

**Supporting Statement for
Records of Tests and Examinations of Personnel Hoisting Equipment
Paperwork Reduction Act Submission**

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

OMB Control Number: 1219-0034

Information Collection Request Title: Records of Tests and Examinations of Personnel Hoisting Equipment

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

Authority:

Subchapter K - Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health

Part 56 - Safety and Health Standards - Surface Metal and Nonmetal Mines

Subpart R - Personnel Hoisting

30 CFR 56.19022 - Initial measurement

30 CFR 56.19023 - Examinations

30 CFR 56.19121 - Recordkeeping

Part 57 - Safety and Health Standards – Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines

Subpart R - Personnel Hoisting

30 CFR 57.19022 - Initial measurement

30 CFR 57.19023 - Examinations

30 CFR 57.19121 - Recordkeeping

Subchapter O - Coal Mine Safety and Health

Part 75 – Mandatory Safety Standards – Underground Coal Mines

Subpart O - Hoisting and Mantrips

30 CFR 75.1400 - Hoisting equipment; general

30 CFR 75.1400-2 Hoists; tests of safety catches; records

30 CFR 75.1400-3 Daily examination of hoisting equipment

30 CFR 75.1400-4 Certifications and records of daily examinations

30 CFR 75.1432 - Initial measurement

30 CFR 75.1433 - Examinations

Part 77 – Mandatory Safety Standards - Surface Coal Mines and Surface Work Areas of Underground Coal Mines

Subpart O - Personnel Hoisting

30 CFR 77.1403 - Daily examination of hoisting equipment

30 CFR 77.1404 - Certifications and records of daily examinations

30 CFR 77.1432 - Initial measurement

30 CFR 77.1433 – Examinations
Subpart T – Slope and Shaft Sinking
30 CFR 77.1906 - Hoists; daily inspection

Collection Instrument(s): None

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 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 mandate to promote miners' health and safety, MSHA requires the information collected under the ICR titled “Records of Tests and Examinations of Personnel

Hoisting Equipment.” The information collection is intended to ensure that hoist or shaft equipment and wire ropes are properly inspected, and unsafe conditions are identified early and corrected promptly.

Burden costs associated with this ICR include:

- I. Initial measurements of wire ropes
- II. Biweekly visual examinations of wire ropes
- III. Semiannual tests and measurement of wire ropes
- IV. Daily examinations of personnel hoists
- V. Tests of safety catches at underground coal mines

MSHA’s mandatory standards for hoisting or shaft equipment including wire ropes covers all mines: surface MNM mines in 30 CFR part 56, underground MNM mines in part 57, underground coal mines in part 75, and surface coal mines in part 77, respectively.

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

I. Initial Measurements of Wire Ropes

Under 30 CFR 56.19022, 57.19022, 75.1432, and 77.1432, after initial rope stretch but before visible wear occurs, the rope diameter of newly installed wire ropes shall be measured at least once in every third interval of active length and the measurements averaged to establish a baseline for subsequent measurements. A record of the measurements and the date shall be made by the person taking the measurements. This record shall be retained until the rope is retired from service.

II. Biweekly Visual Examinations of Wire Ropes

Under 30 CFR 56.19023(a), 57.19023(a), 75.1433(a), and 77.1433(a), at least once every fourteen calendar days, each wire rope in service shall be visually examined along its entire active length for visible structural damage, corrosion, and improper lubrication or dressing. In addition, visual examination for wear and broken wires shall be made at stress points, including the area near attachments, where the rope rests on sheaves, where the rope leaves the drum, at drum crossovers, and at change-of-layer regions. When any visible condition that results in a reduction of rope strength is present, the affected portion of the rope shall be examined on a daily basis.

Under 30 CFR 56.19023(b), 57.19023(b), 75.1433(b), and 77.1433(b), before any person is hoisted with a newly installed wire rope or any wire rope that has not been examined in the previous fourteen calendar days, the wire rope shall be examined in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

Under 30 CFR 56.19023(d), 57.19023(d), 75.1433(d), and 77.1433(d), at the completion of each examination required by paragraph (a) of this section, the person making the examination shall

certify, by signature and date, that the examination has been made. If any condition listed in paragraph (a) of this section is present, the person conducting the examination shall make a record of the condition and the date. Certifications and records of examinations shall be retained for one year.

III. Semiannual Tests and Measurements of Wire Ropes

Under 30 CFR 56.19023(c), 57.19023(c), 75.1433(c), and 77.1433(c), at least once every six months, nondestructive tests shall be conducted of the active length of the rope, or rope diameter measurements shall be made—

- (1) wherever wear is evident;
- (2) where the hoist rope rests on sheaves at regular stopping points;
- (3) where the hoist rope leaves the drum at regular stopping points; and
- (4) at drum crossover and change-of-layer regions.

Under 30 CFR 56.19023(e), 57.19023(e), 75.1433(e), and 77.1433(e), the person making the measurements or nondestructive tests as required by paragraph (c) of this section shall record the measurements or test results and the date. This record shall be retained until the rope is retired from service.

IV. Daily Examinations of Personnel Hoists

At underground coal mines, under 30 CFR 75.1400-3, hoists and elevators shall be examined daily and such examinations shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) Elevators. A visual examination of the rope for wear, broken wires, and corrosion, especially at excessive strain points such as near the attachments and where the rope rests on sheaves;
- (b) Hoists and elevators.
 - (1) An examination of the rope fastenings for defects;
 - (2) An examination of safety catches;
 - (3) An examination of the cages, platforms, elevators, or other devices for loose, missing or defective parts;
 - (4) An examination of the head sheaves to check for broken flanges, defective bearings, rope alignment, and proper lubrication; and
 - (5) An observation of the lining and all other equipment and appurtenances installed in the shaft.

At surface coal mines and surface work areas of underground coal mines, under 30 CFR 77.1403, hoists and elevators shall be examined daily and such examinations shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) Elevators.
 - (1) A visual examination of the ropes for wear, broken wires, and corrosion, especially at excessive strain points such as near the attachments and where the rope rests on the sheaves;

- (2) An examination of the elevator for loose, missing or defective parts;
- (b) Hoists and elevators.
 - (1) An examination of the rope fastenings for defects;
 - (2) An examination of sheaves for broken flanges, defective bearings, rope alignment, and proper lubrication; and
 - (3) An examination of the automatic controls and brakes required under § 77.1401.

At surface coal mines and surface work areas of underground coal mines, under 30 CFR 77.1906,

- (a) Hoists used to transport persons shall be inspected daily. The inspection shall include examination of the headgear (headframe, sheave wheels, etc.), connections, links and chains, and other facilities.
- (b) Prior to each working shift, and before a hoist is returned to service after it has been out of normal service for any reason, the hoist shall be run by the hoist operator through one complete cycle of operation before any person is permitted to be transported.

Under 30 CFR 75.1400–4, 77.1404, and 77.1906(c), at the completion of each required daily examination, the person making the examination shall certify, by signature and date, that the examination has been made. If any unsafe condition is found during the examinations, the person conducting the examination shall make a record of the condition and the date. Certifications and records shall be retained for one year.

Under 30 CFR 56.19121 and 57.19121, at the time of completion, the person performing inspections, tests, and maintenance of hoisting equipment required in standard 56.19120 and 57.19120 shall certify, by signature and date, that they have been done. A record of any part that is not functioning properly shall be made and dated. Certifications and records shall be retained for one year.

V. Tests of Safety Catches at Underground Coal Mines

At underground coal mines, under 30 CFR 75.1400(c), cages, platforms, or other devices used to transport persons in shafts and slopes shall be equipped with safety catches or other no less effective devices approved by the Secretary that act quickly and effectively in an emergency. Such catches or devices shall be tested at least once every two months.

Under 30 CFR 75.1400-2, a record shall be made in a book of the tests required by §75.1400, of the safety catches or other devices approved by the Secretary. Each entry shall be signed by the person making the tests and countersigned by a responsible official.

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 consequence of hoist or shaft equipment malfunctions or wire rope failures can result in serious injuries and fatalities.

The information is used by mine operators and maintenance personnel to project the expected safe service performance of equipment; to indicate when maintenance and/or specific tests need to be performed; and to ensure that wire rope or other critical components are replaced as necessary to maintain a safe working environment for miners.

Federal mine inspectors use the records to ensure that unsafe conditions are identified early and corrected promptly. The records are essential for MSHA inspectors to verify that mine operators are properly inspecting for unsafe conditions and maintaining their hoist and shaft equipment.

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 operator 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.

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 recordkeeping requirements for hoisting equipment are specified in 30 CFR parts 56, 57, 75, and 77. MSHA has determined that the recordkeeping requirements for hoisting equipment are the minimum necessary to ensure safety. Further reduction of these requirements could allow unsafe equipment to remain in operation, jeopardizing the safety of miners.

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 June 1, 2026 (91 FR 32451). 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.

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 MSHA internal data compiled from district-level inspections, MSHA reports 393 pieces of personnel hoisting equipment were used as of December 10, 2025, that are affected by this ICR. Of which, 193 pieces of equipment including elevators (referred to as personnel hoists hereafter) were used at MNM mines and 200 at coal mines.

Wage Rates Determination¹

MSHA used data from the May 2024 Occupation Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for hourly wage rates² and adjusted the rates

¹ 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.

² 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

for benefits³, wage inflation⁴, and overhead costs⁵. The occupations listed below in are those that are determined to be relevant for the cost calculations.

Table 12-1. Estimated Hourly Wage Rates

Occupation	NAICS Code	Average Wage Rate	Benefit Multiplier	Inflation Multiplier	Overhead Multiplier	Loaded Hourly Wage Rate
Coal Supervisor [a]	212000	\$55.10	1.451	1.040	1.17	\$97.28
MNM Supervisor [a]	212200, 212300	\$43.53	1.451	1.040	1.17	\$76.85

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).

I. Initial Measurements of Wire Ropes

Under 30 CFR 56.19022, 57.19022, 75.1432 and 77.1432, mine operators must measure the diameter of newly installed wire ropes used in personal hoisting at prescribed intervals.

MSHA estimates that approximately 40 percent of the 193 MNM personnel hoists (or 77 MNM personnel hoists) will need to replace one wire rope at each hoist each year. Each of the 77 new wire ropes installed per year require initial measurement in MNM mines.

MSHA records show that on average each of the 200 coal mine hoists will have 3 new wire ropes installed that are required to have initial measurements, and one third of those wire ropes (200 ropes) need to be replaced each year. That means on average each of the 200 coal mines would replace 1 wire rope each year.

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 with <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. at <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>.

MSHA estimates that it takes a MNM supervisor, earning \$76.85 per hour, 9 minutes and a coal supervisor, earning \$97.28, 5 minutes to make the records.

Table 12-2. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Initial Measurements of Wire Ropes (30 CFR 56.19022, 57.19022, 75.1432, and 77.1432)

Activity (Occupation)	Number of Respondents (Hoists)	Number of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses (Measurements)	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
I. Initial Measurements of Wire Ropes (MNM Supervisor)	77	1	77	0.15	11.55	\$76.85	\$887.66
I. Initial Measurements of Wire Ropes (Coal Supervisor)	200	1	200	0.08	16.67	\$97.28	\$1,621.27
Subtotal (Rounded)	277		277		28		\$2,509

II. Biweekly Visual Examinations of Wire Ropes

Under 30 CFR 56.19023(a), (b), and (d), 57.19023(a), (b), and (d), 75.1433(a), (b), and (d), and 77.1433(a), (b), and (d), at least once every 14 calendar days each wire rope must be visually examined along its entire active length for structural damage, corrosion, and improper lubrication and dressing.

MSHA assumes 26 biweekly visual examines for each of the 193 MNM and 200 coal personnel hoists. Further, when any visible condition that results in rope strength is present, the affected portion of the rope must be examined daily.

MSHA estimates that it takes a MNM supervisor earning a wage rate of \$76.85 per hour, or a coal supervisor earning a wage rate of \$97.28 per hour, an average of 5 minutes to record the results of one biweekly examination.

Table 12-3. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Biweekly Visual Examinations of Wire Ropes (30 CFR 56.19023, 57.19023, 75.1433, and 77.1433)

Activity (Occupation)	Number of Respondents (Hoists)	Number of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses (Examinations)	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
II. Biweekly Visual Examinations of Wire Ropes (MNM Supervisor)	193	26	5,018	0.08	418.17	\$76.85	\$32,137.82
II. Biweekly Visual Exams of Wire Ropes (Coal Supervisor)	200	26	5,200	0.08	433.33	\$97.28	\$42,153.08
Subtotal (Rounded)	393		10,218		852		\$74,291

III. Semiannual Measurements of Wire Ropes

Under 30 CFR 56.19023(c) and (e) and 57.19023(c) and (e), MNM mine operators must conduct nondestructive tests, or remeasuring a wire rope's diameter to evaluate each wire rope's wear at least twice a year. A record of these semiannual tests or measurements must be made and maintained until the rope is retired from service.

Mine operators have the option of using caliper measurements at the same locations as the initial measurement instead of nondestructive tests. MSHA estimates 56 percent of all ropes are caliper-measured for compliance by mine staff and the remaining 44 percent are nondestructively tested by third-party contractors for the mine operator. An estimate of information collection burden of employing contractors is provided in Item 13.

MSHA estimates that 193 personnel hoists at MNM mine, each with 1 wire rope, would need to take the semiannual measures, resulting in 216 tests and measurements (= 193 hoists x 1 rope x 56 percent x 2 times per year) annually by mine staff. MSHA estimates that on average each of the 200 coal mine hoists has 3 ropes that requires semiannual nondestructive testing or caliper measurements. For coal mine hoisting operations, there will be 672 (=200 hoists x 3 ropes x 56 percent x 2 times per year) records of caliper measurement annually by mine staff.

MSHA estimates that it takes a MNM supervisor, earning \$76.85 per hour, 9 minutes and a coal supervisor, earning \$97.28 per hour, 5 minutes to record nondestructive test results or the caliper measurements per rope.

Table 12-4. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Semiannual Nondestructive Tests or Measurements of Wire Ropes (30 CFR 56.19023, 57.19023, 75.1433, and 77.1433)

Activity (Occupation)	Number of Respondents (Hoists)	Number of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses (Measurements)	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
III. Semiannual Tests or Measurements of Wire Ropes (MNM Supervisor)	193	1.12	216	0.15	32.40	\$76.85	\$2,490.07
III. Semiannual Tests or Measurements of Wire Ropes (Coal Supervisor)	200	3.36	672	0.08	56.00	\$97.28	\$5,447.48
Subtotal (Rounded)	393		888		88		\$7,938

Note: The number of responses per respondent is calculated by dividing the number of responses by the number of respondents and rounded.

IV. Daily Examinations of Personnel Hoists

Additionally, 30 CFR 75.1400-3 and 77.1403 require hoists and elevators to be examined daily. Under 30 CFR 75.1400-4 and 77.1404, a record must be made of each daily examination and unsafe conditions when found during routine examinations. Under 30 CFR 77.1906, hoists used to transport persons shall be inspected daily and recorded.

MSHA assumes that on average a mine operates 260 days per year for each of the 193 MNM hoists while a coal mine operates 214 days per year for each of the 200 coal hoists.

MSHA estimates that it takes a MNM supervisor earning a wage rate of \$76.85 per hour, or a coal supervisor earning a wage rate of \$97.28 per hour, an average of 5 minutes to record the results of one daily examination.

Table 12-5. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Daily Examinations of Personnel Hoists (30 CFR 75.1400–4, 77.1404, and 77.1906)

Activity (Occupation)	Number of Respondents (Hoists)	Number of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses (Examinations)	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
IV. Daily Examinations of Personnel Hoists (MNM Supervisor)	193	260	50,180	0.08	4,181.67	\$76.85	\$321,378.17
IV. Daily Examinations of Personnel Hoists (Coal Supervisor)	200	214	42,800	0.08	3,566.67	\$97.28	\$346,952.28
Subtotal (Rounded)	393		92,980		7,748		\$668,330

V. Tests of Safety Catches at Underground Coal Mines

Under 30 CFR 75.1400(c) and 30 CFR 75.1400-2, at coal mines, cages, platforms, or other devices must be used to transport persons in shafts and slopes equipped with safety catches. The safety catches on vertically hoisted personnel cages and the brake-cars must be tested every two months (six times per year), and a record made, signed by the person making the test, and countersigned by responsible official.

The operators of 200 coal personnel hoists are required to conduct the required bimonthly tests of safety catches. MSHA estimates that it takes a coal supervisor, earning \$97.28 per hour, 5 minutes to record the results of a safety catch test and an additional coal supervisor 5 minutes to review and countersign the record.

Table 12-6. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Tests of Safety Catches at Underground Coal Mines (30 CFR 75.1400(c) and 30 CFR 75.1400-2)

Activity (Occupation)	Number of Respondents (Hoists)	Number of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses (Tests)	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
V. Recording tests of safety catches and signing (Coal Supervisor)	200	6	1200	0.08	100	\$97.28	\$9,727.63
V. Reviewing test records of safety catches and countersigning (Coal Supervisor)	200	6	1200	0.08	100	\$97.28	\$9,727.63
Subtotal (Rounded)	200		1,200		200		\$19,455

Records of Tests and Examinations of Personnel Hoisting Equipment

OMB Control Number: 1219-0034

OMB Expiration Date: 12/31/2026

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

Hour Burden Summary

MSHA estimates that the 393 respondents (mine operators) would incur, on average, an annual collection burden of 8,916 hours with an associated cost of \$772,523.

Table 12-7. 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. Initial Measurements of Wire Ropes	277		277		28.00		\$2,509
II. Biweekly Visual Examinations of Wire Ropes	393		10,218		852		\$74,291
III. Semiannual Tests or Measurements of Wire Ropes	393		888		88		\$7,938
IV. Daily Examinations of Personnel Hoists	393		92,980		7,748		\$668,330
V. Tests of Safety Catches at Underground Coal Mines	200		1,200		200		\$19,455
Total (Rounded)	393		105,563		8,916		\$772,523

Note: The total number of respondents does not correspond to the sum of rows. It corresponds to the number of mining operations with personnel hoists.

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

Activity (Occupation)	Number of Respondent s	Number of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
I. Initial measurements of wire ropes (MNM Supervisor)	77	1	77	0.15	11.55	\$76.85	\$887.66
I. Initial measurements of wire ropes (Coal Supervisor)	200	1	200	0.08	16.67	\$97.28	\$1,621.27
II. Biweekly Visual Examinations of Wire Ropes (MNM Supervisor)	193	26	5,018	0.08	418.17	\$76.85	\$32,137.82
II. Biweekly Visual Exams of Wire Ropes (Coal Supervisor)	200	26	5,200	0.08	433.33	\$97.28	\$42,153.08
III. Semiannual Tests or Measurements of Wire Ropes (MNM Supervisor)	193	1.12	216	0.15	32.40	\$76.85	\$2,490.07
III. Semiannual Tests or Measurements of Wire Ropes (Coal Supervisor)	200	3.36	672	0.08	56.00	\$97.28	\$5,447.48
IV. Daily Examinations of Personnel Hoists (MNM Supervisor)	193	260	50,180	0.08	4,181.67	\$76.85	\$321,378.17
IV. Daily Examinations of Personnel Hoists (Coal Supervisor)	200	214	42,800	0.08	3,566.67	\$97.28	\$346,952.28
V. Recording tests of safety catches and signing (Coal Supervisor)	200	6	1,200	0.08	100.00	\$97.28	\$9,727.63
V. Reviewing test records of safety catches and countersigning (Coal Supervisor)	200	6	1,200	0.08	100.00	\$97.28	\$9,727.63
Total (Rounded)	393		105,563		8,916		\$772,523

Note: The total number of respondents does not correspond to the sum of rows. It corresponds to the number of mining operations with personnel hoists. The number of responses per respondent is calculated by dividing the number of responses by the number of respondents and rounded.

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. Semiannual Tests and Measurements of Wire Ropes

Mine operators must conduct nondestructive tests or remeasuring a wire rope's diameter to evaluate each wire rope's wear twice a year. A record of these semiannual tests or measurements must be made and maintained until the rope is retired from service. Mine operators have the option of using caliper measurements at the same locations as the initial measurement instead of nondestructive tests.

MSHA estimates 56 percent of all ropes are caliper-measured for compliance by mine staff, as discussed in Question 12. The remaining 44 percent are nondestructively tested by third-party contractors for the mine operator to comply with MSHA standards, and the operator incurs additional costs for contractors. MSHA assumes that each of the 193 MNM personnel hoists has 1 wire rope that requires semiannual nondestructive testing or caliper measurements, and each of the 200 coal hoists has 3 wire ropes for semiannual tests.

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The estimated average cost to the operator is \$500 per wire rope based on MSHA's knowledge and information from mine safety professionals in the industry, including contractors conducting nondestructive testing for wire ropes. The contractor usually sends the interpretation of the electronically-generated strip chart(s), and the charts and recommendations on continued service to the mine operator.

Table 13-1. Estimated Annual Recordkeeper Costs, Semiannual Nondestructive Tests or Measurements of Wire Ropes (30 CFR 56.19023, 57.19023, 75.1433, and 77.1433)

Cost components	Number of Hoists	Percent Using Contractors for Tests	Number of Wire Ropes	Annual Tests per Wire Rope	Unit Cost of Testing	Cost to Recordkeepers
III. Semiannual Tests or Measurements of Wire Ropes (MNM)	193	44%	1	2	\$500.00	\$84,920.00
III. Semiannual Tests or Measurements of Wire Ropes (Coal)	200	44%	3	2	\$500.00	\$264,000.00
Total (Rounded)	393					\$348,920

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.

Records are examined by Federal mine inspectors in the course of routine mine inspections. Therefore, the requirements result in no additional costs to the Federal government.

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

Number of Respondents: The estimated number of respondents increases from 225 to 393. The increase in respondents is due to an increase in the number of personnel hoisting equipment in both MNM and coal mines.

Number of Responses: The estimated number of responses increases from 61,265 to 105,563 due to an increase in the number of personnel hoisting equipment in MNM and coal mines.

Annual Time Burden: The estimated number of annual time burden increases from 5,117 hours to 8,916 hours due to an increase in the number of responses.

Annual Recordkeeping Costs: The estimated annual recordkeeping costs increases from \$270,000 to \$348,920 due to an increase in the number of responses.

Table 15-1. Summary of Changes

	Currently Approved ICR	Updated ICR	Difference
Number of Respondents	225	393	168
Number of Responses	61,265	105,563	44,298
Annual Time Burden	5,117	8,916	3,799
Annual Recordkeeping Costs	\$270,000	\$348,920	\$78,920

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 and there is no form associated with this 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.