The Liberty Mine will use this procedure during disassembly or major maintenance only. Major maintenance requiring the raising and lowering of the boom mast would be performed on an as needed basis, which could span long periods of time. Therefore, training and review of the procedure would be conducted prior to this need. At such time all persons involved in the process would be trained and retrained.

1. Liberty Mine employees, its contractors and affected persons will be trained on the requirements of the procedure at the mine.

2. The procedure will be coordinated by a Liberty dragline maintenance supervisor and, if possible, the contractor’s representative will assist. At least two (2) MSHA qualified electricians will be present at all times during the procedure.

3. The number of persons required on board the machine will be limited. An MSHA qualified electrician, dragline operator, the dragline oiler, and individuals with critical tasks that are pertinent to the boom raising/lowering process will be permitted on the machine. The dragline maintenance supervisor and contractor’s representative may either be on board or at a location on the ground to assist in the coordination.

4. The affected area under the boom will be secured to prevent persons from entering and/or contacting the frame of the machine during the “boom raising/lowering”. The area will be secured and only those identified in Item #3 will be permitted inside the secured area. At no time will anyone be permitted under the boom.

5. Communication between the dragline operator, the MSHA qualified electrician at the dragline, the MSHA qualified electrician at the substation, the dragline maintenance supervisor and the contractor’s representative, if present, will be a dedicated channel on the company’s two-way radio.

6. An MSHA qualified electrician will complete an examination of all electrical components that will be energized. The examination will be done within two (2) hours prior to the boom raising/lowering process. A record of this examination will be made available to interested parties. The machine will be de-energized to perform this examination.

7. After the examination has been completed, the electrical components necessary to complete the boom raising/lowering process will be energized to assure testing properly as determined by an MSHA qualified electrician. When completed the machine will be de-energized and locked out.

8. The ground fault and ground check circuits will be disabled provided:

   a. The internal grounding conductor of the trailing cable has been tested and is continuous from the frame of the dragline to the grounding resistor located at the substation. Utilizing the ground check circuit and disconnecting the pilot circuit at the machine frame and verifying the circuit breaker cannot be closed will be an acceptable test. Resistance measurements can also be used to assure the ground conductor is continuous. The grounding resistor will be tested to assure it is properly connected, is not open, or is not shorted.

   b. Normal short circuit protection will be provided at all times. The over current relay setting may be increased up to 100 percent above its normal setting.

9. During the boom raising/lowering procedure an MSHA qualified electrician will be positioned at the substation dedicated to monitor the grounding circuit. The MSHA qualified electrician at the substation will at all times maintain communications with the MSHA qualified electrician at the dragline. If a grounded phase condition or an open ground wire should occur during the process, the MSHA qualified electrician at the substation will notify the MSHA qualified electrician at the dragline. All persons on board the machine must be aware of the condition and must remain on board the machine. The boom must be lowered to the ground or controlled and the electrical circuit de-energized, locked and tagged out. The circuit must remain de-energized until the condition is corrected. The ground fault and ground check circuits will be reinstalled prior to re-energizing and testing the machine. Once the circuits have been tested and no adverse conditions are present, the boom raising/lowering procedure, as outlined above, will be resumed.

10. During this construction/maintenance procedure, persons cannot get on/off the dragline while the ground check ground fault circuits are disabled unless the circuit is de-energized, locked and tagged out as verified by the MSHA qualified electrician at the substation.

11. After the boom raising/lowering is completed, the MSHA qualified electrician at the substation will restore all the protective devices to their normal state. When this has been completed, the MSHA qualified electrician at the substation will notify the dragline operator that all circuits are in their normal state. At this time normal work procedures can begin.

The petitioner asserts that the proposed alternative method will not result in a diminution of safety to the miners affected.

Dated: May 14, 2013.

George F. Triebusch,
Director, Office of Standards, Regulations and Variances.

[FR Doc. 2013–11887 Filed 5–17–13; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4510–43–P
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Government-Owned Inventions, Available for Licensing

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Notice of Availability of Inventions for Licensing.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below assigned to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, have been filed in the United States Patent and Trademark office, and are available for licensing.

DATES: May 20, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James J. McGroary, Patent Counsel, Johnson Space Center, Mail Code AL, 2101 NASA Parkway, Houston, TX 77058; (281) 483–4871; (281) 483–6936 [Facsimile].

NASA Case No.: MSC–24798–1: Soft Decision Analyzer and Method;

NASA Case No.: MSC–24919–1: Systems and Methods for RFID-Enables Information Collection;

NASA Case No.: MSC–25362–1: Robot Task Commander with Extensible Programming Environment;

NASA Case No.: MSC–25604–1: Systems and Methods for RFID-Enabled Dispenser;

NASA Case No.: MSC–25313–1: Hydrostatic Hyperbaric Apparatus and Method;

NASA Case No.: MSC–25265–1: Device and Method and for Digital-to-Analog Transformation and Reconstruction of Multi-channel Electrocardiograms;

NASA Case No.: MSC–24813–1: Preparation System and Method;

NASA Case No: MSC–25590–1: Systems and Methods for RFID-Enabled Pressure Sensing Apparatus;


Sumara M. Thompson-King, Deputy General Counsel.

NASA Case No.: DRC–011–002: Optic Apparatus and Method;

NASA Case No.: DRC–012–005: Method and Apparatus of Multiplexing and Acquiring Data from Multiple Optical Fibers using a Single Data Channel of an Optical Frequency-Domain Reflectometry (OFDR) System;

NASA Case No.: DRC–012–006: Cryogenic Liquid Level Sensor Apparatus and Method;

NASA Case No.: DRC–011–002: Magneto-Optic Field Coupling in Optical Fiber Bragg GRATINGS.

Sumara M. Thompson-King, Deputy General Counsel.

NASA Case No.: LAR–18301–1: Flap Edge Noise Reduction Fins;

NASA Case No.: LAR–18090–1: Fluidic Homogenous Material;

NASA Case No.: LAR–17848–1: Method of Mapping Anomalies in Homogenous Material;

NASA Case No.: LAR–18246–1: Flap Edge Noise Reduction Fins;