

and CleanSpace EX PAPRs that will be kept with the equipment, or in a location with other mine record books and shall be made available to MSHA upon request. The equipment shall be examined at least weekly by a qualified person as defined in 30 CFR 75.512-1 and the examination results recorded in the logbook. Examination records shall be maintained for one year.

(d) All 3M Versaflo TR-800 and CleanSpace EX PAPRs to be used within 150 feet of pillar workings or longwall faces shall be physically examined prior to initial use and each unit shall be assigned a unique identification number. Each unit shall be examined by the person to operate the equipment prior to taking the equipment underground to ensure the equipment is used according to the original equipment manufacturer's recommendations and maintained in a safe operating condition. The examinations for the 3M Versaflo TR-800 PAPRs shall include:

(1) Check the equipment for any physical damage and the integrity of the case.

(2) Remove the battery and inspect for corrosion.

(3) Inspect the contact points to ensure a secure connection to the battery.

(4) Reinsert the battery and power up and shut down to ensure proper connections.

(5) Check the battery compartment cover or battery attachment to ensure that it is securely fastened.

(6) For equipment utilizing lithium type cells, ensure that lithium cells and/or packs are not damaged or swelled in size.

The CleanSpace EX PAPR does not have an accessible/removable battery. The internal battery and motor/blower assembly are both contained within the "power unit" assembly and the battery cannot be removed, reinserted or fastened. Therefore, examination of the CleanSpace EX PAPR shall include any indications of physical damage.

(e) All 3M Versaflo TR-800 and CleanSpace EX PAPR units shall be serviced according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

(f) Prior to energizing and during use of the 3M Versaflo TR-800 or the CleanSpace EX PAPR within 150 feet of pillar workings or longwall faces, procedures in accordance with 30 CFR 75.323 shall be followed.

(g) Only the 3M TR-830 Battery Pack, which meets lithium battery safety standard UL 1642 or IEC 62133, in the 3M Versaflo TR-800 PAPR shall be used. Only the CleanSpace EX Power Unit, which meets lithium battery safety

standard UL 1642 or IEC 62133, in the CleanSpace EX shall be used.

(h) If battery packs for the 3M Versaflo TR-800 PAPR are provided, all battery "change outs" shall occur in intake air outby the last open crosscut.

(i) The following maintenance and use conditions shall apply to equipment containing lithium type batteries:

(1) Neither the 3M TR-830 Battery Pack nor the CleanSpace EX Power Unit shall be disassembled nor modified by anyone other than permitted by the manufacturer of the equipment.

(2) The 3M TR-830 Battery Pack shall be charged only in an area free of combustible material and in intake air outby the last open crosscut. The 3M TR-830 Battery Pack shall be charged only by a manufacturer's recommended battery charger, such as the:

(i) 3M Battery Charger Kit TR-641N, which includes one 3M Charger Cradle TR-640 and one 3M Power Supply TR-941N, or,

(ii) 3M 4-Station Battery Charger Kit TR-644N, which includes four 3M Charger Cradles TR-640 and one 3M 4-Station Battery Charger Base/Power Supply TR-944N.

(3) The CleanSpace EX internal battery, which is contained within the power unit assembly, shall be charged in areas located outby the last open crosscut in intake air and only the manufacturer's recommended battery chargers shall be used, such as the CleanSpace EX Battery Charger, Product Code PAF-0066.

(4) Neither the 3M TR-830 Battery Pack nor the CleanSpace EX power unit which contains the internal battery, shall be exposed to water, allowed to get wet or immersed in liquid. This does not preclude incidental exposure of the 3M TR-830 Battery Pack or the CleanSpace EX power unit assembly.

(5) Neither the 3M Versaflo TR-800 PAPR nor the CleanSpace EX PAPR, including the internal battery, shall be used, charged or stored in locations where the manufacturer's recommended temperature limits are exceeded. Neither the 3M Versaflo TR-800 PAPR nor the CleanSpace EX PAPR shall be placed in direct sunlight nor stored near a source of heat.

(j) Annual retraining shall be given to all miners who will be involved with or affected by the use of the 3M Versaflo TR-800 or CleanSpace EX PAPRs in accordance with 30 CFR 48.8. Training of new miners on the requirements of the PDO granted by MSHA in accordance with 30 CFR 48.5, and training of experienced miners on the requirements of the PDO granted by MSHA in accordance with 30 CFR 48.6 shall be given. The operator shall keep

a record of such training and provide such record to MSHA upon request.

(k) The miners at Mettiki Coal WV, LLC, Mountain View Mine, are not represented by a labor organization and there are no representatives of miners at the mine. A copy of this petition has been posted on the bulletin board at Mettiki Coal WV, LLC, Mountain View Mine, on September 13, 2024.

The petitioner asserts that the alternative method in the petition will at all times guarantee no less than the same measure of protection afforded to the miners by the standard.

Song-ae Aromie Noe,

Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mine Safety and Health Administration

Petition for Modification of Application of Existing Mandatory Safety Standards

AGENCY: Mine Safety and Health Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice is a summary of a petition for modification submitted to the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) by Rockwell Mining LLC.

DATES: All comments on the petition must be received by MSHA's Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances on or before November 7, 2024.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Docket No. MSHA-2024-0029 by any of the following methods:

1. *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments for MSHA-2024-0029.
2. *Fax:* 202-693-9441.
3. *Email:* petitioncomments@dol.gov.
4. *Regular Mail or Hand Delivery:*

MSHA, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, 201 12th Street South, Suite 4E401, Arlington, Virginia 22202-5452.

Attention: S. Aromie Noe, Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances. Persons delivering documents are required to check in at the receptionist's desk, 4th Floor West. Individuals may inspect copies of the petition and comments during normal business hours at the address listed above. Before visiting MSHA in person, call 202-693-9455 to make an appointment, in keeping with the Department of Labor's COVID-19

policy. Special health precautions may be required.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: S. Aromie Noe, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances at 202–693–9440 (voice), *Petitionsformodification@dol.gov* (email), or 202–693–9441 (fax). [These are not toll-free numbers.]

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 101(c) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 and title 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 44 govern the application, processing, and disposition of petitions for modification.

I. Background

Section 101(c) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act) allows the mine operator or representative of miners to file a petition to modify the application of any mandatory safety standard to a coal or other mine if the Secretary of Labor determines that:

1. An alternative method of achieving the result of such standard exists which will at all times guarantee no less than the same measure of protection afforded the miners of such mine by such standard; or

2. The application of such standard to such mine will result in a diminution of safety to the miners in such mine.

In addition, sections 44.10 and 44.11 of 30 CFR establish the requirements for filing petitions for modification.

II. Petition for Modification

Docket Number: M–2024–012–C.

Petitioner: Rockwell Mining, LLC, 4619 Bolt Road, Bolt, WV 25817.

Mine: Eagle #3 Mine, MSHA ID No. 46–09427, located in Wyoming County, West Virginia.

Regulation Affected: 30 CFR 75.1700, Oil and gas wells.

Modification Request: The petitioner requests a modification of 30 CFR 75.1700 as it relates to oil and gas wells at the mine. Specifically, the petitioner is petitioning to mine within the 300-foot barrier established by 30 CFR 75.1700.

The petitioner states that:

(a) Rockwell operates one continuous miner super section with two continuous miners. The mining is in the lower Eagle seam. There is no undermining at Eagle #3 mine. In the area of the gas wells, there is overmining in the No. 2 gas seam by Kopperston No. 2 mine. There is overmining in the Upper Eagle seam but not in the area of the wells.

(b) The planning and configuration of a set of the mains entries is between two abandoned mines. Such mains will

encounter three and perhaps more gas wells drilled through lower Eagle coal seam. One such well is active and two are abandoned. All such wells will need to be plugged so that they can be mined through.

(c) Rockwell expects to encounter such wells within 6 months.

(d) The petition addresses items for which District Manager approval is required: procedures for cleaning out and preparing oil and gas wells prior to plugging or re-plugging; procedures for plugging or re-plugging oil or gas wells to the surface; procedures for plugging or re-plugging oil or gas wells for use as degasification boreholes, alternative procedures for preparing and plugging or re-plugging oil or gas wells; and procedures after approval has been granted to mine through a plugged or re-plugged well.

(e) The type of oil or gas well that will be considered under this Petition includes: wells that have been depleted of oil or gas production or have not produced oil or gas and that may have been plugged; or active conventional vertical wells which are not producing gas or oil, subject to the provisions below. Unconventional wells in the Marcellus or Utica and all other unconventional shale oil and gas wells are not subject to this modification. Nothing in these provisions is meant to lessen, diminish, or substitute any provision found in applicable state laws or regulations.

(f) Although some gas wells were present in the northern reserve, the mine plan includes the use and maintenance of barriers in accordance with state and federal regulations. At that time, the mine reserve was large enough to allow for mining “around” the established barriers. Now that mining in the northern reserve has been exhausted, the additional mining will be completed in the southern portion of the reserve. The mine is actively developing a new center ridge corridor between an older abandoned mine (Ranger Fuel Corp. E- Mine) and the coal seam outcrop. Maintaining a 300-foot barrier in this area makes it impossible to gain access to the remaining reserves in the mine. The map titled “Eagle No. 3 Mine—MINE MAP” shows the current mining in this area with the projected mining in by the gas wells. The corridor development will cease at break 29 until a Proposed Decision and Order (PDO) is granted by MSHA. Until such time, the active producing section (MMU–001 and MMU–002) will relocate to a small reserve area outby the active faces. Rockwell Mining, LLC, is submitting a petition for modification to allow for the plugging of and mining through these

gas wells and to significantly reduce the barrier and mine around the wells, if possible. The alternative method of plugging the wells shall not compromise the protection to miners. The plugging of wells to this excepted standard ensures the safety of our miners and extends the life of the mine. Without the ability to extend the corridor to the south, the mine will cease operations sooner than anticipated, after it has exhausted the reserves outby break 29.

(g) The alternative method provides an equivalent level of protection as many previous petitions. It permits identification of wells and contains provisions that prevent the introduction of methane or natural gas within the mine by appropriate and extensive plugging of the wells. Additional precautions provide for the detection of gas and the prevention of accumulations of gas with oversight by MSHA.

The petitioner proposes the following alternative method:

(a) A safety barrier of 300 feet in diameter (150 feet between any mined area and a well) shall be maintained around all oil and gas wells (defined herein to include all active, inactive, abandoned, shut-in, previously plugged wells, water injection wells, and carbon dioxide sequestration wells) until approval to proceed with mining has been obtained from the District Manager.

(b) Prior to mining within the 300-foot safety barrier around any well that the mine plans to intersect, the mine operator shall provide to the District Manager a sworn affidavit or declaration executed by a company official stating that all mandatory procedures for cleaning out, preparing, and plugging each gas or oil well have been completed as described by the terms and conditions of the PDO granted by MSHA. The affidavit or declaration must be accompanied by all logs described in the PDO granted by MSHA and any other records that the District Manager may request. Once approved by the District Manager, the mine operator may mine within the safety barrier of the well, subject to the terms of the PDO granted by MSHA.

(c) If well intersection is not planned, the mine operator may request a permit to reduce the 300-foot diameter of the safety barrier that does not include intersection of the well. The District Manager may require documents and information that help verify the accuracy of the location of the well with respect to the mine maps and mining projections, including survey closure data, down-hole well deviation logs, historical well intersection location data. If the District Manager approves,

the mine operator may then mine within the safety barrier of the well.

(d) In the event an uncharted well is inadvertently mined into, mining shall cease immediately on the section, electrical power shall be deenergized in the affected area, and MSHA shall be notified immediately via the emergency phone number posted on MSHA's website for reporting of this hazardous condition. In addition to its potential for liberating methane, the well may also be an open connection from the mine to the surface that presents a hazard to the mine and the environment. The District will respond with a timely investigation, issue a K Order if needed, and allow resumption of mining once a suitable action plan is in place.

(e) The terms and conditions of the PDO granted by MSHA shall apply to all types of underground coal mining.

(f) The following procedures shall be followed for cleaning out and preparing vertical oil and gas wells prior to plugging or re-plugging:

(1) The mine operator shall test for gas emissions inside the hole before cleaning out, preparing, plugging, and re-plugging oil and gas wells. The District Manager shall be contacted if gas is being produced.

(2) A diligent effort shall be made to clean the well to the original total depth. The mine operator shall contact the District Manager prior to stopping the operation to pull casing or clean out the total depth of the well. If this depth cannot be reached, and the total depth of the well is less than 4,000 feet, the operator shall completely clean out the well from the surface to at least 200 feet below the base of the lowest mineable coal seam, unless the District Manager requires cleaning to a greater depth based on the geological strata or pressure within the well. The operator shall provide the District Manager with all information it possesses concerning the geological nature of the strata and the pressure of the well. If the total depth of the well is 4,000 feet, or greater, the operator shall completely clean out the well from the surface to at least 400 feet below the base of the lowest mineable coal seam. The operator shall remove all material from the entire diameter of the well, wall to wall. If the total depth of the well is unknown and there is no historical information, the mine operator must contact the District Manager before proceeding.

(3) The operator shall prepare down-hole logs for each well. Logs shall consist of a caliper survey, a gamma log, a bond log and a deviation survey for determining the top, bottom, and thickness of all coal seams down to the

lowest minable coal seam, potential hydrocarbon producing strata and the location of any existing bridge plug. In addition, a journal shall be maintained describing the depth of each material encountered; the nature of each material encountered; bit size and type used to drill each portion of the hole; length and type of each material used to plug the well; length of casing(s) removed, perforated or ripped or left in place; any section where casing was cut or milled; and other pertinent information concerning cleaning and sealing the well. Invoices, workorders, and other records relating to all work on the well shall be maintained as part of the logs and provided to MSHA upon request.

(4) When cleaning out the well as detailed in subparagraph (f)(2), the operator shall make a diligent effort to remove all of the casing in the well. After the well is completely cleaned out and all the casing removed, the well should be plugged to the total depth by pumping expanding cement slurry and pressurizing to at least 200 pounds per square inch (psi). If the casing cannot be removed, it must be cut, milled, perforated or ripped at all mineable coal seam levels to facilitate the removal of any remaining casing in the coal seam by the mining equipment. Any casing which remains shall be perforated or ripped to permit the injection of cement into voids within and around the well. All casing remaining at mineable coal seam levels shall be perforated or ripped at least every 5 feet from 10 feet below the coal seam to 10 feet above the coal seam.

(5) Perforations or rips are required at least every 50 feet from 200 feet (400 feet if the total well depth is 4,000 feet or greater) below the base of the lowest mineable coal seam up to 100 feet above the uppermost mineable coal seam. The mine operator shall take appropriate steps to ensure that the annulus between the casing and the well walls are filled with expanding (minimum 0.5 percent expansion upon setting) cement and contain no voids.

(6) If it is not possible to remove all of the casing, the operator shall notify the District Manager before any other work is performed. If the well cannot be cleaned out or the casing removed, the operator shall prepare the well as described from the surface to at least 200 feet below the base of the lowest mineable coal seam for wells less than 4,000 feet in depth and 400 feet below the lowest mineable coal seam for wells 4,000 feet or greater, unless the District Manager requires cleaning out and removal of casing to a greater depth based on geological strata or the pressure within the well.

(7) If the operator, using a casing bond log, can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the District Manager that all annuli in the well are already adequately sealed with cement, the operator will not be required to perforate or rip the casing for that particular well. When multiple casing and tubing strings are present in the coal horizon(s), any remaining casing shall be ripped or perforated; then it shall be filled with expanding cement as indicated above. An acceptable casing bond log for each casing and tubing string is needed if used in lieu of ripping or perforating multiple strings.

(8) If the District Manager concludes that the completely cleaned out well is emitting excessive amounts of gas, the operator must place a mechanical bridge plug in the well. It must be placed in a competent stratum at least 200 feet (400 feet if the total well depth is 4,000 feet or greater) below the base of the lowest mineable coal seam, but above the top of the uppermost hydrocarbon-producing stratum, unless the District Manager requires a greater distance based on geological strata the pressure within the well. The operator shall provide the District Manager with all information it possesses concerning the geological nature of the strata and the pressure of the well. If it is not possible to set a mechanical bridge plug, an appropriately sized packer shall be used. The mine operator shall document what has been done to "kill the well" and plug the carbon producing strata.

(9) If the upper-most hydrocarbon-producing stratum is within 300 feet of the base of the lowest minable coal seam, the operator shall properly place mechanical bridge plugs as described in subparagraph (f)(8) to isolate the hydrocarbon-producing stratum from the expanding cement plug. The operator shall place a minimum of 200 feet (400 feet if the total well depth is 4,000 feet or greater) of expanding cement below the lowest mineable coal seam, unless the District Manager requires a greater distance based on the geological strata or the pressure within the well.

(g) The following procedures shall be followed for plugging or re-plugging oil or gas wells to the surface after completely cleaning out the well as previously specified:

(1) The operator shall pump expanding cement slurry down the well to form a plug which runs from at least 200 feet (400 feet if the total well depth is 4,000 feet or greater) below the base of the lowest mineable coal seam (or lower if required by the District Manager based on the geological strata or the pressure within the well) to the

surface. The expanding cement shall be placed in the well under a pressure of at least 200 psi.

(2) Portland cement or a lightweight cement mixture shall be used to fill the area from 100 feet above the top of the uppermost mineable coal seam (or higher if required by the District Manager that a higher distance is required due to the geological strata or the pressure within the well) to the surface.

(3) The operator shall embed steel turnings or other small magnetic particles in the top of the cement near the surface to serve as a permanent magnetic monument of the well. In the alternative, a 4-inch or larger diameter casing, set in cement, shall extend at least 36 inches above the ground level with the American Petroleum Institute (API) well number engraved or welded on the casing. When the hole cannot be marked with a physical monument (*e.g.*, prime farmland), high-resolution GPS coordinates (one-half meter resolution) shall be required.

(h) The following procedures shall be followed for plugging or re-plugging oil and gas wells for use as degasification wells after completely cleaning out the well as previously specified:

(1) The operator shall set a cement plug in the well by pumping an expanding cement slurry down the tubing to provide at least 200 feet (400 feet if the total well depth is 4,000 feet or greater) of expanding cement below the lowest mineable coal seam, unless the District Manager requires a greater depth based on the geological strata or the pressure within the well. The expanding cement shall be placed in the well under a pressure of at least 200 psi. The top of the expanding cement shall extend at least 50 feet above the top of the coal seam being mined, unless the District Manager requires a greater distance based on the geological strata or the pressure within the well.

(2) The operator shall securely grout into the bedrock of the upper portion of the degasification well a suitable casing to protect it. The remainder of this well may be cased or uncased.

(3) The operator shall fit the top of the degasification casing with a wellhead equipped as required by the District Manager in the approved ventilation plan. Such equipment may include check valves, shut-in valves, sampling ports, flame arrestor equipment, and security fencing.

(4) Operation of the degasification well shall be addressed in the approved ventilation plan. This may include periodic tests of methane levels and limits on the minimum methane concentrations that may be extracted.

(5) After the area of the coal mine that is degassed by a well is sealed or the coal mine is abandoned, the operator must plug all degasification wells using the following procedures:

(i) The operator shall insert a tube to the bottom of the well or, if not possible, to within 100 feet above the coal seam being mined. Any blockage must be removed to ensure that the tube can be inserted to this depth.

(ii) The operator shall set a cement plug in the well by pumping Portland cement or a lightweight cement mixture down the tubing until the well is filled to the surface.

(iii) The operator shall embed steel turnings or other small magnetic particles in the top of the cement near the surface to serve as a permanent magnetic monument of the well. In the alternative, a 4-inch or larger casing, set in cement, shall extend at least 36 inches above the ground level with the API well number engraved or welded on the casing.

(i) The following provisions apply to all wells which the operator determines, and with which the MSHA District Manager agrees, cannot be completely cleaned out due to damage to the well caused by subsidence, caving, or other factors.

(1) The operator shall drill a hole adjacent and parallel to the well, to a depth of at least 200 feet (400 feet if the total well depth is 4,000 feet or greater) below the lowest mineable coal seam, unless the District Manager requires a greater depth based on the geological strata or the pressure within the well.

(2) The operator shall use a geophysical sensing device to locate any casing which may remain in the well.

(3) If the well contains casing(s), the operator shall drill into the well from the parallel hole. From 10 feet below the coal seam to 10 feet above the coal seam, the operator shall perforate or rip all casings at least every 5 feet. Beyond this distance, the operator shall perforate or rip at least every 50 feet from at least 200 feet (400 feet if the total well depth is 4,000 feet or greater) below the base of the lowest mineable coal seam up to 100 feet above the seam being mined, unless the District Manager requires a greater distance based on the geological strata or the pressure within the well. The operator shall fill the annulus between the casings and between the casings and the well wall with expanding (minimum 0.5 percent expansion upon setting) cement and shall ensure that these areas contain no voids. If the operator, using a casing bond log, can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the District Manager that the annulus of the well is adequately

sealed with cement, then the operator shall not be required to perforate or rip the casing for that particular well or fill these areas with cement. When multiple casing and tubing strings are present in the coal horizon(s), any casing which remains shall be ripped or perforated and filled with expanding cement as indicated. An acceptable casing bond log for each casing and tubing string shall be made if this used in lieu of ripping or perforating multiple strings.

(4) Where the operator determines, and the District Manager agrees, that there is insufficient casing in the well to allow the method outlined to be used, then the operator shall use a horizontal hydraulic fracturing technique to intercept the original well. From at least 200 feet (400 feet if the total well depth is 4,000 feet or greater) below the base of the lowest mineable coal seam to a point at least 50 feet above the seam being mined, the operator shall fracture in at least six places at intervals to be agreed upon by the operator and the District Manager after considering the geological strata and the pressure within the well. The operator shall pump expanding cement into the fractured well in sufficient quantities and in a manner which fills all intercepted voids.

(5) The operator shall prepare down-hole logs for each well. Logs shall consist of a caliper survey, a gamma log, a bond log and a deviation survey for determining the top, bottom, and thickness of all coal seams down to the lowest minable coal seam, potential hydrocarbon producing strata and the location of any existing bridge plug. The operator may obtain the logs from the adjacent hole rather than the well if the condition of the well makes it impractical to insert the equipment necessary to obtain the log.

(6) A journal shall be maintained that describes: the depth of each material encountered; the nature of each material encountered; bit size and type used to drill each portion of the hole; length and type of each material used to plug the well; length of casing(s) removed, perforated or ripped or left in place; any sections where casing was cut or milled; and other pertinent information concerning sealing the well. Invoices, workorders, and other records relating to all work on the well shall be maintained as part of this journal and provided to MSHA upon request.

(7) After the operator has plugged the well, the operator shall plug the adjacent hole, from the bottom to the surface, with Portland cement or a lightweight cement mixture. The operator shall embed steel turnings or other small magnetic particles in the top

of the cement near the surface to serve as a permanent magnetic monument of the well. In the alternative, a 4-inch or larger casing, set in cement, shall extend at least 36 inches above the ground level. A combination of the methods outlined previously may have to be used in a single well, depending upon the conditions of the hole and the presence of casings. The operator and the District Manager shall discuss the nature of each hole and if the District Manager requires more than one method be utilized. The mine operator may submit an alternative plan to the District Manager for approval to use different methods including certification by a registered petroleum engineer to support the proposed alternative methods to address wells that cannot be completely cleaned out.

(j) The following procedures shall be followed when mining within a 100-foot diameter barrier around a well.

(1) A representative of the operator, a representative of the miners, the appropriate State agency, or the MSHA District Manager may request that a conference be conducted prior to intersecting any plugged or re-plugged well. The party requesting the conference shall notify all other parties listed above within a reasonable time prior to the conference to provide opportunity for participation. The purpose of the conference shall be to review, evaluate, and accommodate any abnormal or unusual circumstance related to the condition of the well or surrounding strata when such conditions are encountered.

(2) The operator shall intersect a well on a shift approved by the District Manager. The operator shall notify the District Manager and the miners' representative in sufficient time prior to intersecting a well to provide an opportunity to have representatives present.

(3) When using continuous mining methods, the operator shall install drivage sights at the last open crosscut near the place to be mined to ensure intersection of the well. The drivage sites shall not be more than 50 feet from the well. When using longwall mining methods, distance markers shall be installed on 5-foot centers for a distance of 50 feet in advance of the well in the headgate entry and in the tailgate entry.

(4) The operator shall ensure that fire-fighting equipment including fire extinguishers, rock dust, and sufficient fire hose to reach the working face area of the well intersection (when either the conventional or continuous mining method is used) is available and operable during all well intersections. The fire hose shall be located in the last

open crosscut of the entry or room. The operator shall maintain the water line to the belt conveyor tailpiece along with a sufficient amount of fire hose to reach the farthest point of penetration on the section. When the longwall mining method is used, a hose to the longwall water supply is sufficient.

(5) The operator shall ensure that sufficient supplies of roof support and ventilation materials shall be available and located at the last open crosscut. In addition, emergency plugs and suitable sealing materials shall be available in the immediate area of the well intersection.

(6) On the shift prior to intersecting the well, the operator shall service all equipment and check it for permissibility. Water sprays, water pressures, and water flow rates used for dust and spark suppression shall be examined and any deficiencies corrected.

(7) The operator shall calibrate the methane monitor(s) on the longwall, continuous mining machine, or cutting machine and loading machine on the shift prior to intersecting the well.

(8) When mining is in progress, the operator shall perform tests for methane with a handheld methane detector at least every 10 minutes from the time that mining with the continuous mining machine or longwall face is within 30 feet of the well until the well is intersected. During the actual cutting process, no individual shall be allowed on the return side until the well intersection has been completed and the area has been examined and declared safe. All workplace examinations on the return side of the shearer shall be conducted while the shearer is idle. The operator's most current approved ventilation plan shall be followed at all times unless the District Manager requires a greater air velocity for the intersect.

(9) When using continuous or conventional mining methods, the working place shall be free from accumulations of coal dust and coal spillages, and rock dust shall be placed on the roof, rib, and floor to within 20 feet of the face when intersecting the well. On longwall sections, rock dusting shall be conducted and placed on the roof, rib, and floor up to both the headgate and tailgate gob.

(10) When the well is intersected, the operator shall de-energize all equipment, and thoroughly examine and determine the area to be safe before permitting mining to resume.

(11) After a well has been intersected and the working place determined to be safe, mining shall continue in by the well a sufficient distance to permit

adequate ventilation around the area of the well.

(12) When necessary, torches shall be used for inadequately or inaccurately cut or milled casings. No open flame shall be permitted in the area until adequate ventilation has been established around the well bore and methane levels of less than 1.0 percent are present in all areas that will be exposed to flames and sparks from the torch. The operator shall apply a thick layer of rock dust to the roof, face, floor, ribs and any exposed coal within 20 feet of the casing prior to the use of torches.

(13) Non-sparking (brass) tools shall be located on the working section and shall be used exclusively to expose and examine cased wells.

(14) No person shall be permitted in the area of the well intersection except those engaged in the operation, company personnel, representatives of the miners, personnel from MSHA, and personnel from the appropriate State agency.

(15) The operator shall alert all personnel in the mine to the planned intersection of the well prior to their going underground if the planned intersection is to occur during their shift. This warning shall be repeated for all shifts until the well has been mined through.

(16) The well intersection shall be under the direct supervision of a certified individual. Instructions concerning the well intersection shall be issued only by the certified individual in charge.

(17) If the mine operator cannot find the well in the middle of the panel or a gate section misses the anticipated intersection, mining shall cease and the District Manager shall be notified.

(18) A copy of the PDO granted by MSHA shall be maintained at the mine and be available to the miners.

(19) If the well is not plugged to the total depth of all minable coal seams identified in the core hole logs, any coal seams beneath the lowest plug shall remain subject to the barrier requirements of 30 CFR 75.1700.

(20) All necessary safety precautions and safe practices required by MSHA regulations and State regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over the plugging site shall be followed.

(21) All miners involved in the plugging or re-plugging operations shall be trained on the contents of the PDO granted by MSHA prior to starting the process.

(22) Mechanical bridge plugs should incorporate the best available technologies required or recognized by the State regulatory agency and/or oil and gas industry.

(23) Within 30 days after the PDO granted by MSHA becomes final, the operator shall submit proposed revisions for its approved 30 CFR part 48 training plan to the District Manager. These proposed revisions shall include initial and refresher training on compliance with the terms and conditions stated in the PDO granted by MSHA. The operator shall provide all miners involved in well intersection with training on the requirements of the PDO granted by MSHA prior to mining within 150 feet of a well intended to be mined through.

(24) The responsible person required under 30 CFR 75.1501 shall be responsible for well intersection emergencies. The well intersection procedures shall be reviewed by the responsible person prior to any planned intersection.

(25) Within 30 days after the PDO granted by MSHA becomes final, the operator shall submit proposed revisions for its approved mine emergency evacuation and firefighting program of instruction required under 30 CFR 75.1502. The operator shall revise the program of instruction to include the hazards and evacuation procedures to be used for well intersections. All underground miners shall be trained in this revised plan within 30 days of submittal.

(k) The miners at the Eagle #3 mine are not represented by a labor union and do not have a miner's representative. The petition is posted at the mine.

In support of the proposed alternative method, the petitioner has also submitted: mine maps indicating well locations, current mining in the area and projected mining in by the gas wells; well production records and charts; schematics showing general cross-sections of casing and tubing; and other relevant facts.

The petitioner asserts that the alternative method proposed will at all times guarantee no less than the same measure of protection afforded the miners under the mandatory standard.

Song-ae Aromie Noe,

Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances.

[FR Doc. 2024-23246 Filed 10-7-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4520-43-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mine Safety and Health Administration

Petition for Modification of Application of Existing Mandatory Safety Standards

AGENCY: Mine Safety and Health Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice is a summary of a petition for modification submitted to the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) by River View Coal, LLC.

DATES: All comments on the petition must be received by MSHA's Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances on or before November 7, 2024.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Docket No. MSHA-2024-0043 by any of the following methods:

1. *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments for MSHA-2024-0043.

2. *Fax:* 202-693-9441.

3. *Email:* petitioncomments@dol.gov.

4. *Regular Mail or Hand Delivery:* MSHA, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, 201 12th Street South, Suite 4E401, Arlington, Virginia 22202-5452.

Attention: S. Aromie Noe, Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances. Persons delivering documents are required to check in at the receptionist's desk, 4th Floor West. Individuals may inspect copies of the petition and comments during normal business hours at the address listed above. Before visiting MSHA in person, call 202-693-9455 to make an appointment, in keeping with the Department of Labor's COVID-19 policy. Special health precautions may be required.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: S. Aromie Noe, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances at 202-693-9440 (voice), Petitionsformodification@dol.gov (email), or 202-693-9441 (fax). [These are not toll-free numbers.]

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 101(c) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 and title 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 44 govern the application, processing, and disposition of petitions for modification.

I. Background

Section 101(c) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act) allows the mine operator or representative of miners to file a petition to modify the application of any

mandatory safety standard to a coal or other mine if the Secretary of Labor determines that:

1. An alternative method of achieving the result of such standard exists which will at all times guarantee no less than the same measure of protection afforded the miners of such mine by such standard; or

2. The application of such standard to such mine will result in a diminution of safety to the miners in such mine.

In addition, sections 44.10 and 44.11 of 30 CFR establish the requirements for filing petitions for modification.

II. Petition for Modification

Docket Number: M-2024-021-C.

Petitioner: River View Coal, LLC, 835 State Route 1179, Waverly, KY 42462.

Mine: River View Mine, MSHA ID No. 15-19374, located in Union County, Kentucky.

Regulation Affected: 30 CFR 75.500(d), Permissible electric equipment.

Modification Request: The petitioner requests a modification of 30 CFR 75.500(d) to allow the use of unapproved Powered Air Purifying Respirators (PAPRs) taken into or used in by the last open crosscut. Specifically, the Petitioner is requesting to utilize the CleanSpace EX PAPR and sealed motor/blower/battery power pack assembly, and the 3M Versaflo TR-800 Intrinsically Safe PAPR motor/blower and battery with battery pack.

The petitioner states that:

(a) The 3M Versaflo TR-800 PAPR with motor/blower and battery qualifies as intrinsically safe.

(b) The CleanSpace EX PAPR also qualifies as intrinsically safe.

(c) Both the CleanSpace EX and the 3M Versaflo TR-800 PAPRs provide a constant flow of air inside the mask or helmet. This airflow provides respiratory protection and comfort in hot working conditions.

(d) Neither the 3M Versaflo TR-800 nor the CleanSpace EX PAPR is MSHA-approved as permissible.

(e) Neither the 3M nor the CleanSpace is pursuing MSHA approval.

(f) River View Coal currently makes available to all miners NIOSH-approved high efficiency 100 series respirators to protect the miners against potential exposure to respirable coal mine dust, including crystalline silica, during normal mining conditions. River View Coal desires to expand the miners' option in choosing a respirator that provides the greatest degree of protection as well as comfort while being worn. PAPRs provide a constant flow of filtered air and serve that purpose.