

only in the electronic equipment carrying case spare battery compartment. Before each surveying shift, all batteries for the electronic surveying equipment shall be charged sufficiently that they are not expected to be replaced on that shift.

(o) When using non-permissible electronic surveying equipment in or inby the last open crosscut, in the return, or within 150 feet of the pillar workings or longwall faces, the surveyor shall confirm by measurement or by inquiry of the person in charge of the section that the air quantity on the section, on that shift, in the last open crosscut is at least the minimum quantity required by the mine's ventilation plan.

(p) Personnel engaged in the use of surveying equipment shall be properly trained to recognize the hazards and limitations associated with the use of surveying equipment in areas where methane could be present.

(q) All members of the surveying crew shall receive specific training on the terms and conditions of the Decision and Order before using non-permissible electronic equipment in or inby the last open crosscut, in the return, or within 150 feet of the pillar workings or longwall face. A record of the training shall be kept with the other training records.

(r) Within 60 days after any granted Decision and Order becomes final, the operator shall submit proposed revisions for its approved 30 CFR part 48 training plans to the Coal Mine Safety and Health District Manager. These proposed revisions shall specify initial and refresher training regarding the terms and conditions of the Decision and Order. When training is conducted on the terms and conditions of the Decision and Order, a MSHA Certificate of Training (Form 5000-23) shall be completed and shall include comments indicating it was surveyor training.

(s) The operator shall replace or retire from service any electronic surveying instrument acquired prior to December 31, 2004, within 1 year of the Decision and Order becoming final. Within 3 years of the date the Decision and Order becomes final, the operator shall replace or retire from service any theodolite acquired more than 5 years prior to the date the granted Decision and Order became final and any total station or other electronic surveying equipment identified in the Decision and Order acquired more than 10 years prior to the date the Decision and Order became final. After 5 years, the operator shall maintain a cycle of purchasing new electronic surveying equipment so that theodolites shall be no older than 5

years from date of manufacture and total stations and other electronic surveying equipment shall be no older than 10 years from date of manufacture.

(t) The operator is responsible for ensuring that all surveying contractors hired by the operator use electronic equipment in accordance with the requirements of item(s). The conditions of use specified in the Decision and Order shall apply to all non-permissible electronic surveying equipment used in or inby the last open crosscut, in a return, or within 150 feet of pillar workings or longwall faces regardless of whether the equipment is used by the operator or by an independent contractor.

(u) Non-permissible surveying equipment may be used when production is occurring, subject to these conditions:

(1) On a mechanized mining unit (MMU) where production is occurring, non-permissible electronic surveying equipment shall not be used downwind of the discharge point of any face ventilation controls, such as tubing (including controls such as "baloney skins") or curtains.

(2) Production may continue while non-permissible electronic surveying equipment is used if the surveying equipment is used in a separate split of air from where production is occurring.

(3) Non-permissible surveying equipment shall not be used in a split of air ventilating a MMU if any ventilation controls will be disrupted during such surveying. Disruption of ventilation controls means any change to the mine's ventilation system that causes the ventilation system not to function in accordance with the mine's approved ventilation plan.

(4) If while surveying a surveyor must disrupt ventilation, the surveyor shall cease surveying and communicate to the section foreman that ventilation must be disrupted. Production shall stop while ventilation is disrupted. Ventilation controls shall be reestablished immediately after the disruption is no longer necessary. Production shall only resume after all ventilation controls are reestablished and are in compliance with approved ventilation or other plans and other applicable laws, standards, or regulations.

(5) Any disruption in ventilation shall be recorded in the logbook required by the Decision and Order. The logbook shall include a description of the nature of the disruption, the location of the disruption, the date and time of the disruption, the date and time the surveyor communicated the disruption to the section foreman, the date and time production ceased, the date and

time ventilation was reestablished, and the date and time production resumed.

(6) All surveyors, section foremen, section crew members, and other personnel who will be involved with or affected by surveying operations shall receive training in accordance with 30 CFR 48.7 on the requirements of the Decision and Order within 60 days of the date the Decision and Order becomes final. Such training shall be completed before any non-permissible surveying equipment can be used while production is occurring. The operator shall keep a record of such training and provide it to MSHA upon request.

(7) The operator shall provide annual retraining to all personnel who will be involved with or affected by surveying operations in accordance with 30 CFR 48.8. The operator shall train new miners on the requirements of the Decision and Order in accordance with 30 CFR 48.5 and shall train experienced miners, as defined in 30 CFR 48.6, on the requirements of the Decision and Order in accordance with 30 CFR 48.6. The operator shall keep a record of such training and provide it to MSHA upon request.

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. 2022-24673 Filed 11-10-22; 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 the party listed below.

**DATES:** All comments on the petition must be received by MSHA's Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances on or before December 14, 2022.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments identified by Docket No. MSHA-2022-0058 by any of the following methods:

1. *Federal eRulemaking Portal:*  
<https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the

instructions for submitting comments for MSHA–2022–0058.

2. *Fax:* 202–693–9441.

3. *Email:* [petitioncomments@dol.gov](mailto: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 in Suite 4E401. 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](mailto: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–2022–023–C.

*Petitioner:* Panther Creek Mining, 250 West Main Street, Suite 2000, Lexington, Kentucky 40507.

*Mine:* Maple Eagle No. 1 Mine, MSHA ID No. 46–04236, located in Fayette County, West Virginia.

*Regulation Affected:* 30 CFR 75.1002(a), Installation of electric

equipment and conductors; permissibility.

*Modification Request:* The petitioner requests a modification of 30 CFR 75.1002(a) to permit the use of battery-powered nonpermissible surveying equipment, including, but not limited to, portable battery operated mine transits, total station surveying equipment, distance meters, and data loggers within 150 feet of pillar workings or longwall faces.

The petitioner states that:

(a) To comply with requirements of 30 CFR 75.372, 75.1002(a), and 75.1200, use of the most practical and accurate surveying equipment is necessary.

(b) To ensure the safety of the miners in active mines and to protect miners in future mines which may mine near these same active mines, it is necessary to determine the exact location and extents of the mine workings.

(c) Mechanical surveying equipment has been obsolete for several years. Such equipment of acceptable quality is not commercially available, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to have such equipment serviced or repaired.

(d) Electronic surveying equipment is, at a minimum, eight to ten times more accurate than mechanical equipment.

(e) Underground mining by its nature, size and complexity of mine plans requires that accurate and precise measurements be completed in a prompt and efficient manner.

The petitioner proposes the following alternative method:

(a) Using the following total station and theodolite and similar low voltage battery-operated total stations and theodolites with an ingress protection (IP) rating of 66 or greater in or inby the last open crosscut, in the return, or within 150 feet of pillar workings or longwall faces subject to the conditions of the Decision and Order:

(1) Topcom GPT–3002LW.

(b) The equipment allowed under the Decision and Order is low voltage or battery powered non-permissible total stations and theodolites with an IP rating of 66 or greater.

(c) The operator shall maintain a logbook for electronic surveying equipment with the equipment, in the location where mine record books are kept, or in the location where the surveying record books are kept. The logbook will contain the date of manufacture and/or purchase of each piece of electronic surveying equipment. The logbook shall be made available to MSHA upon request.

(d) All non-permissible electronic surveying equipment to be used in or inby the last open crosscut, in the return, or within 150 feet of pillar

workings or longwall faces shall be examined by the person to operate the equipment prior to taking the equipment underground to ensure the equipment is maintained in a safe operating condition. These examinations shall include:

(1) Checking the instrument for any physical damage and the integrity of the case;

(2) Removing the battery and inspecting for corrosion;

(3) Inspecting the contact points to ensure a secure connection to the battery;

(4) Reinserting the battery and powering up and shutting down to ensure proper connections; and

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

The results of this examination shall be recorded in the logbook.

(e) The equipment shall be examined at least weekly by a qualified person as defined in 30 CFR 75.153; the examination results shall be recorded weekly in the equipment's logbook. Examination entries in the logbook may be expunged after 1 year.

(f) The operator shall ensure that all non-permissible electronic surveying equipment is serviced according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Dates of service shall be recorded in the equipment's logbook and shall include a description of the work performed.

(g) The non-permissible surveying equipment to be used in or inby the last open crosscut, in the return, or within 150 feet of pillar workings or longwall faces shall not be put into service until MSHA has initially inspected the equipment and determined that it is in compliance with all the terms and conditions of the Decision and Order.

(h) Non-permissible surveying equipment shall not be used if methane is detected in concentrations at or above 1.0 percent methane. When 1.0 percent or more of methane is detected while the non-permissible surveying equipment is being used, the equipment shall be de-energized immediately and the non-permissible electronic equipment withdrawn outby the last open crosscut, out of the return, or more than 150 feet from pillar workings or longwall faces. All requirements of 30 CFR 75.323 shall be complied with prior to entering in or inby the last open crosscut, in the return, or within 150 feet of pillar workings or longwall faces.

(i) As an additional safety check, prior to setting up and energizing non-permissible electronic surveying equipment in or inby the last open crosscut, in the return, or within 150 feet of pillar workings or longwall faces,

the surveyor(s) shall conduct a visual examination of the immediate area for evidence that the area appears to be sufficiently rock-dusted and for the presence of accumulated float coal dust. If the rock-dusting appears insufficient or the presence of accumulated float coal dust is observed, the equipment shall not be energized until sufficient rock dust has been applied and/or the accumulations of float coal dust have been removed. If non-permissible electronic surveying equipment is to be used in an area that has not been rock-dusted within 40 feet of a working face where a continuous mining machine is used to extract coal, the area shall be rock-dusted prior to energizing the electronic surveying equipment.

(j) All hand-held methane detectors shall be MSHA-approved and maintained in permissible and proper operating condition as defined by 30 CFR 75.320. All methane detectors shall provide visual and audible warnings when methane is detected at or above 1.0 percent.

(k) Prior to energizing any of the non-permissible surveying equipment in or inby the last open crosscut, in the return, or within 150 feet of pillar workings or longwall faces, methane tests shall be made in accordance with 30 CFR 75.323(a).

(l) All areas to be surveyed must be pre-shifted according to 30 CFR 75.360 prior to surveying. If the area was not pre-shifted, a supplemental examination according to 30 CFR 75.361 shall be performed before any non-certified person enters the area. If the area has been examined according to 30 CFR 75.360 or 30 CFR 75.361, additional examination is not required.

(m) A qualified person as defined in 30 CFR 75.151 shall continuously monitor for methane immediately before and during the use of non-permissible surveying equipment in or inby the last open crosscut, in the return, or within 150 feet of pillar workings or longwall faces. A second person in the surveying crew, if there are two people in the crew, shall also continuously monitor for methane. That person shall be a qualified person as defined in 30 CFR 75.151 or be in the process of being trained to be a qualified person but have yet to "make such tests for a period of 6 months" as required by 30 CFR 75.150. Upon completion of the 6-month training period, the second person on the surveying crew shall become qualified in order to continue on the surveying crew. If the surveying crew consists of only one person, they shall monitor for methane with two separate devices.

(n) Batteries contained in the surveying equipment shall be changed out or charged in intake air outby the last open crosscut, out of the return, and more than 150 feet away from pillar workings or the longwall face. Replacement batteries for the electronic surveying equipment shall be carried only in the electronic equipment carrying case spare battery compartment. Before each surveying shift, all batteries for the electronic surveying equipment shall be charged sufficiently that they are not expected to be replaced on that shift.

(o) When using non-permissible electronic surveying equipment in or inby the last open crosscut, in the return, or within 150 feet of the pillar workings or longwall faces, the surveyor shall confirm by measurement or by inquiry of the person in charge of the section that the air quantity on the section, on that shift, in the last open crosscut is at least the minimum quantity required by the mine's ventilation plan.

(p) Personnel engaged in the use of surveying equipment shall be properly trained to recognize the hazards and limitations associated with the use of surveying equipment in areas where methane could be present.

(q) All members of the surveying crew shall receive specific training on the terms and conditions of the Decision and Order before using non-permissible electronic equipment in or inby the last open crosscut, in the return, or within 150 feet of the pillar workings or longwall face. A record of the training shall be kept with the other training records.

(r) Within 60 days after any granted Decision and Order becomes final, the operator shall submit proposed revisions for its approved 30 CFR part 48 training plans to the Coal Mine Safety and Health District Manager. These proposed revisions shall specify initial and refresher training regarding the terms and conditions of the Decision and Order. When training is conducted on the terms and conditions of the Decision and Order, a MSHA Certificate of Training (Form 5000-23) shall be completed and shall include comments indicating it was surveyor training.

(s) The operator shall replace or retire from service any electronic surveying instrument acquired prior to December 31, 2004, within 1 year of the Decision and Order becoming final. Within 3 years of the date the Decision and Order becomes final, the operator shall replace or retire from service any theodolite acquired more than 5 years prior to the date the granted Decision and Order became final and any total station or

other electronic surveying equipment identified in the Decision and Order acquired more than 10 years prior to the date the Decision and Order became final. After 5 years, the operator shall maintain a cycle of purchasing new electronic surveying equipment so that theodolites shall be no older than 5 years from date of manufacture and total stations and other electronic surveying equipment shall be no older than 10 years from date of manufacture.

(t) The operator is responsible for ensuring that all surveying contractors hired by the operator use electronic equipment in accordance with the requirements of item(s). The conditions of use specified in the Decision and Order shall apply to all non-permissible electronic surveying equipment used in or inby the last open crosscut, in a return, or within 150 feet of pillar workings or longwall faces regardless of whether the equipment is used by the operator or by an independent contractor.

(u) Non-permissible surveying equipment may be used when production is occurring, subject to these conditions:

(1) On a mechanized mining unit (MMU) where production is occurring, non-permissible electronic surveying equipment shall not be used downwind of the discharge point of any face ventilation controls, such as tubing (including controls such as "baloney skins") or curtains.

(2) Production may continue while non-permissible electronic surveying equipment is used if the surveying equipment is used in a separate split of air from where production is occurring.

(3) Non-permissible surveying equipment shall not be used in a split of air ventilating a MMU if any ventilation controls will be disrupted during such surveying. Disruption of ventilation controls means any change to the mine's ventilation system that causes the ventilation system not to function in accordance with the mine's approved ventilation plan.

(4) If while surveying a surveyor must disrupt ventilation, the surveyor shall cease surveying and communicate to the section foreman that ventilation must be disrupted. Production shall stop while ventilation is disrupted. Ventilation controls shall be reestablished immediately after the disruption is no longer necessary. Production shall only resume after all ventilation controls are reestablished and are in compliance with approved ventilation or other plans and other applicable laws, standards, or regulations.

(5) Any disruption in ventilation shall be recorded in the logbook required by

the Decision and Order. The logbook shall include a description of the nature of the disruption, the location of the disruption, the date and time of the disruption, the date and time the surveyor communicated the disruption to the section foreman, the date and time production ceased, the date and time ventilation was reestablished, and the date and time production resumed.

(6) All surveyors, section foremen, section crew members, and other personnel who will be involved with or affected by surveying operations shall receive training in accordance with 30 CFR 48.7 on the requirements of the Decision and Order within 60 days of the date the Decision and Order becomes final. Such training shall be completed before any non-permissible surveying equipment can be used while production is occurring. The operator shall keep a record of such training and provide it to MSHA upon request.

(7) The operator shall provide annual retraining to all personnel who will be involved with or affected by surveying operations in accordance with 30 CFR 48.8. The operator shall train new miners on the requirements of the Decision and Order in accordance with 30 CFR 48.5 and shall train experienced miners, as defined in 30 CFR 48.6, on the requirements of the Decision and Order in accordance with 30 CFR 48.6. The operator shall keep a record of such training and provide it to MSHA upon request.

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. 2022-24671 Filed 11-10-22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4520-43-P**

## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC-2021-0162]

### Safety Review of Light-Water Power Reactor Construction Permit Applications

**AGENCY:** Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**ACTION:** Interim staff guidance; issuance.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing Interim Staff Guidance (ISG) "Safety Review of Light-Water Power Reactor Construction Permit Applications" to clarify existing guidance and to assist the NRC staff in

determining whether an application to construct a light-water power reactor (LWR) facility meets the minimum requirements to issue a construction permit (CP). The NRC anticipates the submission of power reactor CP applications in the next few years based on preapplication engagement initiated by several prospective applicants. This guidance is applicable to all applicants for a CP for a light-water power reactor but not to non-LWR applicants or those following the Advanced Reactor Content of Application Project (ARCAP) guidance to the extent the guidance is issued as final and is relevant to the application from a technical and regulatory perspective.

**DATES:** This guidance is effective on December 14, 2022.

**ADDRESSES:** Please refer to Docket ID NRC-2021-0162 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

- **Federal Rulemaking Website:** Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC-2021-0162. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Stacy Schumann; telephone: 301-415-0624; email: [Stacy.Schumann@nrc.gov](mailto:Stacy.Schumann@nrc.gov). For technical questions, contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.

- **NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):** You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To begin the search, select "Begin Web-based ADAMS Search." For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1-800-397-4209, 301-415-4737, or by email to [PDR.Resource@nrc.gov](mailto:PDR.Resource@nrc.gov). The final ISG for the "Safety Review of Light-Water Power Reactor Construction Permit Applications" is available in ADAMS under Package Accession No. ML22189A097.

- **NRC's PDR:** You may examine and purchase copies of public documents, by appointment, at the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR), Room P1 B35, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to [PDR.Resource@nrc.gov](mailto:PDR.Resource@nrc.gov) or call 1-800-397-4209 or 301-415-4737, between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Carolyn Lauron, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, telephone: 301-415-2736, email: [Carolyn.Lauron@nrc.gov](mailto:Carolyn.Lauron@nrc.gov).

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### I. Background

On December 14, 2021 (86 FR 71101) and May 6, 2022, (87 FR 27195), the staff requested public comments on the draft ISG, DNRL-ISG-2022-XX, "Safety Review of Light-Water Power-Reactor Construction Permit Applications." The NRC issued the draft ISG in anticipation of the submission of power-reactor CP applications within the next few years based on preapplication engagement initiated by several prospective applicants. The review of these applications falls within the two-step licensing process under part 50 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), "Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities," and involves the issuance of a CP before an operating license (OL).

The NRC last issued a power reactor CP in the 1970s. Most recently, the NRC issued combined construction and operating licenses (combined licenses (COLs)) for power reactors through the one step licensing process under 10 CFR part 52, "Licenses, Certifications, and Approvals for Nuclear Power Plants," using the guidance in NUREG-0800, "Standard Review Plan for the Review of Safety Analysis Reports for Nuclear Power Plants: LWR Edition" (<https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/staff/sr0800/cover/index.html>); and Regulatory Guide (RG) 1.206, "Combined License Applications for Nuclear Power Plants (LWR Edition)," issued June 2007 (ADAMS Package Accession No. ML070720184). The NRC has periodically updated some of the standard review plan (SRP) guidance and issued Revision 1 to RG 1.206, "Applications for Nuclear Power Plants," in October 2018 (ADAMS Package Accession No. ML18131A181).

The licensing process under 10 CFR part 50 allows an applicant to begin construction with preliminary design information instead of the final design required for a COL under 10 CFR part 52. Although the two-step licensing process provides flexibility and allows a more limited safety review before construction, the design has less finality before the applicant commits to construction of the facility. The final safety analysis report (FSAR) submitted with the OL application should describe in detail the final design of the facility as constructed; identify the changes from the criteria, design, and bases in