

This ICR seeks to extend PRA authority for the collection without change.

Supporting Statement for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions

OMB Control Number: 1219-0078

Title: Mine Rescue Teams; Arrangements for Emergency Medical Assistance; and Arrangements for Transportation for Injured Persons

Form Number(s): MSHA Form 5000-3

- 30 CFR:**
- 49.2 Availability of mine rescue teams.
 - 49.3 Alternative mine rescue capability for small and remote mines.
 - 49.4 Alternative mine rescue capability for special mining conditions.
 - 49.5 Mine rescue station.
 - 49.6 Equipment and maintenance requirements.
 - 49.7 Physical requirements for mine rescue team.
 - 49.8 Training for mine rescue teams.
 - 49.9 Mine emergency notification plan.

General Instructions

A Supporting Statement, including the text of the notice to the public required by 5 CFR 1320.5(a)(i)(iv) and its actual or estimated date of publication in the Federal Register, must accompany each request for approval of a collection of information. The Supporting Statement must be prepared in the format described below, and must contain the information specified in Section A below. If an item is not applicable, provide a brief explanation. When the question "Does this ICR contain surveys, censuses or employ statistical methods" is checked "Yes," Section B of the Supporting Statement must be completed. OMB reserves the right to require the submission of additional information with respect to any request for approval.

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Specific Instructions

A. Justification

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

Section 103(h) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), 30 U.S.C. 813(h), authorizes the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) to collect information necessary to carry out its duty in protecting the safety and health of miners. Further, section 101(a) of the Mine Act, 30 U.S.C. 811, authorizes the Secretary of Labor (Secretary) to develop, promulgate, and revise as may be appropriate, improved mandatory health or safety standards for the protection of life and prevention of injuries in coal and metal and nonmetal (MNM) mines.

Section 115(e) of the Mine Act, 30 U.S.C. 825(e), requires the Secretary to publish regulations which provide that mine rescue teams be available for rescue and recovery work to each underground mine in the event of an emergency. In addition, the costs of making advance arrangements for such teams are to be borne by the operator of each mine.

Title 30 CFR 49.2 requires that a mine operator of an underground MNM mine establish that at least two mine rescue teams are available at all times that miners are underground, or the operator must enter into an arrangement for mine rescue services which assures that at least two teams are available at all times when miners are underground. Each mine rescue team must consist of five members and one alternate who are fully qualified, trained, and equipped for rescue service. In addition, each member must have been employed in an underground mine for a minimum of 1 year within the past 5 years. This standard also requires that each MNM underground mine operator send the MSHA District Manager a statement describing the method of compliance. The statement must disclose whether the operator has independently provided mine rescue teams or entered into an agreement for mine rescue services. The name of the provider and the location of the services must be included in the statement, a copy of the statement posted at the mine for miners' information, and a copy provided to the miners' representative if a representative has been designated.

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With respect to alternative mine rescue capability for small and remote MNM mines and mines with special mining conditions, sections 49.3 and 49.4 provide that operators of those mines may submit to MSHA for approval alternative plans for assuring mine rescue capability. The intent of these requirements is to establish the best possible rescue response available given the mining conditions unique to each mine. Although small and remote mines are not statistically less hazardous than larger non-remote mines, they are distinguished by their size and location, which may effectively limit an operator's ability to establish and equip two full mine rescue teams. An element in determining whether a mine is small and remote is its proximity to other underground mines or existing rescue teams and stations. Likewise, certain mining conditions and situations present significantly lower risks of entrapment to underground miners and may justify an alternative to the mine rescue team requirements contained in section 49.2.

Section 49.3 provides that if an underground MNM mine is small and remote, the operator may submit an application to MSHA for approval for an alternative mine rescue capability. Consideration for small and remote mines will be given where the total underground employment of the operator's mine and any surrounding mine(s) within two hours ground travel time of the operator's mine is less than 36 employees. Applications must contain the number of miners employed underground on each shift; the distance from the two nearest mine rescue stations; the total underground employment of mines within two hours ground travel time of the operator's mine; the operator's mine fire, ground, and roof control history; the operator's established escape and evacuation plan; an evaluation of the usefulness of additional refuge chambers to supplement those which may exist; the number of miners willing to serve on a mine rescue team; an alternative plan for assuring that a suitable mine rescue capability is provided at all times when miners are underground; and other relevant information.

Section 49.4 provides that if an underground mine is operating under special mining conditions, the mine operator may submit alternative plans to MSHA for approval as a means of achieving full compliance with the regulation. Applications must show that all of the following conditions are present: the mine has multiple adits or entries; the mined substance is noncombustible and the mining atmosphere nonexplosive; there are multiple vehicular openings to all active mine areas, sufficient to allow fire and rescue vehicles full access to all parts of the mine in which miners work or travel; roadways or other openings are not lined with combustible materials; the mine shall not have a history of flammable-gas emission or accumulations, and not have a history associated with flammable or toxic gas problems; and any reported gas or oil well or exploratory drill hole shall be plugged to within 100 feet above and below the horizon of the ore body or seam. In addition, the mine operator must provide the number of miners employed underground on each shift,

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the distance from the two nearest mine rescue stations, the operator's mine fire history, the operator's established escape and evacuation plan, the operator's alternative plan for assuring that a suitable mine rescue capability is provided at all times when miners are underground, and other relevant information.

Section 49.5 requires that where alternative compliance is permitted, every mine operator of an underground mine shall designate, in advance, the location of the mine rescue station serving the mine. The mine rescue station must provide a centralized storage location for the rescue equipment. This centralized storage location can be at the mine site, affiliated mines, or a separate mine rescue structure. In addition, the mine rescue stations shall provide a proper storage environment to assure equipment readiness for immediate use. Authorized representatives of the Secretary must be permitted access and right of entry to inspect any designated mine rescue station.

Section 49.6 provides a listing of the minimum equipment that is to be provided each mine rescue station. Section 49.6(b) states that rescue apparatus and equipment must be maintained and that a person trained in the use and care of breathing apparatus must inspect and test the apparatus at least every 30 days and must certify by signature and date that the inspections and tests were done. The certification and the record of corrective action taken, if any, must be maintained at the mine rescue station for a period of 1 year and made available to an authorized representative of the Secretary.

Section 49.7 requires that each team member and alternate be examined within 60 days of the beginning of the initial training, and annually thereafter by a physician who must certify the physical fitness of the team member to perform mine rescue and recovery work for prolonged periods under strenuous conditions. The operator must have MSHA Form 5000-3 on file for each team member certifying medical fitness and signed by the examining physician. These forms must be kept on file at either the mine or the mine rescue station for a period of 1 year.

Section 49.8 requires that prior to serving on a mine rescue team, each member must complete an initial 20-hour course of instruction in the use, care, and maintenance of the type of breathing apparatus which will be used by the mine rescue team. All team members are required to receive 40 hours of refresher training annually which includes: (1) sessions underground at least once each 6 months; (2) wearing and use of the breathing apparatus by team members for a period of at least 2 hours while under oxygen every 2 months; (3) where applicable, the use, care, capabilities, and limitations of auxiliary mine rescue equipment, or a different breathing apparatus; (4) advanced mine rescue training and procedures; and (5) mine map training and ventilation procedures. A

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record of the training received by each mine rescue team member is required to be on file at the mine rescue station for a period of 1 year.

Section 49.9 requires that each mine must have a mine rescue notification plan outlining the procedures to be followed in notifying the mine rescue teams when there is an emergency. In addition, a copy of the plan must be posted at the mine and a copy provided for the miners' representative, if applicable.

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

This information is used by mine operators, miners, and MSHA to ensure the availability of mine rescue capability for purposes of emergency rescue and recovery within the guidelines set forth in these standards.

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.

No improved information technology has been identified that would reduce the burden. However, MSHA permits mine operators to maintain records of the mine rescue equipment testing certification, records of inspections and tests, and mine rescue notification plan in whatever method they choose, that may include email, facsimile, or utilizing computer technology. MSHA Form 5000-3 is available on MSHA's web site to print, fill-in, and submit to MSHA (<https://www.msha.gov/support-resources/forms-online-filing/2015/04/15/certificate-physical-qualification-mine-rescue-work>).

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 Item 2 above.

Plans are approved according to the individual characteristics of each mine. There is no similar or duplicate information available that could be used.

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

This information collection does not impact small businesses or other small entities. Provisions have been made for small and remote mines to submit alternative plans for mine rescue capability that will be considered on an individual basis. Also, in some States, small operators have gained relief through State plan agreements, whereby State maintained mine rescue stations are made available to the mine operator. Although the regulations are not directed to State and local governments, where State plan agreements exist, MSHA does conduct routine inspections of the records of the State maintained mine rescue stations for compliance with the regulations.

Although the information collection burden associated with applications for alternative mine rescue capability under sections 49.3 and 49.4 is greater than the burden of notification of the method of compliance under section 49.2, the overall economic impact is a reduced cost for small and remote mines or mines with special mining conditions when they are approved for using alternative means of providing mine rescue capabilities. Where those mines utilize State sponsored teams, the mine operator does not bear the record keeping burden associated with sections 49.6 through 49.8 or the costs of training, equipping, and maintaining rescue teams or a rescue station.

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.

Mine operators need only post or submit much of the information once. However, information must be kept current and when changes in circumstances occur, the plan or notice must be updated and posted or resubmitted. In addition, records of annual physical examinations, rescue team initial and annual training, and equipment maintenance must be kept at the rescue station and be available for examination by MSHA for a period of 1 year.

Section 115(e) of the Mine Act requires the Secretary to publish regulations which require that mine rescue teams be available for rescue and recovery work to each underground mine in the event of an emergency. In addition, the costs of making advance arrangements for such teams are to be borne by the operator of each mine.

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The frequency of inspections and testing of rescue equipment, physical examinations, training sessions, and associated record keeping requirements are the minimum necessary requirements to ensure the readiness and availability of mine rescue teams.

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

- (a) Requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly.**
- (b) Requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it.**
- (c) Requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document.**
- (d) Requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years.**
- (e) 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.**
- (f) Requiring the use of a statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB.**
- (g) 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 are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use.**
- (h) Requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secret, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.**

There are no special circumstances listed above that are applicable to this information collection.

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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 the 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 record keeping, 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.

MSHA published a 60-day *Federal Register* notice on May 3, 2019 (84 FR 19126). MSHA received no public comments.

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

MSHA does not provide payments or gifts to the respondents. However, many mine operations utilize State sponsored mine rescue teams and mine rescue stations that are partially funded by grants from MSHA.

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

No assurance of confidentiality is provided to respondents.

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

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information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.

There are no questions of a sensitive nature.

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

- a. 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.**
- b. If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form and aggregate the hour burdens.**
- c. 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 under Item 13.**

At the end of FY2018, there were approximately 197 active underground MNM mines. MSHA estimates an average of 5 new mines per year. Of the 197 active mines, 101 maintained one or both of the required rescue teams at 90 mine rescue stations. The remaining 96 mines were provided rescue services by state sponsored rescue teams, other mine operators, or volunteer associations and/or have approved applications for alternative mine rescue capability under sections §49.3 and §49.4. Wage rates used here come from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) May 2017 survey.¹ MSHA increased the OES hourly wage rates for benefits by a 1.49 benefit-scaling factor to obtain fully loaded wages² and by a wage inflation factor of

¹ Options for obtaining OES data are available at item "E3. How to get OES data. What are the different ways to obtain OES estimates from this website?" at https://www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm.

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1.020³.

30 CFR 49.2

Under section 49.2, each operator of an underground mine who provides rescue teams under this standard is required to send the MSHA District Manager a statement describing the mine's method of compliance with 30 CFR part 49. The statement must indicate whether the operator has independently provided mine rescue teams or entered into an agreement for the services of mine rescue teams. The name of the provider and the location of the services must be included in the statement. A copy of the statement must be posted at the mine for the miner's information. Where a miner's representative has been designated, the operator must also provide the representative with a copy of the statement. The statement needs to be submitted only once, and revised only when a change to the method of compliance occurs. MSHA estimates that the method of compliance changes at 5 percent of the mines in any given year.

MSHA estimates that it requires an average of 1 hour to prepare, mail, post, and provide a new or revised statement to the miners' representative, assuming the mine has a miner's representative. This work is usually performed by a supervisor earning an hourly wage of \$50.86.

Hour Burden

5 new mines x 1 h per statement	=	5 h
197 existing mines x 5% per y x 1 h per statement	=	<u>10 h</u>

² The benefit-scaler comes from BLS Employer Costs for Employee Compensation access by menu <http://www.bls.gov/data/> or directly with <https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/srgate>. The data series CMU2030000405000P, Private Industry Total benefits for Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry occupations, is divided by 100 to convert to a decimal value. MSHA used the latest 4-quarter moving average 2017Qtr3-2018Qtr2 to determine that 32.9 percent of total loaded wages are benefits. The scaling factor may be approximated with the formula and values $1 + (\text{benefit percentage}/(1-\text{benefit percentage})) = 1 + (.329/(1-.329)) = 1.49$.

³ Wage inflation is the change in Series ID: CIS2020000405000I, <https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/srgate>; Seasonally adjusted; Series Title: Wages and salaries for Private industry workers in Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry occupations, Index. (Qtr 2 2018/Qtr 3 2017 = 132.2/129.8 = 1.020). For all wage rates, MSHA uses the relevant precision throughout the calculation to avoid compound rounding errors and rounds at the final rate value. Displayed intermediate calculation values are presented to explain the calculation and are representative but the final rate value reflects the correct rounding and final estimate.

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Total Hour Burden	=	15 h
<u>Hour Burden Cost</u>		
15 h x \$50.86 per h	=	\$755

30 CFR 49.3 and 49.4

Under section 49.3, the operator may provide for an alternative mine rescue capability if an underground mine is small and remote. Under section 49.4, the operator may provide an alternative mine rescue capability if an underground mine is operating under special mining conditions.

Under both standards, the operator is required to submit an application for alternative mine rescue capability to the MSHA District Manager for review and approval. A copy of the operator's application must be posted at the mine. Where a miners' representative has been designated, the operator also must provide the representative with a copy of the application.

Where alternative compliance is approved by MSHA, the operator is required to adopt the alternative plan and post a copy of the approved plan at the mine for the miners' information. Where a miners' representative has been designated, the operator must also provide the representative with a copy of the approved plan.

The mine operator is also required to notify the MSHA District Manager of any changed condition or factor materially affecting information submitted in the application for alternative mine rescue capability.

MSHA estimates that it takes an average of 2 hours to prepare, mail, post, and provide a copy of a new or revised application for alternative mine rescue capability to the miners' representative, assuming the mine has a miners' representative, and to post and provide a copy of the approved plan to the miners' representative. This work is usually performed by a supervisor earning an hourly wage rate of \$50.86.

There are 96 existing underground MNM mines that have approved applications for alternative mine rescue capability under sections 49.3 or 49.4. MSHA estimates that 5 percent of these mines (5 mines) will submit revised applications under sections 49.3 or

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49.4 each year and that 5 new mines will also submit applications under sections 49.3 or 49.4 each year, for a total of 10 mines.

Hour Burden

10 applications x 2 h per application = 20 h

Hour Burden Cost

20 h x \$50.86 per h = \$1,018

30 CFR 49.6

Under section 49.6, a person trained in the use and care of mine rescue equipment must inspect and test the apparatus at intervals not exceeding 30 days and certify by signature and date that the inspections and tests were done. When the inspection indicates that a corrective action is necessary, the corrective action shall be made and the person shall record the corrective action taken. The certification and the record of corrective action must be maintained at the mine rescue station for a period of 1 year and made available on request to an MSHA inspector.

MSHA estimates that it takes an average of 20 minutes (0.33 hours) to inspect, test, and certify by signature and date that the inspections and tests were done for each apparatus. There are 7 apparatus per mine rescue team for underground MNM mines. MSHA further estimates that each apparatus requires corrective action six times a year and that it takes an average of 15 minutes (0.25 hours) to take action and record each corrective action.

MSHA's experience is that rescue team members inspect, maintain, and certify the apparatus and record the corrective actions. Mine rescue teams maintained by mines are made up of 5 miners (average hourly wage of \$34.16 per hour for MNM mines) and 1 mine supervisor (average hourly wage of \$50.86 per hour for MNM mines). Accordingly, the average weighted hourly wage of an MNM mine rescue team member is estimated to be \$36.94 per hour (1 team captain x \$50.86 per hour + 5 team members x \$34.16 per hour)/6 total members. For simplicity, MSHA has assumed the same average weighted hourly wage rates for members of mine rescue teams maintained by State agencies and contractors.

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According to MSHA data, there are approximately 103 mine rescue teams equipped with seven apparatus each.

Inspect and Certify Apparatus Tests and Inspections

Hour Burden

103 teams x 7 apparatus per team x 12 inspections per y	=	8,652 inspections
8,652 inspections x 20 m per inspection	=	2,884 h

Record Corrective Actions

103 teams x 7 apparatus per team x 6 defects per y	=	4,326 corrective actions
4,326 corrective actions x 15 m per corrective action	=	1,082 h

Total Hour Burden	=	3,966 h
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Hour Burden Cost

3,966 h x \$36.94 per h	=	\$146,499
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30 CFR 49.7

Under section 49.7, each mine rescue team member must be examined by a physician annually, with the first examination being completed within 60 days prior to scheduled initial training.

MSHA Form 5000-3 must be completed and signed by the examining physician for each team member. The forms must be kept on file at the mine rescue station for 1 year.

MSHA estimates that a physical examination takes an average of 4 hours to complete. The hour burden cost for this requirement is based on an average wage \$36.94 per hour for a MNM mine rescue team member. The cost for the physician is addressed in Item 13 below (see section 49.7).

It is MSHA's experience that the forms require no more than 15 minutes per form to gather and maintain. The hour burden cost for this record keeping requirement is based on an average hourly wage of \$50.86 for an MNM mine supervisor.

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There are approximately 90 mine rescue stations serving 101 MNM mines that incur this inspection, certification, and record keeping burden. MSHA estimates that the 90 mine rescue stations maintain 103 six-member teams.

Hour Burden

Physical Examinations

103 teams x 6 members per team x 4 h per examination = 2,472 h

Recordkeeping

103 teams x 6 records per team x 15 m per record = 155 h

Total Hour Burden = 2,627 h

Hour Burden Cost

2,472 h x \$36.94 per h = \$91,324

155 h x \$50.86 per h = \$7,858

Total Hour Burden Cost = \$99,182

30 CFR 49.8

Under section 49.8, each team member must receive 20 hours of initial training before serving on a mine rescue team and an additional 40 hours of refresher training annually. The training must be conducted by an MSHA certified trainer. A record of training of each team member must be kept on file at the mine rescue station for a period of 1 year.

Mine rescue team training is frequently conducted by the team captain or mine safety manager. In addition, some State agencies provide the training free of charge. Occasionally, a mine operator will hire a training contractor to provide the training. MSHA estimates that 60 percent of the mine rescue teams are trained by team captains or mine safety managers, 30 percent by State agencies, and 10 percent by training contractors. It is MSHA's experience that, on the average, each mine rescue team will have one new or replacement member each year. It is also MSHA's experience that a trainer normally trains two teams concurrently and completes the required records of training.

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The hour burden for conducting the training, not including contract and State agency trainers, is estimated to be 20 hours for initial training and 40 hours for annual training. (These estimates include a 10 percent adjustment to account for the time the trainer spends preparing for the training.) Trainer hour burden estimates for State trainers are not included in the hour burden calculations, since there is no burden imposed on mine operators. The actual cost of the training provided by independent contractors is included under Item 13 below (see section 49.8).

The 40-hour annual training can be given in intervals of 4 hours per month or 8 hours every 2 months. MSHA estimates that half of the teams exercise each option. MSHA also estimates that not more than 15 minutes is required to maintain each training record after each training session. Training records are usually maintained by the team captain.

The hour burden cost of the training and record is based on a weighted average hourly wage of \$36.94 for an MNM mine rescue team member. There are six (6)-member mine rescue teams at mines that incur this training and record keeping burden.

Initial New Rescue Member Training

103 teams x 1 new member per team	= 103 members
103 members x 60%/2 x one trainer per two teams x 20 h per training	= 618 h

Annual Team Training

103 teams x 60%/2 x one trainer per two teams x 40 h per training	= 1,236 h
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Record keeping Hour Burden

103 teams x 1 new member per team x 15 min per record	= 26 h
52 teams x 6 members per team x 12 times per y x 15 m per record	= 936 h
52 teams x 6 members per team x 6 times per y x 15 m per record	= <u>468 h</u>
Total Hour Burden	= 3,284 h

Hour Burden Cost

3,284 h x \$36.94 per h	= \$121,312
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30 CFR 49.9

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Under section 49.9, each underground mine must have a mine rescue notification plan outlining the procedures to follow in notifying the mine rescue teams when there is an emergency that requires their services. A copy of the mine rescue notification plan is required to be posted at the mine for the miners' information. Where a miners' representative has been designated, the operator must also provide the representative with a copy of the plan. The plan need be developed only once, and revised only when a change in notification procedures occurs. MSHA estimates that the notification procedures change at 5 percent of the mines in any given year.

MSHA estimates new and revised notification plans require an average of 2 hours to prepare, mail, post, and provide to the miners' representative. This work is performed by safety department manager or mine superintendent (estimated average hourly wage of \$50.86 for MNM mines).

Hour Burden

5 new mines x 2 hours per plan = 10 h

197 existing mines x 5% revisions per plan per y X 2 h per plan = 20 h

Total Hour Burden = 30 h

Hour Burden Cost

30 h x \$50.86 per h = \$1,526

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Type of Respondent	30 CFR Section/ Collection Activity	Total No. of Responses (rounded to whole numbers)	Total Annual Burden (in hours/ rounded to whole numbers)	Total Annual Respondent Cost*
Business or other for-profit	49.2/ Statements (Reporting)	15	15	\$755
Business or other for-profit	49.3 and 49.4/ Applications (Reporting)	10	20	\$1,018
SUBTOTAL	Reporting Hours		35	
Business or other for-profit	49.6/ Team Certification Tests and Inspections (Recordkeeping)	8,652	2,884	\$106,545
Business or other for-profit	49.6/ Team Recording of Corrective Actions (Recordkeeping)	4,326	1,082	\$39,954
Business or other for-profit	49.7/ (Recordkeeping)	618	155	\$7,858
Business or other for-profit	49.8/ Training/ (Recordkeeping)	5,719	3,284	121,312
SUBTOTAL	Recordkeeping Hours		7,404	
Business or other for-profit	49.7/ Physical Examinations (3 rd Party Disclosure)	618	2,472	\$91,324
Business or other for-profit	49.9/ Plans (3 rd Party Disclosure)	15	30	\$1,526
SUBTOTAL	3rd Party Disclosure Hours		2,502	
TOTAL		19,973	9,941	\$370,292

* Note: All wages in this Supporting Statement include a multiplier to reflect a fully loaded wage rate.

13. Provide an estimate of 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 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.

- a. 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.
- b. 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.

MSHA does not expect that mine operators will incur any capital or start-up costs as a result of this information collection requirement. Operation, maintenance, and purchase of service costs are detailed below.

Mine Rescue Teams; Arrangements for Emergency Medical Assistance; and
 Arrangements for Transportation for Injured Persons
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30 CFR 49.2

Under section 49.2, each operator of an underground MNM mine who provides rescue teams under this standard is required to send the MSHA District Manager a statement describing the mine's method of compliance with 30 CFR part 49. The statement must indicate whether the operator has independently provided mine rescue teams or entered into an agreement for the services of mine rescue teams. MSHA estimates that it will receive 18 statements from underground MNM mine operators each year.

Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines

18 statements x \$0.50 postage per notice = \$9

30 CFR 49.3 and 49.4

Under section 49.3, the operator may provide for an alternative mine rescue capability if an underground mine is small and remote. Under section 49.4, the operator may provide for an alternative mine rescue capability if an underground mine is operating under special mining conditions. Under both standards, the operator is required to submit an application for alternative mine rescue capability to the MSHA District Manager for review and approval.

MSHA estimates that it will receive an average of twelve new or revised applications from underground MNM mine operators each year.

Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines

12 applications per year x \$4.90 postage per application = \$59

30 CFR 49.7

Under section 49.7, each mine rescue team member must be examined by a physician annually, and an MSHA Form 5000-3 for each team member must be completed and signed by the examining physician. MSHA estimates that the cost of the physical examination is \$250.

Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines

103 teams x 6 members per team x \$250 per exam = \$154,500_

30 CFR 49.8

Under section 49.8, each team member must receive 20 hours of initial training before serving on a mine rescue team and an additional 40 hours of refresher training annually. The training must be conducted by an MSHA certified trainer. Mine rescue team training is frequently conducted by the team captain or mine safety manager. In addition, some State agencies provide the training free of charge. Occasionally, a mine operator will hire a training contractor to provide the training. MSHA estimates that 60 percent of the mine rescue teams are trained by team captains or mine safety managers, 30 percent by State trainers, and 10 percent by training contractors. The cost for training conducted by rescue team captains and mine safety managers is detailed under Item 12 above. No cost burden has been assigned for training conducted by State trainers, since there is no cost to mine operators. The cost of the remaining 10 percent of the training that is conducted by independent contractors is estimated below.

It is MSHA's experience that, on average, each mine rescue team will have one new or replacement member each year. It is also MSHA's experience that a trainer normally trains two teams concurrently and completes the required records of training. MSHA estimates that the average rate for a training contractor is \$500 per hour and that there is no additional charge for the contractor's preparation time.

Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines

103 teams x 10% x 1 new members	= 10 new
10 new members x 1 trainer per 2 teams x 20 h per training	= 103 h
103 h x \$500 per h	= \$51,500
103 rescue teams x 10% x 1 trainer per 2 teams x 40 h annual training	= 206 h
206 h x \$500 per h	= <u>\$103,000</u>
Total Cost	= \$154,500
TOTAL ANNUAL COST BURDEN	= \$309,068

Mine Rescue Teams; Arrangements for Emergency Medical Assistance; and
 Arrangements for Transportation for Injured Persons
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14. Provide estimates of 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), and 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 in a single table.

MSHA inspectors examine records related to mine rescue teams and arrangements for emergency medical assistance and transportation for injured persons during routine inspections. MSHA estimates that the time expended for reviewing these records is minimal, and therefore no cost burden has been assigned. The costs for the Agency's review of statements of rescue team availability under section 49.2 and review and approval of applications for alternative mine rescue capability under sections 49.3 and 49.4 are as follows:

30 CFR 49.2

Under section 49.2, each operator of an underground mine who provides rescue teams under this standard is required to send the MSHA District Manager a statement describing the mine's method of compliance with 30 CFR part 49. The statement must indicate whether the operator has independently provided mine rescue teams or entered into an agreement for the services of mine rescue teams.

MSHA estimates that the Agency will receive 16 new or revised statements from underground MNM mine operators each year. MSHA also estimates that it takes an Agency safety specialist (GS 12) earning \$56.62 per hour including benefits, approximately 1 hour to review and acknowledge the average statement, and an Agency clerk (GS 7), earning \$33.53 per hour including benefits, approximately 15 minutes to process and file the statement.

Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines

16 statements per y x 1 h per statement x \$56.62 per h = \$906

16 statements per y x 15 m per statement x \$33.53 per h = \$134

Total Cost = \$1,040

30 CFR 49.3 and 49.4

Under section 49.3, the operator may provide for an alternative mine rescue capability if an underground mine is small and remote. Under section 49.4, the operator may provide for an alternative mine rescue capability if an underground mine is operating under special mining conditions. Under both standards, the operator is required to submit an application for alternative mine rescue capability to the MSHA District Manager for review and approval. Provisions have been made for small or remote mines to submit alternate plans to MSHA for approval on an individual basis. Also, in certain States, small operators have gained relief through State plan agreements with MSHA, whereby State maintained mine rescue stations are made available to the mine operator.

MSHA's estimates that it will receive an average of twelve new or revised applications from underground MNM mine operators each year. MSHA also estimates that it takes an Agency safety specialist (GS 12) earning \$56.62 per hour including benefits, approximately 1 hour to review the average application, and an Agency clerk (GS 7), earning \$33.53 per hour including benefits, approximately 45 minutes to process the application and to prepare an approval letter for the MSHA District Manager's signature. The wage rates shown here come from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) March 2018 data cube <http://www.fedscope.opm.gov/> and the annual average salary was multiplied by a benefits scaler of 1.392 to include benefits. The final hourly wage rate was derived by dividing the adjusted annual average salary by 2087.

Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines (New or Revised Applications)

12 applications per y x 1 h per application x \$56.62 per h	= \$679
12 applications per y x 45 m per application x \$33.53 per h	= \$302
 Total Cost	 = \$981
 Total Cost to Federal Govt.	 =\$2,021

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

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Respondents: There was a decrease of 13 respondents (from 215 to 202) due to a decrease in the number of underground MNM mines.

Responses: There was a decrease of 68 (from 20,041 to 19,973) due to due to a decrease in the number of underground MNM mines.

Burden Hours: There was a decrease of 168 burden hours (10,109 to 9,941) due to a decrease in the number of underground MNM mines.

Cost Burden to Respondents or Record Keepers: There was an increase of \$1. Costs increased from (\$309,067 to \$309,068) due to an increase in postage.

Itemized Changes in Annual Burden Hours						
30 CFR Section(s)/ Data Collection Activity	Program Change (hours currently on OMB Inventory)	Program Change (New)	Difference	Adjustment (hours currently on OMB Inventory)	Adjustment (New)	Difference
49.2/ Statements				16	15	-1
49.3 and 49.4/ Applications				24	20	-4
49.6/ Team Certification Tests and Inspections				2,855	2884	29
49.6/ Team Recording of Corrective Actions				1,082	1,082	0
49.7/ Team Physical Examinations/ MSHA Form 5000-3				2,472	2,472	0
49.7/ Recordkeeping				155	155	-1
49.8/ Recordkeeping of Training				3,470	3284	-186
49.9/ Plans				35	30	-5
TOTAL				10,109	9,941	-168

Mine Rescue Teams; Arrangements for Emergency Medical Assistance; and
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2019

Itemized Changes in Annual Cost Burden						
30 CFR Section(s)/ Data Collection Activity	Program Change (cost currently on OMB Inventory)	Program Change (New)	Difference	Adjustment (cost currently on OMB Inventory)	Adjustment (New)	Difference
49.2/ Statements				\$8	\$9	\$1
49.3 and 49.4/ Applications				\$59	\$59	\$0
49.6/ Team Certification Tests and Inspections				0	0	0
49.6/ Team Recording of Corrective Actions				0	0	0
49.7/ Team Physical Examinations/ MSHA Form 5000-3				\$154,500	\$154,500	\$0
49.7/ Recordkeeping				0	0	0
49.8/ Recordkeeping of Training				\$154,500	\$154,500	\$0
49.9/ Plans				0	0	0
TOTAL				\$309,067	\$309,068	1

16. For collections of information whose results are planned to 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.

The results from the information gathered from this collection will not be published.

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.

There are no forms associated with this information collection.

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

There are no certification exceptions identified with this information collection.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

As statistical analysis is not required by the regulation; therefore, questions one through five do not apply.