premium cigars compared to other tobacco products, including other cigars.

2. Studies or information regarding nicotine concentrations for premium cigars compared to other tobacco products, including other cigars.

3. Studies or information regarding the risk of oral cancer, esophageal cancer, laryngeal cancer, lung cancer, or any other form of cancer associated with premium cigars, especially compared and contrasted with risks for other cigars.

4. Studies or information regarding the risk of heart disease associated with premium cigars, especially compared and contrasted with risks for other cigars.

5. Studies or information regarding the risk of aortic aneurysm associated with premium cigars, especially compared and contrasted with risks for other cigars.

6. Studies or information regarding the risk of periodontal disease associated with premium cigars, especially compared and contrasted with risks for other cigars.

7. Studies or information regarding the risk of stroke associated with premium cigars, especially compared and contrasted with risks for other cigars.

8. Studies or information regarding the risk of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease associated with premium cigars, especially compared and contrasted with risks for other cigars.

9. Studies or information regarding risk of cancers of the mouth and throat for premium cigar users who do not inhale or who report that they do not inhale, especially compared and contrasted with risks for other cigars.

10. Studies or information on the impact of premium cigar use on other public health endpoints, including users and non-users, especially compared and contrasted with the impact of other cigars.

11. Studies or information regarding the addictiveness of premium cigars.

12. Studies or information regarding consumer perceptions of the addictiveness of premium cigars, especially compared and contrasted with perceptions for other cigars.

13. Studies or information regarding consumer perceptions of the health risks of premium cigars when compared to other tobacco products, including other cigars.

14. Studies or information on the required warning statements, shown below and which will be required to appear on cigar packaging and advertising in the near future (21 CFR 1143.5(a)(1)). Comment on whether any additional or alternative warning statements would be appropriate and provide your suggested language and any relevant studies or information.

a. WARNING: Cigar smoking can cause cancers of the mouth and throat, even if you do not inhale.

b. WARNING: Cigar smoking can cause lung cancer and heart disease.

c. WARNING: Cigars are not a safe alternative to cigarettes.

d. WARNING: Tobacco smoke increases the risk of lung cancer and heart disease, even in nonsmokers.

e. WARNING: Cigar use while pregnant can harm you and your baby; or SURGEON GENERAL WARNING: Tobacco Use Increases the Risk of Infertility, Stillbirth and Low Birth Weight.

f. WARNING: This product contains nicotine. Nicotine is an addictive chemical.

III. Reference

The following reference is on display in the Dockets Management Staff (see ADDRESSES) and is available for viewing by interested persons between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday; it is also available electronically at https://www.regulations.gov. FDA has verified the website address, as of the date this document publishes in the Federal Register, but websites are subject to change over time.


Leslie Kux,
Associate Commissioner for Policy.
[FR Doc. 2018-06047 Filed 3–23–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mine Safety and Health Administration

30 CFR Parts 57, 70, 72, and 75
[Docket No. MSHA–2014–0031]

RIN 1219–AB86

Exposure of Underground Miners to Diesel Exhaust

AGENCY: Mine Safety and Health Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Request for information; reopening of the rulemaking record for public comments.

SUMMARY: In response to requests from the public, the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) is reopening the rulemaking record for public comments on the Agency’s request for information on Exposure of Underground Miners to Diesel Exhaust.

DATES: The comment period for the request for information, published on June 8, 2016 (81 FR 36826), which closed on January 9, 2018 (82 FR 2284), is reopened. Comments must be received on or before midnight Eastern Standard Time on March 26, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments and informational materials for the rulemaking record, identified by RIN 1219–AB86 or Docket No. MSHA–2014–0031, by one of the following methods:

• Federal E-Rulemaking Portal:
  http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
  • Email: zzMSHA-comments@ dol.gov.
  • Hand Delivery or Courier: 201 12th Street South, Suite 4E401, Arlington, Virginia, between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. Sign in at the receptionist’s desk on the 4th floor East, Suite 4E401.
  • Fax: 202–693–9441.

Instructions: All submissions must include “RIN 1219–AB86” or “Docket No. MSHA–2014–0031.” Do not include personal information that you do not want publicly disclosed; MSHA will post all comments without change to http://www.regulations.gov and http://arlweb.msha.gov/currentcomments.asp, including any personal information provided.

Docket: For access to the docket to read comments received, go to http://www.regulations.gov or http://arlweb.msha.gov/currentcomments.asp. To read background documents, go to http://www.regulations.gov. Review the docket in person at MSHA, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, 201 12th Street South, Arlington, Virginia, between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays. Sign in at the receptionist’s desk in Suite 4E401.

Email Notification: To subscribe to receive an email notification when MSHA publishes rules in the Federal Register, go to http://www.msha.gov/subscriptions.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 8, 2016 (81 FR 36826), MSHA published a request for information (RFI) on Exposure of Underground Miners to Diesel Exhaust. The RFI sought input from the public that will help MSHA evaluate the Agency’s existing standards and policy guidance on controlling miners’ exposures to diesel exhaust and to evaluate the effectiveness of the protections now in place to preserve miners’ health.

MSHA held four public meetings on the RFI in 2016 (81 FR 41468), and the comment period was scheduled to close on September 6, 2016; however, in response to requests from the public, MSHA extended the comment period until November 30, 2016 (81 FR 58424).

Also in response to requests from stakeholders during the comment period, MSHA and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health convened a Diesel Exhaust Health Effects Partnership (Partnership) with the mining industry, diesel engine manufacturers, academia, and representatives of organized labor to gather information regarding the complex questions contained in the RFI. The Partnership provides an opportunity for all relevant stakeholders from the mining community to come together to understand the health effects from underground miners’ exposure to diesel exhaust. The Partnership also provides stakeholders an opportunity to consider best practices and new technologies, including engineering controls that enhance control of diesel exhaust exposures to improve protections for miners.

The first meeting of the Partnership was held on December 8, 2016, in Washington, Pennsylvania; and the second meeting was held on September 19, 2017, in Triadelphia, West Virginia. During the comment period and at the first Partnership meeting, MSHA received requests from stakeholders to reopen the rulemaking record for comment on the RFI and allow the comment period to remain open during the Partnership proceedings. In response to those requests, MSHA reopened the record for comment and extended the comment period for one year, until January 9, 2018 (82 FR 2284).

However, since the close of the RFI rulemaking record, MSHA received additional stakeholder requests to reopen the record and further extend the comment period on the RFI during the Partnership proceedings. In response, MSHA is reopening the record and extending the comment period to March 26, 2019. The reopening of the rulemaking record for public comments will allow all interested parties an additional opportunity to re-evaluate all issues related to miners’ exposure to diesel exhaust and to determine if improvements can be made.

David G. Zatezalo,
Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2018–05978 Filed 3–23–18; 8:45 am]

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