additional mining in the Tiller Seam as well as to use the existing developed works to access the underlying Castle Seam.

(e) In July 2026, the petitioner conducted a re-entry and exploration of the mine to determine the feasibility and actions needed to rehabilitate the mine to resume operation. During the exploration it was determined the set of entries previously used to direct return air to the surface (Mud Lick Mains) are no longer accessible due to mine roof deterioration and collapses. The loss of these entries has resulted in the Tiller No 1 Mine having only two usable openings to the surface; the Belt Neutral Slope and the Intake Shaft (Blowing Mine Fan).

(f) Currently, to comply with 30 CFR 75.301, the petitioner must have at least three usable openings to the surface to facilitate:

(1) an Intake Air Course/Primary Escapeway,

(2) Neutral Air Course Belt/Alternate Escapeway, and

(3) Return Air course.

(g) The petitioner intends to establish an isolated return air course to the surface by installing ventilation tubing within the Belt/Alternate Escapeway (Slope Entry) to be connected to an exhausting fan installation on the surface.

(h) The petitioner seeks an alternative method to the mandatory safety standard, asserting it will at all times guarantee no less than the same measure of protection afforded the miners under the mandatory standard.

The petitioner proposes the following alternative method:

(a) An isolated return air course using a separate entry or set of entries, separated from other air courses using traditionally accepted ventilation controls, will be maintained in the underground areas of the mine from the bottom of the Slope to all areas within the mine where a return air course is needed.

(b) At the bottom of the existing slope the return air course will enter a ventilation tube and be coursed to the surface. The ventilation tube will be continuous from the bottom of the slope to the surface where it will be connected to an exhausting mine fan installation.

(c) The ventilation tube will have a minimum outside diameter of 42″ and will be constructed of MSHA Approved materials.

(d) The ventilation tube will be attached to the mine roof using non-combustible chains, cables or straps as deemed appropriate, or the tubing will be placed on the mine floor and secured and protected from damage.

(e) The entry where the tubing will be placed will be the belt/neutral slope entry (Alternate Escapeway). This entry will be ventilated from the main blowing mine fan with air traveling outby to the surface. This entry will be examined each shift as required by 30 CFR 75.360. Examinations will include ensuring the tubing is properly maintained.

(f) The slope where the Tubing Return Air Course will share the same entry as the Belt Neutral Air Course is 1,030′ in length.

(g) The tubing will be connected to a mine fan installation on the surface installed in compliance with all applicable requirements of 30 CFR 75.310 through 75.312. The fan to be used will be a 929 RBB Centrifugal exhauster capable of operating at 900 RPM producing up to 30 IN/WG of vacuum.

(h) The current Main Mine Fan (Blowing) and the Return Mine Fan (Exhausting) will operate at all times. The Main Mine Fan will be adjusted to introduce a sufficient quantity of air into the mine to supply the working areas of the mine ventilated by the Exhaust Mine Fan (Ventilation Tube Split) as well as to ventilate areas to be coursed to the Belt/Neutral Air Course. This will ensure constant air flow in all areas without any unplanned reversals.

(i) The air entering the mine from the Main Mine Fan (Blowing) will always be 40% or more greater than the air exiting the mine through the exhausting ventilation tube. The anticipated air flow through the Exhausting Mine Fan will be 60,000 CFM. The Main Mine Fan (Blowing) will be adjusted to deliver 84,000 CFM or more into the mine.

(j) Examinations of the return air courses, per compliance with 30 CFR 75.364(b)(2), will be accomplished by a certified examiner traveling at least one entry of the return air course in its entirety. These examinations will end when the return air enters the exhaust ventilation tubing near the bottom of the slope.

(k) The examination of the portion of the return air being course through the tubing will consist of examining the outside perimeter of the tube along the 1,030′ entirety. This examination will include all connectors and means used to secure the tubing into place. Ports will be provided for inserting a Pitot Tube for measuring the air flow inside the ventilation tubing. A minimum of three ports will be installed as follows:

(1) within 50′ of the beginning of the tube near the slope bottom,

(2) at the approximate mid-point (500′ from the bottom of the slope), and

(3) within 50′ of the fan installation on the surface. Obtaining these three readings will allow the examiner to quantify the air flow to determine the amount of leakage if any. Due to the pressure differential of the exhaust system, any leakage would travel from the neutral air course into the tubing and would therefore pose no hazard of return air short circuiting into the neutral. These examinations of the tube conducted weekly will be in addition to the examinations which will be conducted each shift in accordance with 30 CFR 75.360 as detailed in item (f).

(l) The petitioner intends to develop new air shafts once the mine reaches the Castle Seam, at which time this alternative Return Air Course will no longer be needed. The petitioner anticipates completion of the new air shafts within 9 to 12 months after the slope construction begins.

The miners at Ramaco Resources Land Holdings, LLC are not represented by a labor organization and this petition is posted on the mine bulletin board as September 8, 2026. The petitioner asserts that the alternative method will guarantee no less than the same measure of protection afforded the miners under the mandatory standard. In support of the proposed alternative method, the petitioner has also submitted a mine map depicting the locations of the mine fans, ventilation tubing, ventilation controls and the air courses.

Corliss A. Josephs-Conway,

Acting Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances.

[FR Doc. 2026–23311 Filed 11–16–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4520–43–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mine Safety and Health Administration

[OMB Control No. 1219–0148]

Proposed Extension of Information Collection: Proximity Detection Systems for Continuous Mining Machines in Underground Coal Mines

AGENCY: Mine Safety and Health Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Request for public comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL), as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance consultation program for all information collections, to provide the public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed collections of information, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This

program helps to ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) is soliciting comments on the information collection titled ''Proximity Detection Systems for Continuous Mining Machines in Underground Coal Mines.''

DATES: All comments must be received on or before January 19, 2027.

ADDRESSES: Comments concerning the information collection requirements of this notice may be sent by any of the methods listed below. Please note that comments received after the deadline will not be considered.

- *Federal E-Rulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments for docket number MSHA–2026–0860.
- *Mail/Hand Delivery:* DOL–MSHA, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210. Before visiting MSHA in person, call 202–693–9440 to make an appointment.
- MSHA will post all comments as well as any attachments, except for information submitted and marked as confidential, in the docket at *https://www.regulations.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Corliss A. Josephs-Conway, Acting Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, MSHA, at *MSHA.information.collections@dol.gov* (email); (202) 693–9440 (voice); or (202) 693–9441 (facsimile). These are not toll-free numbers.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

A. Legal Authority

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 when using identical questions to collect information from 10 or more persons. The PRA defines paperwork burden in 44 U.S.C. 3502(2) as the 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 for information collection to control paperwork burdens imposed by Federal agencies on the public, including evaluating public comments.

B. Information Collection

To fulfill its statutory mandate to promote miners' health and safety, MSHA requires information under the ICR request titled ''Proximity Detection Systems for Continuous Mining Machines in Underground Coal Mines.'' This information collection is intended to ensure that components of proximity detection systems at underground coal mines are intact, the system is functioning properly, and take action to correct any defects.

Burden costs associated with the ICR include:

1. Certifying and recording machine-mounted components;
2. Recording miner-wearable components;
3. Recording persons trained in proximity detection systems; and
4. Maintaining records.

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

1. Certifying and Recording Machine-Mounted Components (30 CFR 75.1732(d)(1))

Under 30 CFR 75.1732(c)(1), operators must designate a person who must perform a check of machine-mounted components of the proximity detection system to verify that components are intact, that the system is functioning properly, and take action to correct defects—

(i) At the beginning of each shift when the machine is to be used; or

(ii) Immediately prior to the time the machine is to be operated if not in use at the beginning of a shift; or

(iii) Within 1 hour of a shift change if the shift change occurs without an interruption in production.

Under 30 CFR 75.1732(d)(1), at the completion of the check of the machine-mounted components of the proximity detection system, a certified person must certify by initials, date, and time that the check was conducted. The certified person is defined under 30 CFR 75.100 as a person who has been certified as a mine foreman (mine manager), an assistant mine foreman (section foreman), or a preshift examiner (mine examiner). Defects found as a result of the check, including corrective actions and dates of corrective actions, must be recorded before the end of the shift.

2. Recording Miner-Wearable Components (30 CFR 75.1732(d)(2))

Under 30 CFR 75.1732(c)(2), operators must check for proper operation of miner-wearable components at the beginning of each shift that the components are to be used and correct defects before the components are used.

Under 30 CFR 75.1732(d)(2), the operator must make a record of the defects found as a result of the check of miner-wearable components at the beginning of each shift, as required under 30 CFR 75.1732(c)(2), including corrective actions and dates of corrective actions.

3. Recording Persons Trained in Proximity Detection Systems (30 CFR 75.1732(d)(3))

Under 30 CFR 75.1732(b)(6), a proximity detection system must be installed and maintained in proper operating condition by a person trained in the installation and maintenance of the system.

Under 30 CFR 75.1732(d)(3), the operator must make a record of the persons trained in the installation and maintenance of proximity detection systems in proper operating condition, as required under 30 CFR 75.1732(b)(6).

4. Maintaining Records (30 CFR 75.1732(d)(4) and (d)(5))

Under 30 CFR 75.1732(d)(4), the operator must maintain records in a secure book or electronically in a secure computer system not susceptible to alteration.

Under 30 CFR 75.1732(d)(5), the operator must retain records for at least one year and make them available for inspection by authorized representatives of the Secretary and representatives of miners.

II. Desired Focus of Comments

MSHA is soliciting comments concerning the proposed information collection titled ''Proximity Detection Systems for Continuous Mining Machines in Underground Coal Mines.'' MSHA is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

• Evaluate the accuracy of MSHA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

• Suggest methods to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

• Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

The ICR is available on *https://www.regulations.gov.* MSHA cautions commenters against providing any information in the submission that should not be publicly disclosed. Full comments, including personal information provided, will be made available on *https://www.regulations.gov* and *https://www.reginfo.gov.*

The public may also examine publicly available documents at DOL–MSHA, Office of Standards, Regulations and Variances, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210. Before visiting MSHA in person, call 202–693–9440 to make an appointment.

Questions about the information collection requirements may be directed to the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION** section of this notice.

III. Current Actions

This ICR concerns provisions for Proximity Detection Systems for Continuous Mining Machines in Underground Coal Mines. MSHA has updated the data with respect to the number of respondents, responses, time burden, and burden costs supporting this ICR from the previous ICR.

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

Agency: Mine Safety and Health Administration.

OMB Control Number: 1219–0148.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit entity.

Number of Annual Respondents: 142.

Frequency: On occasion.

Number of Annual Responses: 229,744.

Annual Time Burden: 653 hours.

Annual Recordkeeping Costs: $0.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval of the proposed ICR; they will become a matter of public record and be available at *https://www.reginfo.gov.*

Corliss A. Josephs-Conway,

Certifying Officer, Mine Safety and Health Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026–23312 Filed 11–16–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–43–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mine Safety and Health Administration

[OMB Control No. 1219–0009]

Proposed Extension of Information Collection: Training Plans and Records of Training for Underground Miners and Miners Working at Surface Mines and Surface Areas of Underground Mines

AGENCY: Mine Safety and Health Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Request for public comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL), as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance consultation program for all information collections, to provide the public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed collections of information, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This program helps to ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) is soliciting comments on the information collection titled ''Training Plans and Records of Training for Underground Miners and Miners Working at Surface Mines and Surface Areas of Underground Mines.''

DATES: All comments must be received on or before January 19, 2027.

ADDRESSES: Comments concerning the information collection requirements of this notice may be sent by any of the methods listed below. Please note that comments received after the deadline will not be considered.

• *Federal E-Rulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments for docket number MSHA–2026–0892.

• *Mail/Hand Delivery:* DOL–MSHA, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210. Before visiting MSHA in person, call 202–693–9440 to make an appointment.

• MSHA will post all comments as well as any attachments, except for information submitted and marked as confidential, in the docket at *https://www.regulations.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Corliss A. Josephs-Conway, Acting Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, MSHA, at *MSHA.information.collections@dol.gov* (email); (202) 693–9440 (voice); or (202) 693–9441 (facsimile). These are not toll-free numbers.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

A. Legal Authority

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 when using identical questions to collect information from 10 or more persons. The PRA defines paperwork burden in 44 U.S.C. 3502(2) as the 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 for information collection to control paperwork burdens imposed by Federal agencies on the public, including evaluating public comments.

B. Information Collection

To fulfill its statutory mandate to promote miners' health and safety, MSHA requires information under the information collection request (ICR) request titled ''Training Plans and Records of Training for Underground Miners and Miners Working at Surface Mines and Surface Areas of Underground Mines.'' This information collection is intended to ensure that operators are in compliance with the training requirements in developing, maintaining, and implementing training plans and protect miners' health and safety.