nozzles that are tested yearly, and by testing the spray nozzles weekly, the covers are not necessary.

The petitioner asserts that the proposed alternative method will at all times guarantee the miners no less than the same measure of protection afforded by the existing standard.