

JOSEPH E. KELLER
JEROME H. HECKMAN
CHARLES M. MEEHAN
WILLIAM H. BORGHESE, JR.
ROBERT R. TIERNAN
WAYNE V. BLACK
DAVID L. HILL
MARTIN W. BERCOVICI
EDWIN B. SPIEVACK
PETER M. NEMKOV
JOSEPH E. HADLEY
CAROLE C. HARRIS
WILLIAM W. PUGH

LAW OFFICES
KELLER AND HECKMAN
1150 17TH STREET, N. W.
SUITE 1000
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

W A K.
AUG 7 1974

TELEPHONE
202 296-2700
CABLE ADDRESS "KELMAN"

August 5, 1974

TO: All Members of:

SPI Food, Drug and Cosmetic
Packaging Materials Committee;
General Polyvinyl Chloride Interest
Mailing List;
Ad Hoc Liquor Bottle Committee;
Plastic Pipe Institute
(Executive Board);
Plastic Bottle Division
(Voting Representatives);
SPI Executive Committee;
SPI Public Affairs Committee;
VC and PVC Producers Committee

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In line with our continuing policy, we are once again writing to you to bring you up-to-date regarding various developments on governmental activities relating to the on-going vinyl chloride-polyvinyl chloride situation. With respect to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), there is a good deal of work going on at that agency and here with respect to reviewing the Hearing record and following up on supplemental filings, but little should be expected in a formal way for some time yet. Related to OSHA activities, you may be interested in some of the information we have gathered about the testimony submitted by the American Chemical Society (ACS) at the recent OSHA Hearings. As to this week's Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) actions, neither agency has, as of this writing, published anything new but we do have some additional information about both areas.

You may recall that the ACS presented testimony supporting the OSHA proposed standard for vinyl chloride

ASI-PR 0002522

exposure and indicating that it believed that the proposed standard was both necessary and feasible. Because of the peculiar manner of the presentation (Dr. Quigley read a statement but had not been involved in its development), very little significant cross-examination could be conducted. When questioned, it was stated that the membership list of the committee which prepared the ACS report would be submitted for the Hearing record. The question was asked because the ACS at least strongly inferred that the proposed standard was technologically feasible, contrary to all the witnesses who were actively working in the VC/PVC industry; thus it was necessary to establish or question the credentials of those responsible for the ACS opinion.

In following up on this matter to determine whether any members of the committee had first-hand knowledge of the VC/PVC industries, certain interesting facts were adduced. Firstly, we found that ACS had convened an ad hoc committee or task force to consider the matter. On the ad hoc committee were two people with first-hand knowledge of the industry; the committee also contained a large number of participants associated with governmental and academic institutions such as the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), National Cancer Institute (NCI), National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and several universities. The ad hoc committee produced a report, and the two members of the committee from the VC/PVC industry had no objections to it. However, this ad hoc committee report bore almost no resemblance to the testimony actually submitted by the ACS!

When we attempted to obtain a list of members of the Committee on Chemical Safety of the ACS, the committee which presumably drafted the testimony which was presented, Dr. Quigley and Mr. Fawcett (Chairman of the Committee) would not provide this information for us. Instead, they stated that it would be submitted in due course for the Hearing record. Actually, membership rolls of ACS committees are available to ACS members, and we obtained the membership roster upon request from the ACS Records Department. We have not had the opportunity to check the membership affiliations but a superficial look at the list suggests that no members of the committee are presently connected with the vinyl chloride or polyvinyl chloride producing industries.

We are enclosing a copy of a letter with some of its enclosures sent by Dr. Z. G. Bell, Jr., Director of Environmental Control, PPG Industries, to Mr. Stender and others. As you will see, Dr. Bell was one of the two VC/PVC industry members on the ad hoc committee, and we believe you will be interested in what he said. Other comments regarding these various aspects of the ACS testimony are being prepared for submission to OSHA and we will inform you further as more information becomes available.

It now appears that the Food and Drug Administration's Regulation on PVC will be published in the Federal Register within a few days. At least this is our present information obtained from the Staff this morning. Our latest word is that the Regulation will fix a maximum level of vinyl chloride content migrating to food simulating solvents at 50 ppb instead of a "no detectable with a method sensitive to 50 ppb" level. At any rate, we expect to know more certainly in a very short time.

We also want to call your attention to a rumor that circulated widely and rapidly to the effect that the EPA Task Force would publish its report in mid-August instead of sometime in September as was previously anticipated. Our follow-up on this rumor indicates that the September date still holds--that a preliminary draft is scheduled to be circulated internally among the various EPA Task Force members in mid-August but that no public report is to be expected at that time.

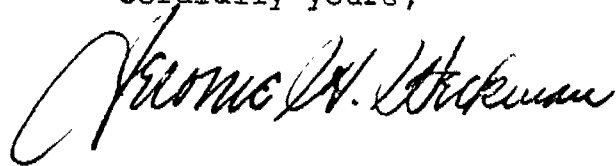
One final note might be interesting to some of you. The Coast Guard issued a Notice in the July 23, 1974 Federal Register regarding bulk cargo shipments of vinyl chloride monomer. Those of you interested in this aspect of the industry may wish to file comments before September 6, 1974 or attend a public hearing scheduled for August 15, 1974 in Washington. We are enclosing a copy of the Federal Register Notice for your convenience.

We will continue to keep you informed as promptly and as accurately as we can regarding all phases of the vinyl chloride-polyvinyl chloride matter. As you have

- 4 -

noticed, however, it is possible that we will not be writing to you every week since the pace of activities, at least those which are "newsworthy," has slackened in some respects for the present.

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Vernon W. Stuckman". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Enclosures".

Enclosures

ASI-PR 0002525



INDUSTRIES

PPG INDUSTRIES, INC./ONE GATEWAY CENTER/PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15222/AREA 412/434-2585

ZEB G. BELL, Jr., Sc.D., Director
Environmental Control, Industrial Chemical Division

July 31, 1974

Mr. John Stender
Assistant Secretary
Department of Labor
Room 3115
14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

Dear Mr. Stender:

The reason for this correspondence is to express my objection to the position taken by the American Chemical Society on the proposed permanent standard for vinyl chloride presented at the Public Hearing in Washington, DC.

The past president of AIHA requested in a telephone conversation that I represent the Association at the American Chemical Society meeting scheduled for May 21, 1974, on vinyl chloride. I received a confirming letter dated April 26 thanking me for consenting to represent the AIHA (Enclosure No. I). On April 29, 1974, Mr. H. H. Fawcett sent me a letter and additional correspondence (Enclosure No. II).

The American Chemical Society ad hoc Task Force met on May 21, 1974. The basic questions confronting the ACS were:

- 1) Should the Society take a position on the proposed standard?
- 2) Is VCM the chemical that has caused the problem?
- 3) In the opinion of the Society, is the proposed standard reasonable and appropriate?

The ad hoc Task Force on Vinyl Chloride had only two members currently employed in industry--myself (representing AIHA) and Mr. George Wilson of Firestone Tire and Rubber (representing the ASTM, E-34).

ASI-PR 0002526

Mr. John Stender
July 31, 1974
Page 2

The attendance at the ad hoc Task Force meeting on May 21 is shown in Enclosure No. III.

The outgrowth of this meeting was a draft of a position to be taken by the Society (Enclosure IV - May 23, 1974, cover letter from H. H. Fawcett and copy of first draft). This draft addressed itself to the basic rationale used in setting the proposed standard and not directly to the specifics of the proposed standard. Further, this draft did not indicate any endorsement of the proposed "non-detectable" level concept nor was technical feasibility discussed at the May 21, 1974, meeting. Upon review of the draft position by the Society, I had no major objections.

In the subsequent correspondence package from the Society (Enclosure No. V - transmittal letter from Mr. Halley Merrell, dated June 12, 1974, and from Mr. S. T. Quigley, dated June 7, 1974), it can be seen that a deadline of 5:00 p.m., June 12 was set for comments on the third revision of the draft. However, this draft was received in my office on June 13, 1974. Concurrently, I was on vacation during that entire week. In addition, the accompanying cover letter stated: "It would likely be helpful if the ad hoc Task Force and CCS members were on record as recommending Board approval of the statement. If you approve the statement, may I request that you telephone me immediately." I did not telephone approval.

Through retrospective deduction, I must assume there was a second draft which I did not receive or review.

Because of my extensive traveling, a recent bereavement, and a presumption that subsequent drafts would not deviate substantially from the original draft, I did not appreciate the substantive changes that were incorporated in the latest draft or the final testimony given by the American Chemical Society.

I was given no further opportunity to review the final position taken by the American Chemical Society nor was any other meeting of the ad hoc Task Force members called before the final position was presented at the Public Hearing.

Mr. John Stender
July 31, 1974
Page 3

I personally cannot support the final position taken by ACS nor do I believe that it is proper to necessarily imply that the AIHA endorses the American Chemical Society's position.

Very truly yours,



Zeb G. Bell, Jr.

ZGB:mal

Attachments

cc: Daniel Boyd - OSHA
Howard H. Fawcett - National Academy of Sciences
Paul Halley - Standard Oil Co.
Jerome H. Heckman - Keller and Heckman
Edward Kline - Office of the Solicitor
Donald Lassiter - OSHA
William E. McCormick - AIHA
John A. Pendergrass - AIHA
Stephen T. Quigley - ACS
Jerome T. Siedlecki - AIHA
W. Mayo Smith - Air Products
Henry Stremba - ASTM
George L. Wilson - Firestone

ASI-PR 0002528



AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
COMMITTEE ON CHEMICAL SAFETY

Attendance

A.C.S. Meeting on Vinyl Chloride

Marvel Hall - 21 May 1974

<u>Name</u>	<u>Mailing Address</u>
Dr. Victor Brum	VA Center, Medical Research Lab 15-A, Togus, Maine 04330
Dr. Zeb Bell	A.I.H.A., PPG Industries, 1 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Ms. Joan Broom	NAS-NRC, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20418
Mr. Howard Fawcett	NAS-NRC, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20418
Dr. Herman Kraybill	National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20014
Dr. Donald Lassiter	OSHA, 1726 M St., N.W., Room 620, Washington, D.C. 20210
Dr. Nina McClelland	National Sanitation Foundation, P.O. Box 1468, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Dr. Bernard McNamara	Edgewood Arsenal, SAREA-CL, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010
Mr. Halley Merrell	A.C.S., 1155 16th Street, Washington, D.C. 20036
Dr. Glenn Schweitzer	EPA, Office of Water Programs, Division of Oil and Water Hazardous Materials, 401 M St., S.W., Room 1113 E, Washington, D.C. 20460
Dr. F.A. Van Atta	Office of Standards, Department of Labor, 1726 M St., N.W., Room 410, Washington, D.C. 20210 Stop #205
Dr. Elizabeth Weisberger	National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20014
Mr. George White	NAS-NRC, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20418
Mr. George Wilson	ASTM, E-34, Firestone, Akron, Ohio

ASI-PR 0002529



ENCLOSURE NO. IV

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
COMMITTEE ON CHEMICAL SAFETY

23 May 1974

MEMORANDUM

To: Attendees at ad hoc Panel on Vinyl Chloride, May 21, 1974
Members, Committee on Chemical Safety

Subject: Proposed ACS Comments on Vinyl Chloride Regulation
(Federal Register, Vol. 39, No. 92, May 10, 1974,
Pages 16896-16900)

Please note the attached draft of the proposed statement by the Society on the vinyl chloride regulation. I have taken the liberty of editing this to a minor degree but am hopeful this contains your thoughts and opinions.

Due to the extreme urgency of time, we ask you to telephone any comments (either positive or negative) directly to the American Chemical Society so appropriate action can be taken as soon as possible. Specifically, if you will call Dr. Nathan J. Karch on telephone number 202-872-4466 or 4467, or Mr. Halley Merrell on 872-4610 (202) by noon Tuesday, May 28, we would greatly appreciate it. We would of course welcome any comments in writing, but recognizing the urgency of time, we must ask you please to telephone your comments to Dr. Karch or Mr. Merrell.

Your continuing cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated by the ACS, by Dr. Victor Brum who chaired the meeting, and by myself.

Sincerely yours,

H. H. FAWCETT
Chairman
Committee on Chemical Safety

HHF:rj

Enclosure

ASI-PR 0002530

RECEIVED

MAY 24 1974

MFG. DEPT.

The American Chemical Society has a strong interest and recognizes its responsibilities to both the public and the private sectors concerning both the benefits and potential hazards from chemicals and their uses. For these reasons, we have noted and carefully reviewed the most recent information on the subject of vinyl chloride in occupation exposures and its relationship to sarcomas.

Angiosarcoma is a rare carcinogenic lesion in the general population. The appearance of angiosarcoma in occupationally exposed groups, much higher than in the general population, shows a casual relationship for an occupational vector. There is enough data to characterize vinyl chloride as a carcinogen--a potent hepatocarcinogen. There is sufficient data to indicate that this is a carcinogen for other sites, i.e., kidney, bone. Epidemiologically, this should be sought for beyond liver. Survey reports now show extrahepatic angiosarcoma.

Referring to Federal Register, May 10, 1974, pages 16896-16900, Vol. 39, No. 92 [29 CFR Part 1010], (f)i), it is suggested a grace period of reasonable but limited duration be extended for industry to meet these standards considering engineering design and their economic effects, with feasible controls to be instituted as soon as possible.

Regarding limits of exposure, the following quotation, extracted from page 11 of the report, CHEMICALS AND HEALTH, Report of the Panel on Chemical and Health of the President's Science Advisory Committee (National Science Foundation) September 1973, chaired by Professor John W. Tukey, appears germane to the subject:

ASI-PR 0002531

"A 'no-detectable amount' clause is a refuge in the face of ignorance. Were mature scientific knowledge presently available regarding dose-response relationships and extrapolation to man, the problem of carcinogenicity could be dealt with a scientifically rational manner. We have good reason to believe--though it is not yet proved--that some, perhaps most, chemical carcinogens will have definable thresholds."

Vinyl chloride has an apparent threshold and a definable dose response curve.

Regarding (g) and (h), we endorse the control methods outlined but suggest further consideration to the possible air-supplied suits fabricated from material impervious to the expected exposure. The air supplied for breathing must be as good as or better than that required by CFR 1910.134.

Consideration should be given by NIOSH/B of M for an approval schedule commensurate with specific needs for protective equipment for vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride exposures and appropriate maintenance and decontamination procedures for such equipment.

We strongly endorse the concept that transporters or disposers of any chemical, including vinyl chloride, should be properly informed of the potential hazards and adequately trained in the safety precautions to be observed.

The American Chemical Society continues to encourage the rapid and wide dissemination of information and data on the potential hazards of chemicals, and will continue to provide a forum for such purposes on all chemicals and chemically-related substances.

PROPOSED RULES

applicant will be the date of the loan and the date from which interest accrues. (20 U.S.C. 445(3))

§ 142.43 Repayment.

(a) *Schedule of repayments.* Repayments of principal with accrued interest shall be made on those dates as may be agreed upon by the Commissioner and the applicant.

(b) *Date of maturity.* A loan may be made for any period of time except that the date of maturity shall be not more than ten years after the date on which the loan is made.

(c) *Prepayments.* Loans may be prepaid in full or in part at any time, with accrued interest to the date of payment, without penalty for prepayment. (20 U.S.C. 445(4))

§ 142.44 Reports and records.

(a) *Reports.* Each applicant receiving a loan shall furnish a completion report upon completing the approved project, and shall furnish such progress or other reports as the Commissioner may from time to time require regarding the use of loan funds. The completion report shall be submitted by the last day of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the application was approved unless the Commissioner extends the period upon the written request of the applicant.

(b) *Records.* Each applicant receiving a loan shall keep the loan in a separate bank account or maintain a separate accounting of all such funds sufficient readily to identify all transactions with the loan funds. Each applicant shall also maintain intact all records supporting the use of loan funds for three years after the loan has been repaid in full. Such records shall be made available to fiscal representatives of the Government for audit purposes. (20 U.S.C. 1232c(b) (2), (3))

[FR Doc. 74-16754 Filed 7-22-74; 8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

[33 CFR Part 157]

[CGD 74-167]

TANK VESSELS ENGAGED IN DOMESTIC
TRADEProtection of Marine Environment; Notice
of Proposed Rulemaking; Correction

In FR Doc. 74-4884 appearing at pages 24150-7 in the issue for Friday, June 28, 1974, the following corrections should be made:

1. In § 157.09(e) (1), appearing at page 24153, the word "bible" should read "visible".

2. Following § 157.11, appearing at page 25154, a note should be added reading as follows:

NOTE: An existing vessel must comply with the requirements in § 157.11 before December 31, 1977.

3. In § 157.29(a), appearing at page 24155, the word "and" should read "or".

4. In section 3(a)(2) in Appendix A, appearing at page 24156, the formula in the definition for K_1 should read

$$K_1 = \frac{b_1}{t_1};$$

5. In section 3(b) in Appendix A, appearing at page 24156, the formula in the definition for S_1 should read

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{L};$$

6. In section 3(c)(2) in Appendix A, appearing at page 24156, the word "is" should be added after "in" in the second sentence.

7. In section (3)(c) in Appendix B, appearing at page 24156, the first sentence should read as follows:

Where damage involves transverse bulkheads as specified in paragraphs (a) (1) and (2) of this section, transverse watertight bulkheads must be spaced at least at a distance equal to the longitudinal extent of the assumed damage specified in paragraph (b) of this section in order to be considered effective.

Dated: July 18, 1974.

D. H. CLIFTON,
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting
Chief, Office of Merchant
Marine Safety.

[FR Doc. 74-16787 Filed 7-22-74; 8:45 am]

[45 CFR Parts 40, 151]

[CGD 74-167]

VINYL CHLORIDE

Proposed Carriage Requirements

The Coast Guard is considering amending the bulk dangerous cargoes regulations for the carriage of vinyl chloride (vinyl chloride monomer) by requiring venting, gauging and cargo transfer systems which provide greater protection to personnel than those presently permitted. These amended regulations will apply to all tank vessels, both existing and new construction, carrying vinyl chloride.

Written comments. Interested persons are invited to participate in this proposed rulemaking by submitting written data, views, or arguments to the Executive Secretary, Marine Safety Council, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters (C-CMC/22), Room 8334, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20500. (Telephone 202 426-1477). Each person submitting comments should include his name and address, identify the notice (CGD 74-167), and give reasons for any recommendations. Comments received will be available for examination by interested persons in Room 8334, Department of Transportation, Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, D.C. Copies will be furnished upon payment of fees prescribed in 49 CFR 7.81.

Public hearing. The Coast Guard will hold a hearing on August 15, 1974, at 9:30 a.m. in Conference Room 8334, Department of Transportation, Nassif

Bldg., 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, D.C. Interested persons are invited to attend the hearing and present oral or written statements on this proposal. It is requested that anyone desiring to attend the hearing notify the Executive Secretary at least ten days in advance of the time needed for his presentation. Written summaries or copies of oral presentations are encouraged.

Closing date for comments. All communications received before September 6, 1974, will be evaluated before final action is taken on this proposal. The proposed regulations may be changed in the light of comments received.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, announced in the Federal Register on Friday, April 5, 1974 (39 FR 12342) that vinyl chloride is carcinogenic for humans and that the new exposure standard for vinyl chloride is 50 ppm. OSHA also announced in the Federal Register on Friday, May 10, 1974 (39 FR 18153) that a new level of exposure standard of "detectable level" is proposed. Present Coast Guard regulations for vinyl chloride permit restricted gauging and venting of vinyl chloride to the atmosphere during cargo transfer operations. Such both the use of a restricted gauge and the venting of vinyl chloride vapors to the atmosphere during cargo transfer operations result in vinyl chloride concentrations in excess of 50 ppm, and it was necessary to provide protection to personnel from this danger.

Accordingly, the Coast Guard announced by message (131510Z May 1974) interim measures to prevent exposure of personnel to vapors during cargo transfer operations. These interim measures are proposed to be superseded by the following regulations:

(a) Prohibition of liquid level gauges other than closed gauges, on cargo tanks containing vinyl chloride.

(b) Prohibition of venting of vinyl chloride vapors to the atmosphere during cargo transfer operations (regardless of vapor return to a shore process stream).

(c) Requirement of continuous detection for vinyl chloride vapor leaks on tank vessels undergoing vinyl chloride transfer operations.

(d) Discontinuing of transfer operations whenever vinyl chloride vapor concentrations in excess of 50 ppm are detected.

(e) Requirement of purging of cargo lines to a shore process stream following completion of cargo transfer operations before disconnecting cargo piping to reduce vinyl chloride vapor concentrations to 50 ppm or less.

The proposed exposure limit of 50 ppm may be changed as a result of OSHA exposure limit determined for its 1975, 1976, and 1977 hearings, and comments on the following proposed regulations should be made with this fact in mind.

In consideration of the foregoing, it is proposed to amend Parts 40 and 151 of Chapter I, Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PROPOSED RULES

26753

1. By amending Part 40 of Chapter I, Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations by adding a new Subpart 40.15—Vinyl Chloride, applicable to all tankships carrying vinyl chloride in bulk, as follows:

Subpart 40.15—Vinyl Chloride (Vinyl Chloride Monomer)

§ 40.15-1 General—T/M/L

(a) A tank containing vinyl chloride may not have any liquid level gauges, other than closed gauges.

(b) The person in charge of cargo transfer shall ensure:

(1) That cargo vapors are returned to a shore process stream during cargo transfer operations;

(2) That continuous detection for vinyl chloride vapor leaks is conducted aboard a tankship undergoing vinyl chloride transfer operations, with detection capability of 1 ppm = 0.5 ppm;

(3) That cargo transfer operation is aboard a tankship undergoing vinyl chloride vapor concentration in excess of 50 ppm is detected; and

(4) That upon completion of cargo transfer, before disconnecting cargo piping, all cargo lines are purged to a shore process stream to reduce vinyl chloride vapor concentrations to 50 ppm or less.

2. By changing the requirement for gauging in Table 151.05—Summary of Minimum Requirements for vinyl chloride from restricted to closed.

3. By adding paragraphs (g) and (h) to § 151.50-34 containing special requirements for the carriage of vinyl chloride:

§ 151.50-34 Vinyl Chloride (vinyl chloride monomer).

(g) A tank containing vinyl chloride may not have any liquid level gauges, other than closed gauges.

(h) The person in charge of cargo transfer shall ensure:

(1) That cargo vapors are returned to a shore process stream during cargo transfer operations;

(2) That continuous detection for vinyl chloride vapor leaks is conducted aboard a tank ship undergoing vinyl chloride transfer operations, with detection capability of 1 ppm = 0.5 ppm;

(3) That cargo transfer operation is discontinued whenever a vinyl chloride vapor concentration in excess of 50 ppm is detected; and

(4) That upon completion of cargo transfer, before disconnecting cargo piping, all cargo lines are purged to a shore process stream to reduce vinyl chloride vapor concentration to 50 ppm or less.

(80 Stat. 937; 46 U.S.C. 170, 301a, 375, 415 (49 U.S.C. 1055(b) (1)); 19 CFR 145 (b) and (c) (1))

Dated: July 18, 1974.

D. H. CLIFTON,
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting
Chief, Office of Merchant
Marine Safety.

[FR Doc. 74-15768 Filed 7-23-74; 8:45 am]

Federal Aviation Administration

[14 CFR Part 71]

[Airspace Docket No. 74-GL-15]

CONTROL ZONE

Proposed Designation

The Federal Aviation Administration is considering amending Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations so as to designate a control zone at Aurora, Illinois.

Interested persons may participate in the proposed rule making by submitting such written data, views or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Director, Great Lakes Region, Attention: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018. All communications received on or before August 22, 1974, will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Administration officials may be made by contacting the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief. Any data, views or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

A public docket will be available for examination by interested persons in the Office of the Regional Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018.

An FAA control tower will be commissioned at the Aurora Municipal Airport, Aurora, Illinois.

A control zone will be required when the control tower is in operation and will have the same effective hours of the tower.

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations as hereinafter set forth:

In § 71.171 (39 FR 754), the following control zone is added:

AURORA, ILLINOIS

That airspace within a 5-mile radius of the Aurora Municipal Airport (latitude 41°46'20" N., longitude 89°23'20" W.), and within 1½ miles either side of the DuPage VOR 217° radial extending from the five-mile radius to 7½ miles NE of the Aurora Airport. This control zone is effective during the specific days and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Airman's Information Manual.

(Sec. 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1313), and sec. 6(c) of the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1555(c)))

Issued in Des Plaines, Illinois, on July 3, 1974.

R. O. ZIEGLER,
Acting Director,
Great Lakes Region.

[FR Doc. 74-16725 Filed 7-22-74; 8:45 am]

[14 CFR Part 71]

[Airspace Docket No. 74-GL-24]

TRANSITION AREA

Proposed Alteration

The Federal Aviation Administration is considering amending Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations so as to alter the transition area at Sandusky, Ohio.

Interested persons may participate in the proposed rule making by submitting such written data, views or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Director, Great Lakes Region, Attention: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018. All communications received on or before August 22, 1974, will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Administration officials may be made by contacting the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief. Any data, views or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

A public docket will be available for examination by interested persons in the Office of the Regional Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018.

A standard instrument approach procedure has been developed based upon the relocated Sandusky VOR. Accordingly, it is necessary to alter the Sandusky, Ohio transition area to adequately protect the aircraft executing this procedure.

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations as hereinafter set forth:

In § 71.161 (39 FR 430), the following transition area is amended to read:

SANDUSKY, OHIO

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface with a 5-mile radius of the Grading Sandusky Airport (latitude 41°26'01" N., longitude 82°08'08" W.); within 3 miles either side of the Sandusky VOR 030° radial extending from the five-mile radius to 7½ miles east of the airport excluding that portion that overlaps the Port Clinton transition area.

(Sec. 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1316), and sec. 6(c) of the