

**Supporting Statement for
Radiation Sampling and Exposure Records
Paperwork Reduction Act Submission**

This information collection request (ICR) seeks to extend, without change, a currently approved information collection.

OMB Control Number: 1219-0003

Information Collection Request Title: Radiation Sampling and Exposure Records

Type of OMB Review: Extension without change, a currently approved information collection

Authority:

Part 57 - Safety and Health Standards—Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines
 Subpart D—Air Quality, Radiation, Physical Agents, and Diesel Particulate Matter
 30 CFR 57.5037 - Radon daughter exposure monitoring.
 30 CFR 57.5040 - Exposure records.
 30 CFR 57.5045 - Posting of inactive workings.

Collection Instrument(s): MSHA Form 4000-9, Record of Individual Exposure to Radon Daughters

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.

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. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.

Radiation Sampling and Exposure Records

OMB Control Number: 1219-0003

OMB Expiration Date: 10/31/2026

Section 103(h) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), as amended, 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(a), 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.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) governs paperwork burdens imposed on the public by Federal agencies for using identical questions to collect information from 10 or more persons. The PRA defines paperwork burden in 44 U.S.C. 3502(2) as time, effort, or financial resources expended to generate, maintain, or provide information to or for a Federal agency. Under 44 U.S.C. 3507, the PRA also establishes policies and procedures of information collection for controlling paperwork burdens imposed by Federal agencies on the public, including evaluating public comments.

To fulfill its statutory mandates to promote miners' health and safety, MSHA requires the information collected under the ICR titled "Radiation Sampling and Exposure Records." The information collection is intended to ensure that miners do not exceed the annual exposure limit to radon daughters (radon decay products).

Under the authority of Section 103 of the Mine Act, 30 U.S.C. 813(c), 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.

Airborne radon and radon daughters exist in every uranium mine and in several other underground mining commodities. Radon is a radioactive gas and diffuses into the underground mine atmosphere through the rock and the ground water. Radon decays in a series of steps into other radioactive elements, which are solids, called radon daughters or decay products. Radon and radon daughters are invisible and odorless, but results in emissions of ionizing alpha radiation.

Medical doctors and scientists have associated high radon daughter exposures with lung cancer. The health hazard arises from breathing air contaminated with radon decay products which are in turn deposited in the lungs. The lung tissues are sensitive to alpha radioactivity. Excess lung cancer in uranium miners, just as coal workers' pneumoconiosis, silicosis, and other debilitating occupational diseases, has been recognized for many years. Thus, an adequate database of accurate exposure level results is essential to control miners' exposures and permit an evaluation of the effectiveness of existing regulations.

Burden costs associated with this ICR include:

- I. Calculating and recording radon daughter exposure samples
- II. Calculating and recording individual exposure records
- III. Submitting annual exposure reports to MSHA
- IV. Providing exposure records to miners
- V. MSHA providing exposure forms to mine operators
- VI. Posting signage at inactive working areas

The associated standards that authorize the collection of information are described below.

I. Calculating and Recording Radon Daughter Exposure Samples

Under 30 CFR 57.5037(a), in all mines at least one sample shall be taken in exhaust mine air by a competent person to determine if concentrations of radon daughters are present. Sampling shall be done using suggested equipment and procedures described in section 14.3 of ANSI N13.8-1973, entitled "American National Standard Radiation Protection in Uranium Mines," approved July 18, 1973, pages 13-15, by the American National Standards Institute, Inc., which is incorporated by reference and made a part of the standard or equivalent procedures and equipment acceptable to MSHA. The mine operator may request that the required exhaust mine air sampling be done by MSHA. If concentrations of radon daughters in excess of 0.1 WL are found in an exhaust air sample, thereafter—

- (1) Where uranium is mined—radon daughter concentrations representative of worker's breathing zone shall be determined at least every two weeks at random times in all active working areas such as stopes, drift headings, travelways, haulageways, shops, stations, lunch rooms, magazines, and any other place or location where persons work, travel, or congregate. However, if concentrations of radon daughters are found in excess of 0.3 WL in an active working area, radon daughter concentrations thereafter shall be determined weekly in that working area until such time as the weekly determinations in that area have been 0.3 WL or less for 5 consecutive weeks.
- (2) Where uranium is not mined—when radon daughter concentrations between 0.1 and 0.3 WL are found in an active working area, radon daughter concentration measurements representative of worker's breathing zone shall be determined at least every 3 months at random times until such time as the radon daughter concentrations in that area are below 0.1 WL, and annually thereafter. If concentrations of radon daughters are found in excess of 0.3 WL in an active working area radon daughter concentrations thereafter shall be determined at least weekly in that working area until such time as the weekly determinations in that area have been 0.3 WL or less for 5 consecutive weeks.

Under 30 CFR 57.5037(b), if concentrations of radon daughters less than 0.1 WL are found in an exhaust mine air sample, thereafter:

(1) Where uranium is mined—at least one sample shall be taken in the exhaust mine air monthly.

(2) Where uranium is not mined—no further exhaust mine air sampling is required.

Under 30 CFR 57.5037(c), the sample date, locations, and results obtained under (a) and (b) above shall be recorded and retained at the mine site or nearest mine office for at least two years and shall be made available for inspection by the Secretary or his authorized representative.

II. Calculating and Recording Individual Exposure Records

Under 30 CFR 57.5040(a), the operator shall calculate and record complete individual exposures to concentrations of radon daughters as follows:

(1) Where uranium is mined—the complete individual exposures of all mine personnel working underground shall be calculated and recorded. These records shall include the individual's time in each active working area such as stopes, drift headings, travelways, haulageways, shops, stations, lunch rooms, magazines and any other place or location where persons work, travel or congregate, and the concentration of airborne radon daughters for each active working area.

(2) Where uranium is not mined—the complete individual exposure of all mine personnel working in active working areas with radon daughter concentrations in excess of 0.3 WL shall be calculated and recorded. These records shall include the individual's time in each active working area and the concentrations of airborne radon daughters for each active working area. The operator may discontinue calculating and recording the individual exposures of any personnel assigned to work in active working areas where radon daughter concentrations have been reduced to 0.3 WL or less for 5 consecutive weeks provided that such exposure calculation and recordation shall not be discontinued with respect to any person who has accumulated more exposure than 1/12 (one-twelfth) of a WLM times the number of months for which exposures have been calculated and recorded in the calendar year in which the exposure calculation and recordation is proposed to be discontinued.

Under 30 CFR 57.5040(b)(1), the operator shall maintain the form entitled “Record of Individual Exposure to Radon Daughters” (Form 4000-9), or equivalent forms that are acceptable to the MSHA, on which there shall be recorded the specific information required by the form with respect to each person's time-weighted current and cumulative exposure to concentrations of radon daughters. The form entitled “Record of Individual Exposure to Radon Daughters” (Form 4000-9), shall consist of an original of each form for the operator's records which shall be available for examination by the Secretary or his authorized representative.

III. Submitting Annual Exposure Reports to MSHA

Under 30 CFR 57.5040(b)(2), on or before February 15 of each calendar year, or within 45 days

after the shutdown of mining operations for the calendar year, each mine operator shall submit to MSHA a copy of the “Record of Individual Exposure to Radon Daughters” (Form 4000-9), or acceptable equivalent form, showing the data required by the form for all personnel for whom calculation and recording of exposure was required during the previous calendar year.

Under 30 CFR 57.5040(b)(3), errors detected by the operator shall be corrected on any forms kept by the operator and a corrected copy of any forms submitted to MSHA shall be submitted to the Mine Safety within 60 days of detection and shall identify the errors and indicate the date the corrections are made.

Under 30 CFR 57.5040(b)(4), the operator's records of individual exposure to concentrations of radon daughters and copies of “Record of Individual Exposure to Radon Daughters” (Form 4000-9) or acceptable equivalent form or true legible facsimiles thereof (microfilm or other), shall be retained at the mine or nearest mine office for a period as specified in paragraph 9.8, ANSI N13.8-1973, or shall be submitted to MSHA. These records, if retained by the operator, shall be open for inspection by the Secretary of Labor, his authorized representative, and authorized representatives of the official mine inspection agency of the State in which the mine is located.

IV. Providing Exposure Records to Miners

Under 30 CFR 57.5040(b)(5), upon written request from a person who is a subject of [radon daughter exposure] records, a statement of the year-to-date and cumulative exposure applicable to that person shall be provided to the person or to whomever such person designates.

V. MSHA Providing Exposure Forms to Mine Operators

Under 30 CFR 57.5040(b)(6), the blank form entitled “Record of Individual Exposure to Radon Daughters” (Form 4000-9) may be obtained on request from any MSHA District Office.

VI. Posting Signage at Inactive Working Areas

Under 30 CFR 57.5045, inactive workings in which radon daughter concentrations are above 1.0 WL, shall be posted against unauthorized entry and designated by signs indicating them as areas in which approved respirators shall be worn.

Mine operators’ burden and costs associated with recordkeeping and reporting requirements of conducting and recording gamma radiation surveys are included in a separate information collection request under OMB Control Number 1219-0039 titled “Gamma Radiation Surveys.”

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 amounts of airborne radon daughters to which most miners can be exposed with minimal adverse effects have been established and are expressed as working levels (WL). The current MSHA standard is a maximum personal exposure dose of 4 working level months (WLM) per year.

The sampling and recordkeeping requirement alerts the mine operator and MSHA to possible failure in the radon daughter control system and permits appropriate corrective action to be taken in a timely manner. Under 30 CFR 57.5044, in environments exceeding 1.0 WL, miners shall wear respirators approved by NIOSH for radon daughters. Under 30 CFR 57.5046, where radon daughter concentrations exceed 10 WL, respirator protection against radon gas shall be provided in addition to protection against radon daughters. Protection against radon gas shall be provided by supplied air devices or by face masks containing absorbent material capable of removing both the radon and its daughters.

MSHA and mine operators use the database of accurate exposure level to control miners' exposures and permit an evaluation of the effectiveness of existing regulations. Data submitted to MSHA is intended to: (a) establish a means by which MSHA can assure compliance with underground radiation standards; and (b) assure that miners can, on written request, have records of cumulative exposures made available to them or their estate and to medical and legal representatives who have obtained written authorization.

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 of this collection. To comply with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act of 1998, 44 U.S.C. 3504, mine operators may submit or retain records in whatever form they choose, including using computer technology to store records electronically, provided they are secure and not susceptible to loss or alteration. MSHA encourages operators who store records electronically to provide a mechanism that will allow the continued storage and retrieval of records. MSHA allows electronic submission of MSHA Form 4000-9. MSHA Form 4000-9 can also be printed from the MSHA web site¹ and mailed.

¹ Available at <https://www.msha.gov/support-resources/forms-online-filing/2018/05/23/record-individual-exposure-radon-daughters>, last accessed September 24, 2025.

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

Records are unique to each mine and pertain to radon daughter concentration in the exhaust air and records of individual miner's exposure to concentrations of radon daughters. Calculations are based on air samples taken at designated work areas and the time miners were present in those areas. No similar information exists to protect miners' health.

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

The information collection provisions apply to all mine operators, both large and small. Congress intended that the Secretary enforce the law at all mining operations within the Agency's jurisdiction regardless of size and that information collection and recordkeeping requirements be consistent with efficient and effective enforcement of the Mine Act. Section 103(e) of the Mine Act, 30 U.S.C. 813(e), directs the Secretary not to impose an unreasonable burden on small businesses when obtaining any information under the Mine Act. MSHA considered the burden on small mines when developing the collection and believes that this ICR does not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small businesses or other 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.

Without this regular information collection to assure that a miner does not exceed the annual exposure limit to radon daughters the individual miner could be at increased risk of developing lung cancer.

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 a 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 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 demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.**

This collection of information is consistent with the guidelines 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.

In accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8(d), MSHA will publish the proposed ICR in the *Federal Register*, notify the public that this ICR is reviewed in accordance with the PRA, and provide 60 days for the public to submit comments. MSHA published a 60-day Federal Register notice on, March 25, 2026 (91 FR 14589). MSHA received no comments.

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

MSHA does not provide payment or gifts to respondents.

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

Operators are given no assurances of confidentiality; however, the records of an individual's identity and his/her exposure to radon daughters that are submitted to MSHA are covered by a Privacy Act Systems of Records Notice (SORN), MSHA-1, MSHA Standardized Information System (MSIS) (81 FR 25766) published on April 29, 2016. The records are stored in locked file cabinets and are accessible only to authorized personnel during working hours.

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.

There are no questions of a sensitive nature.

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 and aggregate the hour burdens.**
- **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 under Item 13.**

Respondents

All information related to quantities and inspection rates are estimated by MSHA Headquarter Enforcement Division based on field experience with different types of mining operations, sizes of mines, and the frequency of inspections dictated by statute. Mine operators provide MSHA

Headquarter Enforcement Division with the number of mines and employment, and from this information MSHA tracks the number of active and inactive mines and mine types throughout the United States.

Based on MSHA's internal Standardized Information System database (MSIS), there were 4 active underground uranium mines in calendar year 2025 affected by this ICR.

Non-uranium mines typically rely in MSHA for radon measurement during regular inspections. These mines do not keep their own records and do not submit MSHA Form 4000-9. Only uranium mines must track, submit, and keep records.

Wage Rates Determination²

MSHA uses data from the May 2024 Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for hourly wage rates³ and adjusts the rates for benefits,⁴ wage inflation,⁵ and overhead costs.⁶ The occupations listed below in Table 12-1 are those that are determined to be relevant for the cost calculations.

² 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.

³ To obtain OEWS data, follow BLS's directions in its Frequently Asked Questions: "E. How to get OEWS data. 4. What are the different ways to obtain OEWS estimates from this website?" at https://www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm. The average wage rate is calculated as the employment-weighted average of hourly mean wages for the occupation.

⁴ The benefit multiplier comes from BLS Employer Costs for Employee Compensation accessed by menu at <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/srgate> or directly at <http://download.bls.gov/pub/time.series/cm/cm.data.0.Current>. Insert the data series CMU2030000405000D and CMU2030000405000P, Private Industry Total benefits for Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry occupations, which is divided by 100 to convert to a decimal value. MSHA uses the latest 4-quarter moving average to determine what percent of total loaded wages are benefits. MSHA computes the benefit multiplier with a number of detailed calculations, but it may be approximated with the formula $1 + (\text{benefit percentage} / (1 - \text{benefit percentage}))$.

⁵ Wage inflation is the change in Series ID: CIS2020000405000I; Seasonally adjusted; Series Title: Wages and salaries for Private industry workers in Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry occupations, Index. (<https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/srgate>; Inflation Multiplier = (Current Quarter Cost Index Value / OEWS Wage Base Quarter Index Value).

⁶ MSHA uses an overhead rate of 17 percent. This overhead rate is based on a 2002 EPA report by Cody Rice, "Wage Rates for Economic Analysis of the Toxics Release Inventory Program", available at <https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2016-0387-0064>.

Table 12-1. Estimated Hourly Wage Rates

Occupation	NAICS Code	Average Hourly Wage Rate	Benefit Multiplier	Inflation Multiplier	Overhead Cost Multiplier	Loaded Hourly Wage Rate
		A	B	C	D	A x B x C x D
Mining Supervisor [a]	212200	\$50.69	1.452	1.031	1.17	\$88.78
Clerk [b]	212200	\$37.66	1.452	1.031	1.17	\$65.97

Notes:

Benefit Multiplier – MSHA uses the latest 4-quarter moving average 2024Q2-2025Q1 to determine that 31.1 percent of total loaded wages are benefits for private industry workers in construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. The benefit multiplier is $1.452 = 1 + (0.311 / (1 - 0.311))$.

Inflation Multiplier – The inflation multiplier is determined by using the employment price index from the most current quarter, 2025Q1, divided by the base year and quarter of the OEWS employment and wage statistics, 2024Q2, for private industry workers in construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry occupations, current dollar index. The inflation multiplier is $1.031 = 168.1 / 163.1$.

Overhead Multiplier – MSHA uses an overhead rate of 17 percent.

[a] The Standard Occupation Codes (SOCs) used for this occupation are (47-1011), (49-1011), (51-1011), and (53-1047).

[b] The SOCs used for this occupation are (43-3031), (43-3051), (43-5061), (43-5071), and (43-9061).

I. Calculating and Recording Radon Daughter Exposure Samples

Under 30 CFR 57.5037, operators must take air samples for concentrations of radon daughters at least every two weeks at random times in all active working areas and keep records of the results. If concentrations of radon daughters are found in excess of 0.3 WL in an active working area, radon daughter concentrations thereafter shall be determined weekly in that working area until the weekly determinations in that area are at or below 0.3 WL for 5 consecutive weeks.

MSHA assumes that determinations are performed based on weekly air samples in uranium mines and the results are reported to MSHA annually. MSHA estimates that, on average, a uranium mine conducts 50 weekly air samples in a year.

MSHA estimates that it takes a mine supervisor, earning \$88.78 per hour, 30 minutes to complete the calculations from an air sample and record the result.

Table 12-2. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Calculating and Recording Radon Daughter Exposure Samples (30 CFR 57.5037)

Activity (Occupation)	Number of Respondents (Mines)	Number of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses (Samples)	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
I. Calculating and Recording Radon Daughter Exposure Samples (Mining Supervisor)	4	50	200	0.5	100.00	\$88.78	\$8,878.00
Subtotal (Rounded)	4		200		100		\$8,878

II. Calculating and Recording Individual Exposure Records

Under 30 CFR 57.5040(a) and (b)(1), mine operators must calculate and record complete individual exposure to radon daughters for all uranium mine personnel working underground on MSHA Form 4000-9.

MSHA estimates that it takes a clerk, earning \$65.97 per hour, 1 hour and 30 minutes to calculate individual exposure, and maintain and keep a record of the exposure records.

Table 12-3. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Calculating and Recording Individual Exposure Records (30 CFR 57.5040(b)(1))

Activity (Occupation)	Number of Respondents (Mines)	Number of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses (Exposure Records)	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
II. Calculating and Recording Individual Exposure Records (Clerk)	4	50	200	1.5	300.00	\$65.97	\$19,791.00
Subtotal (Rounded)	4		200		300		\$19,791

III. Submitting Annual Exposure Reports to MSHA

Under 30 CFR 57.5037(b)(2), each mine operator must submit a copy of Form 4000-9, showing exposure records of all personnel, to MSHA or retain a copy at the mine or nearest mine office each calendar year. Under 30 CFR 57.5037(b)(3), errors detected by the operator must be corrected and a corrected copy must be submitted to MSHA with identified errors and correction dates.

MSHA estimates that each uranium mine will submit exposure records once a year. MSHA estimates that it takes a clerk, earning \$65.97 per hour, 25 minutes to mail or send electronically the annual report of all exposed individuals to MSHA.

Table 12-4. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Submitting Annual Exposure Reports to MSHA (30 CFR 57.5040(b)(2) and (b)(3))

Activity (Occupation)	Number of Respondents (Mines)	Number of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses (Reports)	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
III. Submitting Annual Exposure Reports to MSHA (Clerk)	4	1	4	0.42	1.67	\$65.97	\$109.95
Subtotal (Rounded)	4		4		2		\$110

IV. Providing Exposure Records to Miners

Under 30 CFR 57.5040(b)(5), the mine operator must provide a copy of a statement of the year-to-date and cumulative exposure to miners upon request.

MSHA is unaware of any miner that requests a copy of their exposure records each year. Hence, this analysis assumes no cost for providing copies of records.

VI. Posting Signage at Inactive Working Areas

Under 30 CFR 57.5045, mine operators must post signage at inactive workings in which radon daughter concentrations are above 1.0 WL.

MSHA is unaware of any areas that are above 1.0 WL. Hence, MSHA assumes that there are no signs posted each year and no costs for signage post.

Hour Burden Summary

MSHA estimates that the 4 respondents (active uranium mines) would incur, on average, an annual collection burden of 402 hours with an associated annual cost of \$28,779. The annual respondent hour and cost burden of this information collection are summarized in the table below.

Table 12-5. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Summary

Activity	Number of Respondents	Number of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
I. Calculating and Recording Radon Daughter Exposure Samples	4		200		100		\$8,878.00
II. Calculating and Recording Individual Exposure Records	4		200		300		\$19,791.00
III. Submitting Annual Exposure Records to MSHA	4		4		2		\$109.95
Total (Rounded)	4		404		402		\$28,779

Note: The total number of respondents is not a sum of respondents from each cost category. It corresponds to the number of mines that require radon sampling.

Table 12-6. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden

Activity	Number of Respondents	Number of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
I. Calculating and Recording Radon Daughter Exposure Samples (Mining Supervisor)	4	50	200	0.50	100.00	\$88.78	\$8,878.00
II. Calculating and Recording Individual Exposure Records (Clerk)	4	50	200	1.50	300.00	\$65.97	\$19,791.00
III. Submitting Annual Exposure Records to MSHA (Clerk)	4	1	4	0.42	1.67	\$65.97	\$109.95
Total (Rounded)	4		404		402		\$28,779

Note: The total number of respondents is not a sum of respondents from each cost category. It corresponds to the number of mines that require radon sampling.

13. Provide an estimate for 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.

- 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 collections 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.

III. Submitting Annual Exposure Records to MSHA

MSHA estimates that the yearly cost to copy and send the annual exposure records to MSHA is on average \$5 per mine per year. MSHA assumes all 4 uranium mines will mail in their exposure records.

Table 13-1. Estimated Annual Recordkeeping Costs, Submitting Annual Exposure Records to MSHA (30 CFR 57.5040(b)(2) and (b)(3))

Cost components	Number of Responses (Reports)	Mailing Cost	Cost to Recordkeepers
Maining Annual Exposure Reports to MSHA	4	\$5.00	\$20.00
Total (Rounded)	4		\$20

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.

I. Recording Radon Daughter Exposure Monitoring

Under 30 CFR 57.5037, operators must take air samples for concentrations of radon daughters and keep records of the results. Mine operators can also request that MSHA does the radon testing. MSHA assumes that uranium mines required to conduct weekly examinations will do their own sampling instead of requesting MSHA. For non-uranium mines, as radon testing is normally done during each mine inspection, MSHA assumes there is no additional burden cost of the Federal government for conducting those radon tests.

V. MSHA Providing Exposure Forms to Mine Operators

Under 30 CFR 57.5040(b)(6), MSHA is required to provide Form 4000-9 to mine operators upon request. MSHA estimates that mine operators will print the online forms instead of requesting the printed form from MSHA.

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

Number of Respondents: The estimated number of respondents remains unchanged at 4 mines.

Number of Responses: The estimated number of responses remains unchanged at 404 mines.

Annual Time Burden: The estimated annual time burden remains unchanged at 402 hours.

Annual Recordkeeping Costs: The estimated annual recordkeeper costs remain unchanged at \$20.

Table 15-1. Summary of Changes

	Currently Approved ICR	Updated ICR	Difference
Number of Respondents	4	4	0
Number of Responses	404	404	0
Annual Time Burden	402	402	0
Annual Recordkeeping Costs	\$20	\$20	\$0

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 of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.

MSHA does not intend to publish the results of this information collection.

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.

MSHA is not seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of 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, questions 1 through 5 do not apply.