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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-19-1125]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has submitted the information collection request titled "Ingress/egress and work boot outsole wear investigation at surface mines" to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. CDC previously published a "Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations" notice on March 20, 2019 to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. CDC received one comment related to the previous notice. This notice serves to allow an additional 30 days for public and affected agency comments.

CDC will accept all comments for this proposed information collection project. The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments that:

- (a) 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;

(b) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

(d) 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; and

(e) Assess information collection costs.

To request additional information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, call (404) 639-7570 or send an email to omb@cdc.gov. Direct written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice to the Attention: CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395-5806. Provide written comments within 30 days of notice publication.

Proposed Project

Ingress/egress and work boot outsole wear investigation at surface mines - Extension - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The mission of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is to promote safety & health at work for all people through research and prevention. NIOSH, under PL 91-173 as amended by PL 95-164 (Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977) has the responsibility to conduct research to improve working conditions and to prevent accidents and occupational diseases in the U.S. mining sector. The goal of the proposed project is to investigate how ingress/egress systems on mobile equipment, and personal protective footwear (boots) used by miners may lead to slips, trips and falls at stone, sand and gravel surface mining facilities. NIOSH is requesting a two-year extension for this data collection.

The project objective will be achieved through two studies. The first study aims to: identify elements of ingress/egress systems on haulage trucks and front end loaders that pose a risk of slips, trips, and falls (STFs) and could lead to STF related injuries; to determine worker behavior associated with STF

incidents; and to learn how purchasing/maintenance decisions are made for ingress/egress systems. In the surface mining industry, it is still unclear which component of the ingress/egress system poses the greatest risk for STF. Hence, there is a need to understand where, how, and why STF incidents occur during ingress/egress on mobile equipment.

NIOSH will conduct semi-structured interviews and focus groups with mobile equipment operators, and interviews will be conducted with mine management to explore the issues identified above. Focus groups will be conducted in a private setting with 4-6 participants using a predefined list of questions to help guide the discussion. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted either in person or over the telephone. Two separate interview guides will be used for mobile equipment operators and mine management to guide the discussion.

For the focus groups and semi-structured interviews, NIOSH will collect basic demographic information including years of mining experience, years of experience with haul trucks/front end loaders, and models of haul trucks/front end loaders operated most often in the past year. The semi-structured interviews and focus groups will be audio recorded for further analysis of the discussion. The semi-structured interviews will last no longer than 60 minutes and the focus groups will last no longer than 90 minutes.

The second study aims to identify changes in tread (wear) on the work boot outsoles and other outsole characteristics of the boot outsole that will be used to develop guidelines for work boot replacement based on measureable features of boot outsoles. This information will also be used in further analysis to determine desirable and undesirable features of work boots based on mine characteristics or job activities. Most mining companies replace footwear at a pre-determined interval or based on appearance and comfort with little knowledge on the actual condition of the boot outsole and its influence on the likelihood of a STF incident. Although there have been attempts to quantify shoe outsole wear in industrial work when the shoe was ready for disposal, there is a lack of knowledge in the mining industry on how quickly the outsoles of work boots wear, what sorts of wear occurs, and how wear patterns influence the likelihood of a STF. This study aims to address this concern through two parts: a longitudinal study of boot outsole wear characteristics and a cross-sectional evaluation of boot outsole characteristics.

For the longitudinal study, NIOSH will provide participants with a pair of new work boots of their choice, in accordance with their respective mine requirements and policies. Afterwards, participants will complete a preliminary survey and provide some basic demographic information, details of their

current work boots, and details of STF incidents in the past 3 months. Participants will be requested to wear the supplied boots at work and treat the boots as they would any pair of work boots they would commonly wear at work.

NIOSH researchers will scan the boot outsoles longitudinally, at two to three month intervals for the length of the study. To better understand wear patterns and risks, participants will complete a recurring survey that records hours worked, locations commonly visited, and tasks performed along with details of any near miss or STF events. These self-reports will be collected via survey on a bi-weekly basis. Participants will be offered multiple modalities to respond to the survey (in-person, on paper, over the telephone, via e-mail or using an online survey) to increase response rates. When a participant feels their boots need to be replaced (or when the end of the two-year tracking period has been reached), and at the end of the study, they will complete a final survey assessing why the boots were at the end of their life and will return their boots to NIOSH researchers for further analysis.

For the cross-sectional study, participants' current work boots will be scanned and participants will complete the preliminary survey that includes basic demographic information, details of current work boots, and details of STF events in the past three months.

The results of these research studies will have very different applications, but one goal: reducing the risks of STF accidents at surface mining facilities. The methods adopted were adequate to address the research questions, and based on a thematic analysis of the data, NIOSH will be able to identify elements of ingress/egress systems on mobile equipment that pose a risk of STFs. The findings of this work were validated against findings from an analysis of MSHA injury data related to front-end loaders (Nasarwanji, Pollard & Porter, 2018). A publication will be drafted based on the results that also includes ways to make mobile equipment.

The extension is requested to help complete data collection for the boot outsole wear study. The results of the boot outsole wear study will be used to inform mine policy and practices by providing miners and mine managers with the knowledge to determine when to replace footwear based on measurable features of the boot outsoles. The total estimated burden hours are 643. There is no cost to the respondents other than their time.

Estimated Annualized Burden Hours

Type of Respondents	Form Name	No. of Respondents	No. of Responses per Respondent	Avg. Burden per Response (in hrs.)
Mobile equipment	Mobile equipment	25	1	75/60

Operators	operators focus group guide			
Mobile equipment operators	Mobile equipment operator interview guide	10	1	45/60
Mine Management	Mine Management Interview Guide	15	1	45/60
Mine Worker	Screening Questionnaire	50	1	6/60
Mine Worker	Informed consent form (Longitudinal boot outsole study)	50	1	12/60
Mine Worker	Preliminary survey	150	1	15/60
Mine Worker	Recurring survey	50	52	12/60
Mine Worker	Final Survey	50	1	6/60
Mine Worker	Talent and consent waiver	150	1	6/60

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