

Health Standards for Diesel Particulate Matter Exposure (Underground Coal Mines)

OMB Control Number: 1219-0124

OMB Expiration Date: 10/31/2026

**Supporting Statement for
Health Standards for Diesel Particulate Matter Exposure
(Underground Coal Mines)
Paperwork Reduction Act Submission**

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

OMB Control Number: 1219-0124

Information Collection Request Title: Health Standards for Diesel Particulate Matter Exposure (Underground Coal Mines)

Type of OMB Review: Extension

Authority:

Part 72 - Health Standards for Coal Mines

Subpart D - Diesel Particulate Matter—Underground Areas of Underground Coal Mines

30 CFR 72.510 - Miner health training.

30 CFR 72.520 - Diesel equipment inventory.

Collection Instrument(s): Diesel Inventory (This is an optional web collection instrument.)

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.

Section 103(h) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), as amended, 30

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U.S.C. 813(h), authorizes the Mine Health and Safety 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 mandate to promote miners' health and safety, MSHA requires the information collected under the ICR titled "Health Standards for Diesel Particulate Matter Exposure (Underground Coal Mines)." The information collection is intended to ensure that mine operators are in compliance with the health standard regarding diesel particulate matter in underground coal mines and provide useful information to mine operators and miners' representatives about the safety and health conditions in a miner's workplace.

Burden costs associated with this ICR include:

- I. Miner Training Records
 - I-1. Scheduling trainings
 - i-2. Creating training records
 - i-3. Providing copies of training records
- II. Diesel Equipment Inventories
 - II-1. Submitting diesel equipment inventories
 - ii-2. Providing copies of inventories

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

I. Miner Training Records

I-1. Scheduling Trainings

Under 30 CFR 72.510(a), [underground coal mine] operators must provide annual training to all miners at a mine who can reasonably be expected to be exposed to diesel emissions on that property. The training must include—

- (1) The health risks associated with exposure to diesel particulate matter;
- (2) The methods used in the mine to control diesel particulate matter concentrations;
- (3) Identification of the personnel responsible for maintaining those controls; and

(4) Actions miners must take to ensure the controls operate as intended.

I-2. Creating Training Records

Under 30 CFR 72.510(b)(1), operators must keep a record of the training for one year after completion of the training. An operator may keep the record elsewhere if the record is immediately accessible from the mine site by electronic transmission.

I-3. Providing Copies of Training Records

Under 30 CFR 72.510(b)(2), upon request from an authorized representative of the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or from the authorized representative of miners, mine operators must promptly provide access to any such training record. Whenever an operator ceases to do business, that operator must transfer the training records, or a copy, to any successor operator who must maintain them for the required period.

II. Diesel Equipment Inventories

II-1. Submitting Diesel Equipment Inventories

Under 30 CFR 72.520(a), the operator of each mine that utilizes diesel equipment underground, shall prepare and submit in writing to the District Manager, an inventory of diesel equipment used in the mine. The inventory shall include the number and type of diesel-powered units used underground, including make and model of unit, type of equipment, make and model of engine, serial number of engine, brake horsepower rating of engine, emissions of engine in grams per hour or grams per brake horsepower-hour, approval number of engine, make and model of aftertreatment device, serial number of aftertreatment device if available, and efficiency of aftertreatment device.

II-2. Providing Copies of Inventories

Under 30 CFR 72.520(b), the mine operator shall make changes to the diesel equipment inventory as equipment or emission control systems are added, deleted or modified and submit revisions, to the District Manager, within 7 calendar days. Mine operators shall submit revisions to the District Manager within 7 calendar days of any change to the diesel equipment inventory.

Under 30 CFR 72.520(c), if requested, the mine operators shall provide a copy of the diesel equipment inventory to the representative of the miners within 3 days of the request. Mine operators' burden and costs associated with recordkeeping and reporting requirements of the use and maintenance of diesel equipment included in a separate information collection request under OMB Control Number 1219-0119 titled "Diesel-Powered Equipment in Underground Coal Mines."

Mine operators' burden and costs associated with recordkeeping and reporting requirements of diesel particulate matter in underground MNM mines are included in a separate information

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collection request under OMB Control Number 1219-0135 titled “Health Standards for Diesel Particulate Matter Exposure (Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines).”

Mine operators’ burden and costs associated with recordkeeping and reporting requirements of training miners are included in a separate information collection request under OMB Control Number 1219-0009 titled “Training Plans and Records of Training for Underground Miners and Miners Working at Surface Mines and Surface Areas of Underground Mines.”

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.

MSHA establishes standards and regulations for diesel-powered equipment in underground coal mines that provide important protection for coal miners who work on and around diesel-powered equipment. The standards are designed to reduce the risks to underground coal miners of serious health hazards that are associated with exposure to high concentrations of diesel particulate matter.

The information collection is provided to the MSHA inspector and used by the Agency to monitor the mine operator’s compliance with the health standard regarding diesel emission and to provide useful information to mine operators and miners’ representatives about the safety and health conditions in a miner’s workplace.

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 method they choose, including using computer technology to store records electronically. MSHA encourages operators who store records electronically to provide a mechanism that will allow the continued storage and retrieval of records.

Mine operators have the option of providing the inventory of diesel-powered equipment via MSHA's web page (<https://www.msha.gov/support-resources/forms-online-filing/2018/05/23/manageupdate-diesel-inventory>) or by submitting the information in writing to MSHA. MSHA makes information available online to aid mine operators in maintaining and updating the inventory at <https://egov.msha.gov/DieselInventory/ViewDieselInventoryExternal.aspx> by clicking on view national inventory. In addition, the MSHA website www.msha.gov provides information specific to diesel-powered equipment, as well as compliance materials and other information on diesel particulate matter to make the information submission easier for respondents.

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.

No similar or duplicate information is available or submitted to MSHA.

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.

The information collection requirements are essential for helping to protect miners' health and safety while working in areas of underground coal mines where diesel-powered equipment is being operated. The information also serves as a means of verifying compliance with the standards and helps mine operators and miners' representatives understand better safety and health conditions in a miner's workplace. Reduction of these information collection requirements would increase the likelihood that unsafe and unhealthy conditions could go undetected and uncorrected in underground coal mines that use diesel-powered equipment.

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 14595). MSHA received one comment from James Curry in support of the information collection. No action taken by MSHA.

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.

There is no assurance of confidentiality 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 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 included under ‘Annual Cost to Federal Government’.**

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 information as of August 2025, the 12-month rolling average (accounts for seasonal trends) of active underground coal mines is 146. MSHA estimates that there will be 146 active underground coal mines that need to develop training for 27,000 miners that can be expected to be exposed to diesel emissions and provide records of that training, as well as an inventory of diesel-powered equipment.

Wage Rates Determination¹

MSHA uses data from the May 2024 Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS)

¹ For all wage rates, including Federal 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 value of final rate reflects the correct rounding and final estimate.

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published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for hourly wage rates² and adjusts the rates for benefits,³ wage inflation,⁴ and overhead costs.⁵ The occupations listed below in Table 12-1 are those that are determined to be relevant for the cost calculations.

²To 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.

³ 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 $1 + (\text{benefit percentage} / (1 - \text{benefit percentage}))$.

⁴ 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).

⁵ 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>.

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Table 12-1. Estimated Hourly Wage Rates

Occupation	NAICS Code	Average 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]	212100	\$55.10	1.451	1.040	1.17	\$97.28
Clerk [b]	212100	\$25.63	1.451	1.040	1.17	\$45.26
Miner [c]	212100	\$33.29	1.451	1.040	1.17	\$58.78

Notes:

Benefit Multiplier – MSHA uses the latest 4-quarter moving average 2024Q3-2025Q2 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 $1.451 = 1 + (0.311 / (1 - 0.311))$.

Inflation Multiplier – The inflation multiplier is determined by using the employment price index from the most current quarter, 2025Q2, 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 $1.040 = 169.6 / 163.1$.

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).

[c] The SOCs used for this occupation are (47-5000, 49-9043, 49-9071, 51-9021, and 53-7000).

I. Miner Training Records

I-1. Scheduling Trainings

Under 30 CFR 72.510(a), mine operators must provide all miners who can reasonably be expected to be exposed to diesel emissions annual training.

MSHA assumes training sessions will occur at 146 active underground coal mines. MSHA estimates that every year, it takes a mining supervisor, earning \$97.28 per hour, 5 minutes to instruct a clerical worker about scheduling the training. MSHA also estimates that it takes a clerical worker, earning \$45.26 per hour, 15 minutes to make arrangements for the required training, including scheduling the training and preparing announcement at each mine.

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Table 12-2. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Scheduling Trainings (30 CFR 72.510(a))

Activity (Occupation)	No. of Respondents (Mines)	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses (Schedules)	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
I-1. Scheduling Trainings (Mining Supervisor)	146	1	146	0.08	12.17	\$97.28	\$1,183.57
I-1. Scheduling Trainings (Clerk)	146	1	146	0.25	36.50	\$45.26	\$1,651.99
Subtotal (Rounded)	146		146		49		\$2,836

Note: The total number of respondents and responses does not correspond to the sum of rows because different respondents work on the same record.

I-2. Creating Training Records

Under 30 CFR 72.510(b)(1), mine operators must create and maintain training records related to diesel emission training.

MSHA assumes that each year there are 27,000 miners that would be required to take the training, and a record must be made for each miner at 146 active underground coal mines. For each training record, MSHA estimates that it takes a miner, earning \$58.78 per hour, 20 seconds to sign a registration sheet, which also serves as a record. MSHA also estimates that it takes a clerical worker, earning \$45.26 per hour, to create a record for each miner, and 1 minute to create and record each training record in a computer file.

Table 12-3. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Creating Training Records (30 CFR 72.510(b)(1))

Activity (Occupation)	No. of Respondents (Mines)	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses (Records)	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
I-2. Creating Training Records (Miner)	146	184.93	27,000	0.006	150.00	\$58.78	\$8,817.00
I-2. Creating Training Records (Clerk)	146	184.93	27,000	0.02	450.00	\$45.26	\$20,367.00
Subtotal (Rounded)	146		27,000		600		\$29,184

Notes: The total number of respondents and responses does not correspond to the sum of rows because different respondents work on the same record. The number of responses per respondent is calculated by dividing the number of responses by the number of respondents and rounded.

I-3. Providing Copies of Training Records

Under 30 CFR 72.510(b)(2), mine operators are required to provide access to training records to MSHA or representative of miners. MSHA is not aware of any request from representatives of miners for training records related to diesel emissions. Mine operators must provide MSHA inspectors training records as a part of regular mine inspections. MSHA assumes any additional cost of providing access to training records related to diesel emissions is de minimis.

Table 12-4. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Miner Training Records Summary

Activity	No. of Respondents	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
I-1. Scheduling Trainings	146		146		48.67		\$2,835.56
I-2. Creating Training Records	146		27,000		600.00		\$29,184.00
Subtotal (Rounded)	146		27,146		649		\$32,020

Note: The total number of respondents is not a sum of respondents from each cost category. It corresponds to the number of active underground coal mines.

II. Diesel Equipment Inventories

II-1. Submitting Diesel Equipment Inventories

Under 30 CFR 72.520(a), underground coal mine operators shall submit, in writing to MSHA, a current list of diesel-powered equipment, together with information about any equipment's emission control or filtration system.

Each year, MSHA assumes that changes will be required for one sixth of the inventory of 4,777 diesel machines or 796 changes at 146 active underground coal mines.

Mine operators can obtain general information on approved engines from manufacturers or MSHA staff or via MSHA's website. MSHA estimates that it takes a mine supervisor, earning \$97.28 per hour, an average of 2 minutes per year to obtain general information for each equipment change.

In addition, mine operators can obtain machine-specific information (e.g., serial numbers) from maintenance files or similar records. MSHA estimates that it takes a miner, earning \$58.78 per hour, an average of 2 minutes per machine to collect and record machine-specific information for each of the 796 equipment changes.

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Table 12-5. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Submitting Diesel Equipment Inventories (30 CFR 72.520(a))

Activity (Occupation)	No. of Respondents (Mines)	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses (Inventories)	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
II-1. Submitting Inventories (Mining Supervisor)	146	5.45	796	0.03	26.53	\$97.28	\$2,581.16
II-1. Submitting Inventories (Miner)	146	5.45	796	0.03	26.53	\$58.78	\$1,559.63
Subtotal (Rounded)	146		796		53		\$4,141

Notes: The total number of respondents and responses does not correspond to the sum of rows because different respondents work on the same record. The number of responses per respondent is calculated by dividing the number of responses by the number of respondents and rounded.

II-2. Providing Copies of Inventories

Under 30 CFR 75.520(b) and (c), mine operators shall transmit electronically or send a copy of the diesel inventory list to the appropriate MSHA District Manager and provide a copy of the diesel inventory list to the miners' representative.

Nearly all mine operators transmit their diesel inventory lists to MSHA and provide copies to the miners' representative electronically; therefore, the paperwork burden is de minimis.

MSHA estimates only 12 mine operators submit their inventories by mail. For inventories submitted by mail, a clerical worker must copy and mail the list to the MSHA District Manager and provide a copy to the miners' representative. On average, MSHA estimates that it takes a clerical worker, earning \$45.26 per hour, 5 minutes to provide copies of inventories at each mine operator.

Table 12-6. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Providing Copies of Inventories (30 CFR 72.520(c))

Activity (Occupation)	No. of Respondents (Mines)	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses (Mailed Inventories)	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
II-2. Providing Copies of Inventories (Clerk)	12	1	12	0.08	1.00	\$45.26	\$45.26
Subtotal (Rounded)	12		12		1		\$45

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Table 12-7. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Diesel Equipment Inventories Summary

Activity	No. of Respondents	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
II-1. Submitting Diesel Equipment Inventories	146		796		53.07		\$4,140.79
II-2. Providing Copies of Inventories	12		12		1.00		\$45.26
Subtotal (Rounded)	146		808		54		\$4,186

Note: The total number of respondents is not a sum of respondents from each cost category. It corresponds to the number of active underground coal mines.

Hour Burden Summary

MSHA estimates that the 146 respondents (mine operators) would incur an annual collection burden of 703 hours. The annual respondent hour and cost burden of this information collection are summarized in the table below.

Table 12-8. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Summary

Activity	No. of Respondents	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
I. Miner Training Records	146		27,146		648.67		\$32,019.56
II. Diesel Equipment Inventories	146		808		54.07		\$4,186.05
Total (Rounded)	146		27,954		703		\$36,206

Notes: The total number of respondents is not a sum of respondents from each cost category. It corresponds to the number of active underground coal mines.

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Table 12-9. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Summary

Activity (Occupation)	No. of Respondents (Mines)	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
I-1. Scheduling Trainings (Mining Supervisor)	146	1	146	0.08	12.17	\$97.28	\$1,183.57
I-1. Scheduling Trainings (Clerk)	146	1	146	0.25	36.50	\$45.26	\$1,651.99
I-2. Creating Training Records (Miner)	146	184.93	27,000	0.01	150.00	\$58.78	\$8,817.00
I-2. Creating Training Records (Clerk)	146	184.93	27,000	0.02	450.00	\$45.26	\$20,367.00
II-1. Submitting Inventories (Mining Supervisor)	146	5.45	796	0.03	26.53	\$97.28	\$2,581.16
II-1. Submitting Inventories (Miner)	146	5.45	796	0.03	26.53	\$58.78	\$1,559.63
II-2. Mailing Copies of Inventories (Clerk)	12	1	12	0.08	1.00	\$45.26	\$45.26
Total (Rounded)	146		27,954		703		\$36,206

Notes: The total number of respondents is not a sum of respondents from each cost category. It corresponds to the number of active underground coal mines. The number of responses per respondent is calculated by dividing the number of responses by the number of respondents and then rounded.

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in Items 12 and 14).

- 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 that 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 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.**
- **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.**

II. Diesel Equipment Inventory

II-2. Providing Copies of Inventories

Under 30 CFR 72.520(b) and (c), underground coal mine operators that use diesel-powered equipment will need to submit updates to their list of diesel equipment to the appropriate MSHA District Manager and provide a copy to the miners' representative upon request.

Nearly all mine operators transmit their diesel inventory lists to MSHA and provide copies to the miners' representative electronically; therefore, the paperwork burden is de minimis.

MSHA estimates that 12 inventory changes will be submitted by mail annually and on average a list of diesel equipment inventory consists of two pages. MSHA estimates that the cost related to copying and mailing copies to the appropriate MSHA District Manager, and providing a copy to the representative of the miners is \$2.00 each.

Table 13-1. Estimated Annual Recordkeeping Costs, Providing Copies of Inventories (30 CFR 72.520(b)(c))

Cost Component	No. of Responses (Lists)	Unit Cost	Cost to Recordkeepers
Providing Inventory Lists	12	\$2.00	\$24.00
Total (Rounded)	12		\$24

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.

There is no cost to the Federal government for this information collection.

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

Number of Respondents: The estimated number of respondents decreases from 164 to 146 due to a decrease in the number of active underground coal mines.

Number of Responses: The estimated number of responses decreases from 55,980 to 27,954 due to a decline in the number of respondents and a change in methodology. The analysis treats a training record as a single record when a miner signs the record and a clerk creates it, instead of two records reported in previous ICR.

Annual Time Burden: The estimated annual time burden decreases from 710 to 703 hours due to a decrease in the number of respondents.

Annual Recordkeeping Costs: The estimated annual recordkeeper costs remain unchanged at \$24.

Table 15-1. Summary of Changes

	Currently Approved ICR	Updated ICR	Difference
Number of Respondents	164	146	-18
Number of Responses	55,980	27,954	-28,026
Annual Time Burden	710	703	-7
Annual Recordkeeping Costs	\$24	\$24	\$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.