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UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

SEP 24 1979

The Honorable Harrison Williams
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Williams:

We are pleased to respond to your letter of September 4, 1979 requesting our comments on the issues raised by several of your constituents concerning the import of nuclear waste into the United States.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has not licensed the import of high-level or transuranic wastes for storage or management in the U.S. and there currently are no commitments to receive such wastes. Neither have we specifically licensed the import of low-level wastes for disposal in the U.S. Source and byproduct materials may be imported under general license, without case-by-case review, by any person authorized by the NRC or an Agreement State to possess the material. Accordingly, the possibility exists that some low-level wastes could be imported for disposal in an authorized disposal facility, but we are not aware that this has actually occurred. The NRC does license the import of nuclear materials for research, developmental and commercial purposes and these activities may ultimately result in the generation of some wastes which are disposed of in domestic storage facilities. This would be the case, for example, in the import of experimental fuel pins for destructive assay and analysis.

No spent, commercial power reactor fuel has been imported from abroad for storage, management, or reprocessing in the U.S. and there currently are no commitments to receive material of this type. However, the U.S. does offer fuel reprocessing services in the Department of Energy (DOE) facilities for domestic research reactors and U.S.-origin fuel from some foreign research reactors. It is the nuclear material from those foreign test and research reactors to which your constituents refer.

This particular kind of spent fuel contains valuable, recoverable high enriched uranium which, after reprocessing, is reusable as reactor fuel. Plutonium production in such fuel is minimal. For some years it has been the practice of the DOE and its predecessor agencies to reprocess the spent fuel under contract with the owners of foreign research reactors. The waste material resulting from the reprocessing of foreign fuels amounting to less than 2% of the total wastes generated in DOE reprocessing operations, is stored at the DOE site along with the waste resulting from domestic activities. The terms under which this material is accepted are set forth in 33FR30 dated January 3, 1968, as amended most recently in

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POOR QUALITY PAGES


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41FR36244 dated August 27, 1976 (copies enclosed). During the next 12 months, we expect about 60 such shipments to enter east coast ports and then be shipped by surface transport to the DOE Savannah River Plant near Aiken, South Carolina. Some shipments may enter west coast ports for shipment to DOE facilities in Idaho. The U.S. Government considers acceptance of this material as making an important contribution to U.S. efforts to reduce the risk of proliferation of nuclear weapons to other countries by maintaining U.S. controls over the highly enriched uranium, by reducing inventories of HEU abroad, and by reducing the pressures in other countries for indigenous reprocessing and HEU enrichment capabilities. Secretary of State Vance pointed out the nonproliferation benefits of returning foreign research reactor fuel to the U.S. in a letter to Senator Jackson dated September 12, 1977 in which he noted that "the administration believes that these contracts, under which spent highly enriched uranium is returned to the United States, are vitally important to our nonproliferation policy."

In October 1977, President Carter announced the proposed U.S. Spent Fuel Policy, stating that the federal government will take title to and accept spent fuel from domestic nuclear power reactors for storage and, on a limited basis, from foreign reactors when this will contribute to meeting U.S. nonproliferation objectives. The Spent Nuclear Fuel Act of 1979, submitted to Congress in February 1979, would provide the implementation of this policy. As previously noted, however, there is no foreign commercial reactor fuel being stored in the U.S. and there are no commitments to receive this type of material at this time.

We hope that this explanation will be helpful to you. Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,


Carlton Kammerer, Director
Office of Congressional Affairs

Enclosures:

1. 33FR30 dated January 1968
2. 43FR36244 dated August 27, 1976

other structure to the chassis-cab affects the chassis-cab's previous conformance with applicable standards.

To insure that the person combining the chassis-cab with the body or other structure has adequate information to enable him to meet the conditions specified above, the regulation being issued concurrently with this ruling requires the chassis-cab manufacturer to affix a label to the chassis-cab which identifies the Federal motor vehicle safety standards with which the chassis-cab fully complies for the principal end uses of such chassis-cab.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on December 29, 1967.

LOWELL K. BAINWELL,

Federal Highway Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 67-18175; Filed, Dec. 29, 1967; 9:21 p.m.]

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

[Doc. No. 30-234]

GULF GENERAL ATOMIC INC.

Notice of Issuance of Construction Permit

No request for hearing or petition for leave to intervene having been filed following publication of the notice of proposed action in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 5, 1967 (32 F.R. 17444), the Commission has issued, in the form set forth in that notice, Construction Permit No. CPCX-23 to Gulf General Atomic Inc.

The permit authorizes modification of the Experimental Critical Facility (ECF) located on Gulf General's Torrey Pines Mesa site in San Diego, Calif., to accommodate the Thermionic Critical Experiment.

Dated at Bethesda, Md., this 21st day of December 1967.

For the Atomic Energy Commission.

DONALD J. SKOVHOLT,

Assistant Director for Reactor Operations, Division of Reactor Licensing.

[F.R. Doc. 68-4; Filed, Jan. 2, 1968; 9:45 a.m.]

SPENT FUELS

Chemical Processing and Conversion

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (the AEC) hereby announces revisions concerning its present undertaking to receive irradiated reactor fuels and blanket materials (reactor materials) and to make a settlement therefor, pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act).

The following notices concerning the foregoing are hereby superseded: 22 F.R. 1591, March 12, 1957; 23 F.R. 1707, March 12, 1958; 24 F.R. 10185, December 18, 1959; 26 F.R. 4423, May 23, 1961; 28 F.R. 11462, October 25, 1963; 29 F.R. 7578, June 12, 1964; 23 F.R. 2326, June 21,

1967; and 31 F.R. 13461, September 29, 1967.

1. In general, the AEC expects chemical processing services to be contracted for between reactor operators and commercial fuel processors without involvement of the AEC. However, in the event a person licensed pursuant to sections 53.a.(4), 53.a.(4), 103, or 104 of the Act, or a person operating a reactor abroad fueled with material produced or enriched by the United States, is unable to reach agreement with a U.S. commercial fuel processor, and if such person considers that the terms and conditions, including charges, for services offered by the commercial fuel processor are unreasonable, the AEC would, upon such person's request, review such proposed terms and conditions, including charges, and determine whether the required services are available at reasonable terms and charges. Should the AEC find that such services are available at reasonable terms and charges the AEC would not agree to accept, for financial or other settlement, the person's reactor materials. Should the AEC determine that the required services are not available at reasonable terms and charges, the AEC would agree to accept the person's reactor materials in accordance with the provisions set forth below.

2. The AEC will undertake under contracts individually negotiated with persons licensed pursuant to sections 53.a.(4), 53.a.(4), 103, or 104 of the Act and persons operating reactors abroad fueled with material produced or enriched by the United States, who possess or will possess reactor materials, and for whom the AEC has determined that chemical processing services are not available from commercial fuel processors in the United States at reasonable terms and charges, to receive such reactor materials at AEC-designated facilities and to make a settlement therefor in accordance with this notice and other established AEC policies. This settlement will take into account the charges for chemical processing and conversion of the returned materials to the standard forms for which specifications and prices have been established by the AEC. The AEC may chemically process and convert all or part of such returned materials to the extent, in such manner, and at such time and place as it determines advisable, or otherwise dispose of such materials as the AEC may deem advisable.

3. A firm charge for such a service will be part of each contract, subject to escalation in accordance with an appropriate recognized price index. The term of the contract may extend from its date of execution until the following dates:

a. For reactor materials from light water-type power reactors, December 31, 1979.

b. For reactor materials from power reactors other than those of the light water-type, December 31, 1977.

c. For reactor materials from research reactors other than those involved in the conduct of research and development activities leading to the demonstration of the practical value of such

reactors for industrial or commercial purposes, December 31, 1970, or such later date as the Commission may determine if commercial processing services are not reasonably available.

Although the terms of the contracts will be for the foregoing periods, the AEC will not be committed to accept any particular quantity of reactor materials for more than 365 days after the AEC shall have determined that commercial chemical processing services are not available at reasonable terms and charges for such reactor materials.

4. The charge for chemical processing will depend upon, among other things, the form, content, and other specifications of the reactor materials in question. It will be expressed in terms of a daily charge, fixed by AEC to apply over the time required to process the reactor materials in question.

5. For those reactor materials which can be processed by an assumed chemical processing plant, the establishment of the firm charge by AEC will be based upon the costs estimated to be associated with that plant. Copies of the report describing the assumed processing plant (WASH-743, AEC Reference Fuel-Processing Plant), are available from USAEC, Washington, D.C. 20545. Briefly, the plant consists of equipment capable of handling 1 ton per day of normal and slightly enriched uranium, but having a reduced capacity for fuels of higher enrichments or high diluent contents, as determined by their criticality and other processing considerations set on the assumed plant. "Head-end" (handling, mechanical treatment, dissolution, and feed storage) equipment is designed to handle a variety of reactor materials. The product form assumed to be produced by the plant is a purified nitrate salt solution.

6. The estimated installed cost of the assumed plant, upon which firm daily processing charges will be based, is \$20,570,000 as of July 1966. The AEC has determined that the total annual cost, as of July 1966, for operation of the assumed plant is \$4,592,000, of which \$2,057,000 is annual depreciation of the facility, and \$2,535,000 is cost of operations, overhead, and waste storage. The amount which represents depreciation shall be adjusted, to reflect changes in price levels since 1954, in accordance with the Official Monthly Construction Cost Indices, as appearing in "Engineering News-Record," published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. The amount which represents costs of operations, overhead, and waste storage shall be adjusted in accordance with the price indices for Inorganic Chemicals, as appearing in "Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes," published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. If one or both of the indices specified are considered by AEC to be no longer appropriate, other indices will be substituted therefor by AEC. Based on this estimated annual cost, a daily cost based on 300 days of operation per year (\$15,306 as of July 1966) will be the basis for the charge for those reactor materials which can be processed in the assumed plant as presently conceived.

7. The individual contracts will define (1) a total charge in connection with chemical processing and conversion of reactor materials delivered, (2) the specifications of the reactor materials to be delivered, and (3) the batch size or sizes upon which the charge is based. In arriving at the charge, the following factors will be used:

a. The daily cost of plant operation.

(1) For those reactor materials which the assumed plant as presently conceived can process, the daily cost of plant operations is \$13,300 as of July 1964, or

(2) For those reactor materials which the AEC determines involve significantly different costs or which cannot be processed without additions or modifications to the assumed plant, the daily cost of plant operation will be established on a case-by-case basis for the particular reactor material involved. This daily cost of plant operation will include an appropriate factor to cover AEC overhead and other indirect or intangible costs. (The AEC currently is undertaking studies of several alternative bases upon which to develop specific processing costs, rather than on a case-by-case basis, for uranium-sirconium hydride fuel types discharged from research reactors, and graphite-type fuel discharged from power reactors.)

b. The reactor material processing rate.

(1) For those reactor materials which the assumed plant as presently conceived can process, the processing rate for the particular reactor material will be determined from the extraction portion of the process flow charts used in establishing the assumed plant, or

(2) For those reactor materials which the AEC determines involve significantly different costs or which cannot be processed without additions or modifications to the assumed plant, the processing rate will be established on a case-by-case basis for the particular reactor material involved. (The AEC currently is undertaking studies of several alternative bases upon which to develop specific processing rates, rather than on a case-by-case basis, for uranium-sirconium hydride fuel types discharged from research reactors, and graphite-type fuel discharged from power reactors.)

c. A charge, when U.S. Government-owned uranium or plutonium is to be processed, to cover losses made at the rate of one percent of the value of such material. The value of any such material which was provided to the person under a lease agreement with the AEC shall be determined in accordance with the lease agreement between the person and the AEC. Unless waived by the AEC, a 0% charge on such material will also be made to cover the normal processing time after delivery of reactor materials to the AEC.

d. A charge for the conversion to uranium hexafluoride of the purified nitrate salt of uranium (except uranium enriched in the isotope uranium-233) produced by the AEC in its processing of reactor materials as follows:

(1) Conversion of purified low-enrichment uranyl nitrate into UF₆; \$5.50 per kilogram contained uranium.

(2) Conversion of purified high-enrichment uranyl nitrate into UF₆; \$32 per kilogram contained uranium.

As used in this section "low-enrichment uranium", means 5 percent (by weight) and less of U²³⁵ in total uranium, and "high enrichment uranium" means more than 5 percent (by weight) of U²³⁵ in total uranium.

e. A charge, when U.S. Government-owned uranium is to be processed, to cover the loss of material which would normally occur in the conversion of the nitrate salt of uranium into uranium hexafluoride equivalent to three-tenths of 1 percent of the value or worth of the uranium to be converted into uranium hexafluoride. The value of the uranium shall be determined as set forth in section 7(c) of this notice. Unless waived by the AEC, a use charge shall be made covering normal time for the conversion to uranium hexafluoride of the nitrate salt of uranium (except uranium enriched in the isotope uranium-233) recovered from uranium held by the person under a lease agreement with the AEC.

f. Batch size determination: The size of the processing batch to be shipped shall be as specified by the person, provided that if the processing batch contains any uranium or plutonium provided to the person under a lease agreement with the AEC which, at anytime after the date of termination of irradiation of such material, was not subject to a use charge under the lease agreement, the size of such processing batch shall be subject to the following:

(1) The person may specify as a batch any amount of components of reactor materials to the extent that the dates of termination of irradiation of all components occurred during any continuous period of 1 year. The date of termination of irradiation for any component of reactor material means the date on which the reactor loading containing the component of reactor material was last made subcritical before the component of reactor material was discharged from the reactor;

(2) The person may also specify as a batch any amount of components of reactor materials notwithstanding that the dates of termination of irradiation of all components occurred during a continuous period in excess of 1 year, on the condition that the person will pay to the AEC, in addition to any charges set forth in this notice, a charge equivalent to the use charge provided for in the lease agreement with the AEC with respect to all leased material in the batch, such charge to be computed for each component of reactor material of the batch beginning on the date when the component of reactor material was considered to be cooled and ending when delivery of the total batch to the AEC was completed. Reactor material shall be considered as being cooled when the period specified below has elapsed subsequent to termination of irradiation of the reactor material.

If thorium had not been incorporated in the reactor material assemblies prior to irradiation, the cooling periods are as follows:

(aa) For uranium that contained not more than six weight percent of uranium-235 in total uranium before irradiation and that has been irradiated in a nuclear reactor in which the neutron energies were primarily in the thermal region, the cooling period for the purposes of this notice shall be 120 days.

(bb) For uranium not meeting the conditions in (aa) above, the cooling period for the purposes of this notice will be determined by the AEC on request by the person, but will not exceed 180 days.

If thorium had been incorporated in the reactor material assemblies prior to irradiation, the cooling period for the purposes of this notice shall be as given in the following table where the value used for grams of protactinium-233 per kilogram of uranium-233 shall be determined as a whole for each thorium-containing component of reactor material in the batch. Linear interpolation shall be used between the values tabulated.

Grams of protactinium-233 per kilogram of uranium-233 immediately after termination of period irradiation:	Cooling period (in days)
30 or less.....	120
45	150
75	170
140	190
250	210
500	230

g. Time required to cover startup, shutdown, and cleanup of the process system between batches which will be not less than 2 days nor more than 8 days, and will equal the processing time determined under subsections 7 (b) and (f) when between these limits.

8. Persons who have contracted with the AEC for these processing services will be credited with the value of U.S. Government-owned uranium and plutonium contained in the reactor materials in accordance with the appropriate AEC price schedules for such materials, less the processing and other charges as determined in the above manner. The AEC will compensate the person for privately owned uranium and plutonium contained in the reactor materials in accordance with the AEC policy in effect at the time of delivery of the reactor materials by the person to the AEC. The compensation by the AEC will consist of cash where appropriate, otherwise it will consist of the provision of materials of equivalent value. The AEC will thereby acquire title to such uranium and plutonium. The AEC will also acquire title, without additional cost, to all waste materials contained in the reactor materials which were not previously the property of the United States.

9. The AEC will permit persons to combine batches with those of other persons in order to obtain a lower processing charge. Persons must notify the AEC of their intent to combine batches prior to delivery of any reactor materials to be included in a proposed batch. Specific arrangements for the combining of

NOTICES

batches must meet with AEC approval and such arrangements must include a formula for distributing the processing charges as well as the other settlement factors associated with the return of reactor materials to the AEC.

10. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary appearing in this notice, the charge through December 31, 1970, for chemical processing only of enriched uranium (other than U²³⁵)—aluminum alloy spent fuels of the type which the assumed plant can process shall be \$145 per kilogram of the total weight of uranium and aluminum metal contained in the processing batch: Provided, That the processing batch contains less than 400 kilograms of total weight of uranium and aluminum metal and the U²³⁵ content of the processing batch does not exceed 10 percent of the total weight of the uranium and aluminum metal. All other charges provided for in this notice, such as for conversion, losses of material, and use charges, shall apply to any such processing batch of spent fuels. The provisions of this paragraph 10 shall be applicable only in the event that a person agrees to accept the AEC's determination of the amount of uranium contained in a processing batch, which determination shall be based upon the AEC's statistical measurement methods. (It should be noted that the AEC charge of \$145 per kilogram of uranium and aluminum metal for processing uranium-aluminum alloy fuel delivered to AEC in batches of less than 400 kilograms of metal incorporates the advantages of actual processing by AEC of relatively large batches of accumulated fuel in large AEC facilities and proportionate sharing of the costs of processing and waste storage with other AEC operations at the same site. The AEC estimates that the \$145 per kilogram of metal charge covers applicable direct and indirect costs, separate headend measurements, depreciation, waste storage costs, and AEC's overhead charge.)

11. Additional information concerning this notice may be obtained from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545.

Effective date. This notice shall become effective as of January 1, 1968.

Dated at Germantown, Md., this 29th day of December 1967.

For the Atomic Energy Commission,

E. J. BLOCK,
Acting General Manager.

[P.R. Doc. 68-73; Filed Jan. 2, 1968; 8:40 a.m.]

**AUTOMOTIVE AGREEMENT
ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE BOARD
CERTAIN WORKERS OF FORD MOTOR
CO., PENNSAUKEN, N.J.**

**Termination of Certification for
Adjustment Assistance**

Determination of the Board. On the basis of its investigations, the Automot-

ive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board determines pursuant to the Automotive Products Trade Act (Public Law 89-383; 79 Stat. 1018, section 302(g)(2)) and its regulations (48 CFR 501.15) that after December 31, 1967, the operation of the United States-Canadian Automotive Products Agreement was no longer the primary factor in causing dislocation of workers from the Delaware Valley Parts Depot of the Ford Motor Co., Pennsauken, N.J.

Termination. The Board hereby terminates, as of December 31, 1967, the certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance which it issued on April 14, 1966.

Background. In late 1965 the Ford Motor Co. announced that it would discontinue packing knocked-down cars and trucks for export at the Delaware Valley Parts Depot, Pennsauken, N.J., and transfer this operation to Canada. This resulted in the dislocation of a significant number or proportion of workers from the Depot between January and July 1966.

On April 14, 1966, the Board determined that the operation of the United States-Canadian Automotive Products Agreement was the primary factor in causing or threatening to cause the dislocation of workers from the Depot. The Board certified workers of the Depot who became unemployed or underemployed on or after November 19, 1965, as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance. The pertinent factors related to this action are described in the Summary of Final Determinations and Notice of Certification issued by the Board on April 14, 1966 (31 P.R. 5982).

Considerations for termination. Section 302(g)(2) of the Automotive Products Trade Act states that certification shall "be terminated by the President whenever he determines that the operation of the Agreement is no longer the primary factor in causing separations from the firm or subdivision thereof, in which case such determination shall apply only with respect to separations occurring after the termination date specified by the President."

Pursuant to its regulations (48 CFR 501.15 and 501.16) the Board announced by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 10, 1967 (32 P.R. 11581), that it was initiating an investigation to determine whether the certification should be terminated; and the Board promptly informed the group of workers and firm concerned of that fact. No hearing was requested by any interested party and none was held. Appropriate field investigation was made on behalf of the Board.

Information obtained from the Tariff Commission and the New Jersey State Employment Service indicates that the transfer of the knocked-down boxing operation to Canada was completed by about June 30, 1966. Subsequently, a new operation was shifted from Teterboro, N.J., to the vacated facilities at Pennsauken and Ford recalled to work all available dislocated Depot employees except those eligible for retirement. Addi-

tional workers were also recruited for the Pennsauken operation.

Conclusions. The Board concludes that the operation of the United States-Canadian Automotive Products Agreement was not the primary factor in causing separations from the Pennsauken plant after December 31, 1967.

(Sec. 302, Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, 79 Stat. 1018 E.O. 11254, 30 P.R. 13506; Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board Regs., 48 CFR, Part 501; 31 P.R. 527; Board Order No. 1, 31 P.R. 563.)

Dated: December 27, 1967.

EDGAR I. EATON,
Executive Secretary

[P.R. Doc. 68-29; Filed, Jan. 2, 1968; 8:47 a.m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 19286]

BRITISH UNITED AIRWAYS (SERVICES) LTD.

Notice of Postponement of Hearing

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, that hearing in the above-entitled proceeding, now assigned to be held on February 1, 1968, at 10 a.m., in Room 911, Universal Building, 1825 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C., before Examiner William F. Cusick, is postponed and reassigned for hearing on February 6, 1968, at the same time and place as indicated above.

Dated at Washington, D.C., December 27, 1967.

[SEAL] WILLIAM F. CUSICK,
Hearing Examiner.

[P.R. Doc. 68-50; Filed, Jan. 2, 1968; 8:40 a.m.]

[Docket No. 18931; Order E-26188]

**PIEDMONT AVIATION, INC., AND
LAKE CENTRAL AIRLINES, INC.**

Order To Show Cause Regarding Non-stop Air Transportation Between Louisville, Ky. and Cincinnati, Ohio

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C., on the 28th day of December 1967.

Application of Louisville and Jefferson County Air Board and Louisville Chamber of Commerce for an order to show cause why Piedmont Aviation, Inc., and Lake Central Airlines, Inc., should not be authorized to provide nonstop air service between Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, Docket 18931.

On August 21, 1967, the Louisville and Jefferson County Air Board and the Louisville Chamber of Commerce (Louisville) filed an application requesting that the Board propose by show cause order the amendment of the certificates of Piedmont Aviation, Inc. (Piedmont), and Lake Central Airlines, Inc. (Lake Central), to permit these carriers to provide

Section 104(b)

The following are Community Development Block Grant statements prepared and circulated directly by applicants pursuant to section 104(b) of the 1974 Housing and Community Development Act. Copies may be obtained from the office of the appropriate local chief executive. (Copies are not available from HUD.)

Final

Pickens County Water Systems, Pickens County, Alabama, August 17: The proposed project consists of a water supply system designed to serve the most heavily populated and developed rural area of North Pickens County, Alabama. This project forms the core of the northern component of the planned Pickens County Water System. Future expansions of the distribution system will permit it to serve all of the area included in the original proposal. Adverse effects include temporary increases in noise, dust, visual clutter and some additional soil erosion during periods of heavy rainfall. (35 pages). Comments made by: EPA2 county agencies. (ELR Order No. 81203.)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Contact: Mr. Bruce Blanchard, Director, Environmental Project Review, Room 7200, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. (202) 343-3831.

Draft

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Crow Ceded Area Coal Lease, Tracts I and III, Big Horn County, Montana, August 18: The statement concerns reconsideration of approval of existing coal leases between the Crow tribes and Westmoreland Resources. The leases involve stripmining of coal reserves located in Tracts I and III, Crow Ceded Area. Three levels of development are analyzed, 1) 19 million tons per year for transport by rail, 2) 23 million tons per year for transport by rail, and 3) 14 million tons per year for rail transport, plus 0.5 million tons per year for energy conversion at a hypothetical nearby facility. Adverse impacts include disruption of soil, vegetation and wildlife, the destruction of ground water aquifers and loss of surface lands from agricultural use. (440 pages). (ELR Order No. 81212.)

Final

Sherwood Uranium Project, Stevens County, Washington, August 19: Proposed is the approval of a lease allowing development of an open-pit uranium mine and processing facilities near the town of Willpint on the Spokane Indian Reservation in Stevens County, Washington. The 10.6 year project involves a minimum of approximately 35 million bank cubic yards of overburden, removal, and processing of 7,950,000 tons of ore from which approximately 14,000,000 pounds of uranium oxide will be removed. Adverse effects include the emigration or death of most wildlife due to changes in project area. Mining and processing will affect approximately 320 acres. (810 pages). Comments made by: USDA, ERDA, EPA, HEW, COE, DLAB, DOI, state and local agencies, Spokane Indian Tribe. (ELR Order No. 81218.)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Contact: Mr. Martin Convisser, Director, Office of Environmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 7th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590. (202) 426-4357.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

Draft

U.S. Highway 24 Bypass, Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, August 18: Pro-

posed is the upgrading and potential rerouting of U.S. Highway 24 in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The terminal of this project are from a point near the present U.S. Highway 24 and State Highway 64 intersection to the present U.S. Highway 24 and Interstate 25 intersection (Cimarron Interchange). Project length varies from 7.4 miles to 10 miles subject to the alternate chosen. A 4(f) statement is included concerning Fountain Park. (223 pages). (ELR Order No. 81218.)

Gould Street Connection, Bannock County, Bannock County, Idaho, August 18: Proposed is the upgrading of the intercity loop of U.S. 30 in Pocatello City. The improvement would include the intersection, approach sections and the Gould Street viaduct which crosses the Union Pacific Railroad Tracks. Adverse impacts would include removal of 4 commercial structures and 13 residential structures, and loss of shade trees. (177 pages). (ELR Order No. 81214.)

Flamingo Road, I-15 to U.S. 93-95, Clark County, Nevada, August 19: Proposed is the Flamingo Road Project, which consists of upgrading an existing arterial roadway in the Las Vegas metropolitan area, south of the present limits of the City of Las Vegas. The western terminus of the project is I-15, and the eastern terminus is U.P. 93-95 (Boulder Highway). Total project length is 6 miles, with part of the roadway divided into four lanes and the remainder into 6 lanes. Adverse impacts include 8 residential and 8 business relocations, damage to several commercial properties, and increased noise levels in the area. (317 pages). (ELR Order No. 81219.)

U.S. 74, West of Hallisboro to East of Bolton, Columbus County, North Carolina, August 17: Proposed is the improvement of the existing U.S. 74 highway in Columbus County from west of Hallisboro to east of Bolton. The improvement will be a divided four-lane facility with five-lane urbanized sections, and will extend a distance of approximately 17.0 to 18.6 miles. The project will require the taking of land for right-of-way and will displace 14 to 76 families, 2 to 33 businesses, and 1 to 3 churches depending on the alternative selected. (Region 4) (100 pages). (ELR Order No. 81199.)

Final

Forest Highway Route 19, Ferry County, Washington, August 17: The statement refers to the reconstruction of a 4.7 mile section of Forest Highway Route 19, Tennessee-San Pelli Highway, from the Okanogan-Ferry County Line easterly to the intersection of Sixth and Clark Streets in Republic. FRA 19 is a portion of Washington State Routes 20 and 21. Adverse impacts are the loss of some agricultural land, displacement of a maximum of 5 dwellings, increased air and noise pollution, and the potential for temporary sediment pollution of Granite Creek. (95 pages). Comments made by: DOI, COE, EPA, SDA2, state and local agencies, private organizations. (ELR Order No. 81202.)

GARY L. WEDMAN,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc.76-25178 Filed 8-26-76; 8:45 am]

ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

SPENT FUELS

Chemical Processing and Conversion

This notice amends a similarly entitled notice published January 3, 1963, 33 FR 30, and as amended in 33 FR 8715, June 8, 1970; and in 35 FR 18302, December 1, 1970; and in 40 FR 3031, Jan-

uary 17, 1975, which sets forth the essential terms of ERDA's policy with respect to the receipt of irradiated reactor fuels and making settlement therefor. This amendment revises pricing policy for uranium-aluminum alloy fuel and extends term of the same to December 31, 1982.

1. Delete the date "December 31, 1977" in paragraph 3.c. of said notice and substitute in lieu thereof the date "December 31, 1982".

2. Delete first sentence of paragraph 5.a. of said notice and substitute in lieu thereof the following sentence: "For those reactor materials, other than enriched uranium-aluminum (other than uranium-233) alloy fuels, which can be processed by an assumed chemical processing plant, the establishment of the firm charge by ERDA will be based on the costs estimated to be associated with that plant."

3. Add paragraph 5.c. to said notice as follows:

"For enriched uranium-aluminum (other than uranium-233) alloy fuel processable in currently operating ERDA plants, the chemical reprocessing charge will be based on full cost recovery with plants operating at 100% throughput (based on 300 days of operation per year). When the plants are operated at less than 100% throughput on a yearly basis, an equivalent 100% throughput cost will be utilized so that the customer is not penalized for idle plant capacity."

4. Renumber paragraph 5.c. to 5.d.

5. Add paragraph 5.c. to said notice as follows:

"ERDA has determined that as of June 1976, the cost for processing enriched uranium-aluminum alloy fuels to be \$360/kg of total weight of uranium and aluminum metal contained in the processing batch. Of this total, \$135 is capital related and \$225 is related to operation costs. This charge covers receiving, chemical processing and waste management cost components, but not any special handling and/or storage requirements. A minimum charge of \$30,000 (receiving and processing) plus \$175/kg total weight of uranium and aluminum metal (waste management) will be applied to each processing batch."

6. Delete the words, "in accordance with the price indices for inorganic chemicals" from paragraph 6.d.(2) and substitute in lieu thereof, "in accordance with the Basic Inorganic Chemicals Index."

7. Add paragraph 6.d.(3) to said notice as follows:

"The operation related charges for enriched uranium-aluminum (other than uranium-233) alloy fuels shall be adjusted to reflect changes in price levels from the base date of June 1976 in accordance with the Basic Inorganic Chemicals Index, as appearing in 'Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes' published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The capital related costs for enriched uranium-aluminum (other than uranium-233) alloy fuels shall be adjusted to reflect changes in price levels from the base date of June

1978 in accordance with the Official Monthly Construction Cost Indices, as appearing in "Engineering News Record".

8. Delete paragraph 10.a. (1) of said notice.

9. Renumber paragraphs 10.a. (2), (3) and (4) of said notice as paragraphs 10.a. (1), (2) and (3), respectively.

10. Delete paragraph 10.b. and substitute the following in lieu thereof: "The ERDA will periodically review the respective charges described in paragraphs 10.a. (1), (2) and (3) above to determine the extent, if any, to which they should be adjusted and publish such adjustments as deemed necessary."

This notice is effective August 27, 1976. Dated at Germantown, Md., this 24th day of August 1976. For the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration.

Effective Date: August 27, 1976.

EDMUND P. O'CONNOR,
Deputy Assistant Administrator
for Nuclear Energy.

[FR Doc 76-25278 Filed 8-26-76; 8:45 am]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL 606-1]

AMBIENT AIR MONITORING REFERENCE AND EQUIVALENT METHODS

Reference and Equivalent Method Designations

Notice is hereby given that EPA in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 (40 FR 7044, February 19, 1975) has designated another reference method for the measurement of ambient concentrations of carbon monoxide and another equivalent method for the measurement of ambient concentrations of sulfur dioxide. The new reference method is an automated method (analyzer) which utilizes a measurement principle based on non-dispersive infrared spectrometry. The new equivalent method is an automated method (analyzer) which utilizes a measurement principle based on flame photometry for the detection of sulfur dioxide. The methods are:

(1) RFCA-0876-012, "Beckman Model 866 Ambient CO Monitoring System" consisting of the following components:

Pump/Sample-Handling Module
Gas Control Panel
Model 865-17 Analyzer Unit
Automatic Zero/Span Standardizer

operated with a 0 to 50 ppm range, a 13 second electronic response time, and with or without any of the following options:

Current Output Feature
Linearizer Circuit
Bench Mounting Kit

This method is available from Beckman Instruments, Inc., Process Instruments Division, 2500 Harbor Boulevard, Fullerton, California 92634.

(2) EQSA-0876-013, "Monitor Labs Model 8450 Sulfur Monitor", operated with a 0 to 0.5 ppm range, a 5 second time constant, a model 8740 hydrogen sulfide scrubber in the sample line, with or without any of the following options:

- (a) Option EP—Bipolar Signal Processor.
- (b) Option V—Zero/Span Valves
- (c) Option VT—Zero/Span Valves and Timer
- (d) Option TP—TPE Sample Particulate Filter
- (e) Option IZS—Internal Zero/Span Module
- (f) Option CLO—Current Loop Output
- (g) Option DO—Status Remote Interface

This method is available from Monitor Labs, Incorporated, 4202 Sorrento Valley Boulevard, San Diego, California 92121.

A test analyzer representative of each of these methods has been tested by its manufacturer, in accordance with the test procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 53. After reviewing the results of these tests and other information submitted by the respective applicants, EPA has determined, in accordance with Part 53, that these methods should be designated as reference and equivalent methods respectively. The information submitted by the applicants will be kept on file at the address shown below and will be available for inspection to the extent consistent with 40 CFR Part 2 (EPA's regulations implementing the Freedom of Information Act).

As reference or equivalent methods, these methods are acceptable for use by States and other control agencies for purposes of section 51.17(a) of 40 CFR Part 51 ("Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans") as amended on February 18, 1975 (40 FR 7042). For such use, each method must be used in strict accordance with the operation or instruction manual provided with the method and subject to any limitations (e.g., operating range) specified in the applicable designation (see descriptions of the methods above). Vendor modifications of a designated method used for purposes of § 51.17(a) are permitted only with prior approval of EPA, as provided in Part 53. Provisions concerning modification of such methods by users were promulgated on March 17, 1976 (FEDERAL REGISTER, Vol. 41, page 11255).

In general, each designation applies to any analyzer which is identical to the analyzer described in the designation. In many cases, similar analyzers manufactured prior to the designation may be upgraded (e.g., by minor modification or by substitution of a new operation or instruction manual) so as to be identical to the designated method and thus achieve designated status at modest cost. The manufacturer should be consulted to determine the feasibility of such upgrading.

Part 53 requires that sellers of designated methods comply with certain conditions are given in 40 CFR Part 53.9 and are summarized below:

- (1) A copy of the approved operation or instruction manual must accompany the analyzer when it is delivered to the ultimate purchaser.
- (2) The analyzer must not generate any unreasonable hazard to operators or to the environment.
- (3) The analyzer must function within the limits of the performance specifica-

tions given in Table B-1 of Part 53 for at least 1 year after delivery when maintained and operated in accordance with the operation manual.

(4) Any analyzer offered for sale as a reference or equivalent method must bear a label or sticker indicating that it has been designated as a reference or equivalent method in accordance with Part 53.

(5) If such an analyzer has one or more selectable ranges, the label or sticker must be placed in close proximity to the range selector and indicate which range or ranges have been designated as reference or equivalent methods.

(6) An applicant who offers analyzers for sale as reference or equivalent methods is required to maintain a list of ultimate purchasers of such analyzers and to notify them with 30 days if a reference or equivalent method designation applicable to the analyzer has been cancelled or if adjustment of the analyzers is necessary under 40 CFR 53.11(b) to avoid a cancellation.

(7) An applicant who modifies an analyzer previously designated as a reference or equivalent method is not permitted to sell the analyzer (as modified) as a reference or equivalent method (although he may choose to sell it without such representations), nor to attach a label or sticker to the analyzer (as modified) under the provisions described above, until he has received notice under 40 CFR 53.14(c) that the original designation or a new designation applies to the method as modified or until he has applied for and received notice of a new reference or equivalent method determination for the analyzer as modified.

Aside from occasional breakdowns or malfunctions, consistent or repeated non-compliance with any of these conditions should be reported to: Director, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Department E (MD-76), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711.

Designation of these reference and equivalent methods will provide assistance to the States in establishing and operating their air quality surveillance systems under 40 CFR 51.17(a).

Additional information concerning this action may be obtained by writing to the address given above.

Dated: August 20, 1976.

WILSON K. TALLEY,
Assistant Administrator for
Research and Development.

[FR Doc 76-25082 Filed 8-26-76; 8:45 am]

[FRL 607-1; OPP-50251]

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO. ET AL. Issuance of Experimental Use Permits

Pursuant to section 5 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended (86 Stat. 973; 7 U.S.C. 136), experimental use permits have been issued to the following applicants. Such permits are in accordance