they are likely to occur in workers, and characterize the point at which the risk to health becomes unreasonable. The analytical feasibility of putting these recommendations into practice using available methods and measurement technologies is also factored into NIOSH's decisions. The Current Intelligence Bulletin (CIB) 69: *NIOSH Practices in Occupational Risk Assessment* details the information and methods used to develop NIOSH RELs [NIOSH 2020].

The bases for NIOSH's current REL for carbon monoxide are detailed in the *Criteria for a Recommended Standard: Occupational Exposure to Carbon Monoxide* [NIOSH 1972]. The recommendations at that time included a REL applicable to a whole-day average and a ceiling limit meant not to be exceeded at any point. These recommendations considered the workplace exposure data that were available at the time and the capacity to put the recommendations into practice using available methods and technologies. As technologies and data availability have improved over the years, NIOSH has reassessed the original carbon monoxide exposure limit recommendations and proposes this update to ensure consistency with the current state-of-science and applicability to the modern workplace. This is consistent with NIOSH risk assessment practices [NIOSH 2020].

To facilitate the review of this document, NIOSH requests comment on the following specific questions for this draft proposed workplace short-term exposure limit for carbon monoxide:

1. Does this document clearly describe NIOSH's proposed update for short-term workplace exposure to carbon monoxide and its justification? If not, what specific information is missing from the document?

2. Are the scientific rationale and logic behind the proposed update to the short-term exposure limit clearly explained? If not, what specific information is needed to clarify the basis of the short-term exposure limit?

3. Does the scientific evidence and modeling support replacing the 1972 NIOSH 200-parts per million (ppm) ceiling limit with a 200-ppm, 10-minute time-weighted average (TWA) STEL? Does the proposed STEL adequately protect workers from acute carbon monoxide effects associated with short-term exposures over the 10-minute averaging period? Does the proposed STEL adequately protect workers from acute carbon monoxide effects associated with short-term exposures over the course of a work day?

4. Are the tables, figures, and equations clearly presented? Are the analyses clearly explained in support of the proposed STEL? If not, what specific improvements would be helpful?

5. Are you aware of any additional scientific information reported in government publications, databases, peer-reviewed journals, or other sources that should be considered in this document? If yes, please provide the full reference citation of any additional information or publications that would be helpful to consider.

References

NIOSH [1972]. Criteria for a recommended standard: occupational exposure to carbon monoxide. Cincinnati, OH: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, DHEW (NIOSH) Publication No. 73–11000.

NIOSH [2020]. Current intelligence bulletin 69: NIOSH practices in occupational risk assessment. By Daniels RD, Gilbert SJ, Kuppusamy SP, Kuempel ED, Park RM, Pandalai SP, Smith RJ, Wheeler MW, Whittaker C, Schulte PA. Cincinnati, OH: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2020–106 (revised 03/2020).

John J. Howard,

Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services.

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BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Docket No. CDC–2026–1882, NIOSH–366]

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Center for Occupational Robotics Research (CORR); Request for Information

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Request for information.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), in the Department of Health and Human Services, requests public input on research priorities and prevention needs related to humanoid robots in workplaces. Through its Center for Occupational Robotics Research (CORR), NIOSH conducts research and provides scientific leadership to improve the safety, health, and well-being of workers who use, wear, or work near robots. NIOSH seeks information on workplace applications, human-robot interaction, performance measurement and validation, and ways to prevent injuries and illnesses throughout design, deployment, and use. This request is for information-gathering purposes only and does not propose new regulations, requirements, or policies.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 22, 2027.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* NIOSH Docket Office, Robert A. Taft Laboratories, MS C–34, 1090 Tusculum Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45226–1998.

Instructions: All written submissions received in response to this document must include the agency name and docket number (CDC–2026–1882 NIOSH–366) for this activity. All relevant comments, including any personal information provided, will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov.* Do not submit comments by email.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Emily Haas, 626 Cochran Mills Rd. Pittsburgh, PA 15236; Telephone (412) 386–4627 (this is not a toll-free number); Email *NIOSHregs@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NIOSH established the Center for Occupational Robotics Research (CORR) in 2017 to address the safety of workers who use, wear, or work near robots. CORR works with partners to monitor robot-related injury trends; evaluate robotic technologies as potential sources of, and interventions for, work-related injuries and illnesses; develop risk profiles; identify and conduct research; support consensus safety standards; and develop best practices, guidance, and training for safe human-robot interaction. CORR's portfolio includes traditional industrial robots as well as collaborative and mobile robots, wearable robotics and powered exoskeletons, remotely controlled or autonomous vehicles and drones, and other emerging robotic technologies. Additionally, NIOSH's Center for Direct Reading and Sensor Technologies (CDRST) informs research and guidance related to selecting, evaluating, using, and interpreting direct-reading and sensor technologies for occupational safety and health. This

expertise may be relevant to questions about robot-mounted sensors, workplace monitoring, worker-worn sensors, alarm performance, sensor data quality, and the interpretation and use of those data. Current and recent NIOSH work includes:

- Surveillance of robot-related injury claims and studies of how robot motion and design can affect perceived safety, trust, workload, worker behavior, and task performance.
- Human-robot interaction studies including robot-arm and mobile-robot studies that examine how movement speed, trajectory, design, and interaction geometry shape perceived safety, trust, workload, worker behavior, and task performance.
- Various approaches to visibility, separation, and collision avoidance.
- Research in application areas such as construction that also considers how changing work conditions, sensing, communication, software, and work organization can affect safe implementation.

NIOSH is exploring occupational safety and health applications of humanoid robots. Humanoid robots may combine bipedal or other human-like mobility with manipulation, perception, remote operation, autonomous functions, and software that can be updated or adapted. These characteristics may create questions that are not fully answered by experience with fixed industrial robots or other established robot types. NIOSH is interested in evidence about both potential worker-safety benefits and potential hazards, including how robot capabilities, work organization, and workplace conditions affect risk. Please consider addressing these questions or provide other comments you deem relevant.

(1) What tasks could humanoid robots perform, and how might their safety risks and benefits differ from those of other robots?

(2) How might humanoid robots affect workers' awareness, trust, workload, training, and safety behaviors?

(3) What hazards should be prioritized, and what injury, near-miss, or exposure data would help identify risks to workers?

(4) What tests or measures are needed to assess humanoid robot safety in realistic work conditions?

(5) What factors help or hinder organizations in adopting and sustaining effective safety practices for humanoid robots?

(6) How could sensors or wearables support worker safety around humanoid robots?

(7) Which robot design features and safety controls should be prioritized?

(8) What research, standards, or partnerships should NIOSH prioritize to support safe human-robot interaction?

John J. Howard,

Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2026–23799 Filed 11–20–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2026–N–5829]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; Extralabel Drug Use in Animals

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that a proposed collection of information has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Submit written comments (including recommendations) on the collection of information by December 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: To ensure that comments on the information collection are received, OMB recommends that written comments be submitted to *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. The OMB control number for this information collection is 0910–0325. Also include the FDA docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelly Covington, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 240–402–5661, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with 44 U.S.C. 3507, FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance.

Extralabel Drug Use in Animals—21 CFR 530

OMB Control Number 0910–0325—Extension

This information collection supports Food and Drug Administration (FDA, us or we) implementation of section 512 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 360b), which governs new animal drugs. Agency regulations in 21 CFR part 530, permit FDA, if we find that there is a reasonable probability that the extralabel use of an animal drug may present a risk to public health, to establish a safe level for a residue from the extralabel use of the drug, and to require the development of an analytical method for the detection of residues above that established safe level. This requirement is codified at 21 CFR 530.22(b). Although to date, we have not established a safe level for a residue from the extralabel use of any new animal drug and, therefore, have not required the development of analytical methodology, we believe that there may be instances when analytical methodology will be required. We are, therefore, estimating the reporting burden based on two methods being required annually. The requirement to establish an analytical method may be fulfilled by any interested person. We believe that the sponsor of the drug will be willing to develop the method in most cases. Alternatively, FDA, the sponsor, and perhaps a third party may cooperatively arrange for method development. The respondents may be sponsors of new animal drugs, State, or Federal and/or State Agencies, academia, or individuals.

In the **Federal Register** of June 18, 2026 (91 FR 36868), FDA published a 60-day notice requesting public comment on the proposed collection of information. No comments were received.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows: