

vide procedures for making emission data, as correlated with allowable emissions, available to the public. * * *

(b) * * *
(c) [Revoked]

3. Section 52.1477 and paragraph (a) of that section are revoked as follows:

§ 52.1477 [Revoked]
(a) [Revoked]

4. Section 52.1484 and paragraph (a) of that section are added as follows:

§ 52.1484 Control strategy: Carbon monoxide.

(a) The requirements of § 51.14 of this chapter are not met since the plan does not provide for the attainment and maintenance of the national standards for carbon monoxide in the Nevada (Las Vegas area), portion of the Clark-Mohave Interstate Region (§ 81.80 of this chapter).

5. Section 52.1486 and paragraph (a) of that section are added as follows:

§ 52.1486 Control strategy: Hydrocarbons and photochemical oxidants.

(a) The requirements of § 51.14 of this chapter are not met since the plan does not provide for the attainment and maintenance of the national standard for photochemical oxidants in the Nevada (Las Vegas area), portion of the Clark-Mohave Interstate Region (§ 81.80 of this chapter).

6. Section 52.1487 and paragraph (a) of that section are added as follows:

§ 52.1487 Public hearings.

(a) The requirements of § 51.4(a)(2) of this chapter are not met since NAQR, Article 2.11.4.2 allows variances (compliance schedules), to be renewed without a public hearing, thus allowing further postponement of the final compliance date for sources whose emissions contribute to violations of the national standards. Therefore, NAQR, Article 2.11.4.2 is disapproved.

[FR Doc. 78-326 Filed 1-6-78; 8:45 am]

[6560-01]

SUBCHAPTER N—EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND STANDARDS

[FRL 839-4]

PART 458—CARBON BLACK MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Effluent Limitations Guidelines, New Source Performance Standards, and Pretreatment Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On May 18, 1976, the Environmental Protection Agency pro-

mulgated, in interim final form, effluent limitations guidelines for the Carbon Black Manufacturing Point Source Category, 40 CFR Part 458. In addition, on that date it proposed other effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, and pretreatment standards for new sources.

With the exception of effluent limitations guidelines for the furnace black process subcategory (subpart A), the interim final regulations and proposed regulations are today promulgated in the identical form as they were proposed or promulgated on May 18, 1976. The effluent limitations guidelines based upon the use of the best practicable control technology currently available for the furnace process subcategory (subpart A), have been withdrawn.

The effluent limitations guidelines and new source performance standards issued today, when applicable, will be incorporated in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits issued by Federal EPA or by States with approved programs.

DATE: January 9, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Harold B. Coughlin, Effluent Guidelines Division, (WH-552), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, 202-426-2560.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Environmental Protection Agency today promulgates regulations pursuant to sections 301, 304, 306, and 307 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, Pub. L. 92-500, for four subcategories of the 40 CFR Part 458, Carbon Black Manufacturing Point Source Category. These subcategories are the carbon black furnace process (subpart A), the carbon black thermal process (subpart B), the carbon black channel process (subpart C), and the carbon black lamp black process (subpart D). With respect to subparts B-D (thermal process, channel process, and lamp process), the regulations are being promulgated in forms unchanged from the regulations proposed or published in interim final form for these subparts on May 18, 1976 (41 FR 20496 et seq. and 41 FR 20502 et seq.). The Agency received only one comment with respect to subpart B and no comments with respect to subparts C or D.

The focus of criticism of the effluent limitations guidelines, announced in interim final form on May 18, was with respect to the carbon black furnace process (subpart A). The major change announced today is with respect to those regulations. The effluent limitations guidelines based upon the application of best practicable con-

trol technology currently available for the carbon black furnace process, subpart A, is being withdrawn. Furthermore, the effluent limitations guidelines based upon the use of best available technology economically achievable for the carbon black furnace process is being promulgated in final form as no discharge of process waste water, as defined below. The new source performance standards and pretreatment standards for new sources are unchanged from the forms proposed on May 18.

SUMMARY AND BASIS OF REGULATIONS

Following the May 18 promulgations of interim final effluent limitations guidelines based on the use of best practicable technology currently available (BPT), petitions for review were filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (No. 76-3051), by Ashland Oil, Inc., Cabot Corp., Cities Service Co., Continental Carbon Co., and Phillips Petroleum Co. After the filing of this action on July 28, 1976, the petitioners submitted a substantial amount of new information to the Agency, and both parties to the action conducted several meetings to discuss factual contentions with respect to the BPT regulations. The Agency also reviewed all outstanding National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), permits to determine the present extent of discharges from the facilities which fall within subpart A of part 458. This review indicated that there was only one manufacturing facility with a point source discharge which did not possess an NPDES permit. It was determined that for all other point sources covered by subpart A, the NPDES permits would expire at the earliest in 1978, and that the BPT regulations would, in effect, apply to only one facility.

After carefully reviewing recent monitoring information submitted by the companies and by EPA Region VI (Dallas, Tex.), the Agency determined that little environmental degradation would occur if the BPT regulations were withdrawn and the effluent limitations guidelines based on the use of best available technology economically achievable (1983 level technology), were promulgated, as proposed, to require zero discharge by the date set forth in section 301(b)(2)(A) of the act. Today's announcement executes an agreement which resolves the litigation in the Fifth Circuit and which, in effect, means that when dischargers apply for renewal of NPDES permits they will be placed on a schedule which will result in zero discharge of process waste waters by the date set forth in section 301(b)(2)(A) of the act. Of course, dischargers which are presently achieving zero discharge or which discharge small amounts of pro-

cess waste water pollutants will not be allowed to initiate a discharge or to increase the quantities or concentration of pollutants discharged without appropriate issuance of NPDES permits. The one facility which does not have a final NPDES permit will be considered by EPA Region VI on an ad hoc basis in the absence of national regulations, and be issued a section 402 permit.

The comments submitted by manufacturers of furnace black indicated that there was some confusion over the meaning of "process waste water" as that phrase is used in the regulations.

To clarify that definition with respect to the furnace black subcategory, section 458.11 has been modified to indicate that the BAT effluent limitations guidelines, standards of performance for new sources, and pretreatment standards for new sources for the furnace black subcategory are intended to apply to waters that come from baghouse operations and all integral parts of the product collection system. Waters included in this definition are washout waters, reaction quench waters or condensate, and storm waters falling directly on the production process and collection units. Uncontaminated storm water runoff, as such, is not intended to be covered by these regulations and will be addressed, if at all, by the appropriate EPA Regional Office in an NPDES permit. However, where process waste water and storm water intermingle, the regulations do apply to any resultant discharge into the navigable waters of the United States, except that these regulations do not address discharges from containment facilities that result from unusually large rainfall events. This definition applies equally well to § 458.21 for the carbon black thermal process (subpart B).

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Upon publication of interim final regulations, public comments were solicited. Comments with respect to the carbon black furnace process were submitted only by the parties to the litigation in the petition to review 40 CFR Part 458. The summary of public comments with respect to carbon black furnace process (subpart A), appears above in the summary and basis for the regulations.

On November 5, 1976, the Agency received comments from the International Minerals and Chemical Corp., Thermatomic Carbon Operations, suggesting that its facility in Sterlington, La., producing carbon black by the thermal process (subpart B), is different from the facilities relied upon by the Agency to establish thermal black effluent limitations guidelines (subpart B). Those comments indicate that the Thermatomic facility is a net water discharger and that it uses a

process which is different from other processes employed by thermal carbon black manufacturers. The information submitted by this commenter is insufficient to provide the basis for the creation of a separate subcategory in the regulations. However, it may be appropriate for this discharger to submit this information, perhaps in more detailed form, to the EPA Regional Office with jurisdiction over the discharge. The discharger has the opportunity to seek a variance from the nationally applicable BPT effluent limitations guidelines pursuant to § 458.22 of title 40. The evaluation of the variance request, which is conducted by the EPA Region, is not a proper subject of this final rulemaking.

No comments were submitted on either the channel process (subpart C), or the lamp process (subpart D), carbon black subcategories.

A copy of all public comments are on file in the EPA Public Information Reference Unit, Room 2922 (EPA Library), Waterside Mall, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460. The EPA information regulations, 40 CFR Part 2, provide that a reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

In consideration of the foregoing, 40 CFR Part 458 is revised to read as follows:

Dated: December 29, 1977.

DOUGLAS M. COSTLE,
Administrator.

Subpart A—Carbon Black Furnace Process Subcategory Sec.

- 458.10 Applicability; description of the carbon black furnace process subcategory.
- 458.11 Specialized definitions.
- 458.12 [Reserved]
- 458.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 458.14 [Reserved]
- 458.15 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 458.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart B—Carbon Black Thermal Process Subcategory

- 458.20 Applicability; description of the carbon black thermal process subcategory.
- 458.21 Specialized definitions.
- 458.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 458.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 458.24 [Reserved]
- 458.25 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 458.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart C—Carbon Black Channel Process Subcategory

- 458.30 Applicability; description of the carbon black channel process subcategory.
- 458.31 Specialized definitions.
- 458.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 458.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 458.34 [Reserved]
- 458.35 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 458.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart D—Carbon Black Lamp Process Subcategory

- 458.40 Applicability; description of the carbon black lamp process subcategory.
- 458.41 Specialized definitions.
- 458.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 458.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 458.44 [Reserved]
- 458.45 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 458.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306(b), 307 (b) and (c), Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316(b) and 1317 (b) and (c), 86 Stat. 816 et seq.; Pub. L. 92-500) (the Act).

Subpart A—Carbon Black Furnace Process Subcategory

§ 458.10 Applicability; description of the carbon black furnace process subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of carbon black by the furnace process.

§ 458.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in Part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "product" shall mean carbon black manufactured by the furnace process.

(c) The term "process waste water" shall mean waters which result from baghouse operations or thermal quench operations.

§ 458.12 [Reserved]

§ 458.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this paragraph, which may be discharged from the carbon black furnace process by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 458.14 [Reserved]

§ 458.15 Standards of performance for new sources

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this paragraph, which may be discharged from the carbon black furnace process by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 458.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the carbon black furnace process subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132, and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property.—Oil and grease.

Pretreatment standard.—100 mg/l.

Subpart B—Carbon Black Thermal Process Subcategory

§ 458.20 Applicability: description of the carbon black thermal process subcategory

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of carbon black by the thermal process.

§ 458.21 Specialized definitions

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in Part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "product" shall mean carbon black manufactured by the thermal process.

(c) The term "process waste water" shall mean waters which result from baghouse operations or thermal quench operations.

§ 458.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations. The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this paragraph, which may be discharged from the manufacture of carbon black by the thermal process from a point source subject to the provisions of this paragraph after applica-

tion of the best practicable control technology currently available: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants into navigable waters.

§ 458.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this paragraph which may be discharged from the carbon black thermal process by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 458.24 [Reserved]

§ 458.25 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this paragraph, which may be discharged from the carbon black thermal process by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 458.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the carbon black thermal process subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132, and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property.—Oil and grease.

Pretreatment standard.—100 mg/l.

Subpart C—Carbon Black Channel Process Subcategory

§ 458.30 Applicability: description of the carbon black channel process subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from

the production of carbon black by the channel process.

§ 458.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in Part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "product" shall mean carbon black manufactured by the channel process.

§ 458.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop, and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available, and as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations. The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this paragraph, which may be discharged from the manufacture of carbon black by the channel process from a point source subject to the provisions of this paragraph after application of the best practicable control technology currently available: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants into navigable waters.

visions of this paragraph after application of the best practicable control technology currently available: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants into navigable waters.

§ 458.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this paragraph, which may be discharged from the carbon black channel process by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 458.34 [Reserved]

§ 458.35 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this paragraph, which may be discharged from the carbon black channel process by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 458.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the carbon black channel process subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property.—Oil and grease.

Pretreatment standard.—100 mg/l.

Subpart D—Carbon Black Lamp Process
Subcategory

§ 458.40 Applicability; description of the carbon black lamp process subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from

the production of carbon black by the lamp process.

§ 458.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in Part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "product" shall mean carbon black manufactured by the lamp process.

§ 458.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations. The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this paragraph, which may be discharged from the manufacture of carbon black by the lamp process from a point source

subject to the provisions of this paragraph after application of the best practicable control technology currently available: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants into navigable waters.

§ 458.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this paragraph, which may be discharged from the carbon black lamp process by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 458.44 [Reserved]

§ 458.45 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this paragraph, which may be discharged from the carbon black lamp process by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 458.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the carbon black lamp process subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property.—Oil and grease.

Pretreatment standard.—100 mg/l.

[FR Doc. 78-325 Filed 1-6-78; 8:45 am]

[6820-24]

Title 41—Public Contracts and Property Management

CHAPTER 5A—FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
[FSS P 2800.8B CHGES 15-18]

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

AGENCY: Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration.

ACTION: Final Rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment of the General Services Administration Procurement Regulations (GSPR 5A) adds or revises contract clauses to clarify Government requirements and contract administration procedures, revises or adds instructions to contracting officers to standardize operational practices, and updates procurement forms containing contract clauses. The purpose of this regulation is to improve Federal Supply Service contract clauses and procurement procedures.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 9, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Einar Windingland, Director, Policy and Procedures Division, Office of Procurement, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20406, 703-557-8344.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. The following changes were made to clauses applicable to Federal Supply Schedule contracts. The Urgent Requirements clause was revised to require contractors to confirm in writing telephonic agreements to accelerate deliveries. The Blanket Purchase Arrangements clause was revised to indicate that the total amount of a blanket purchase arrangement (BPA) may exceed the maximum order limitation (MOL) of the contract, provided no single order placed under the BPA exceeds the MOL. The Preference for Small Business Concerns and Labor Surplus Area Concerns clause was revised to reference both the FPR and the ASPR provisions concerning the processing of equal low bids. The Procurement of Foreign Products clause was revised to include a reference to the balance of Payments evaluation procedures in both the FPR and the ASPR. A new Payments clause provides more flexibility in making payments under the Federal Supply Schedule Program. 2. A new subpart sets forth revised procedures which limit the application of priority ratings to contracts for stock items.

PART 5A-1—GENERAL

Subpart 5A-1.3—General Policies

1. Section 5A-1.305-50(c) is revised as follows:

§5A-1.305-50 Use and availability of specifications and standards.

* * * * *

(c) When formal specifications or standards are referenced in the solicitation for offers, the following clause (included in GSA Form 1424) shall be included in the solicitation:

COPIES OF GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS

The Government specification(s) or standard(s), if any, applicable to each article is stated in the Solicitation for Offers in connection with the general description of the article. A single copy of the referenced Federal or Interim Federal Specification or Standard is available without charge from the General Services Administration Business Service Centers in Boston; New York; Atlanta; Chicago; Kansas City, Mo.; Ft. Worth; Houston; Denver; San Francisco; Los Angeles; and Seattle; or from Specification Sales, GSA, Bldg. 197, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. 20407. Additional copies may be purchased from the Specification Sales Office, Washington, D.C. Military Specifications, Standards, and Qualified Products Lists may be obtained from Commanding Officer, Naval Publications and Forms Center, 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 19120. If other specifications or standards are applicable, the Solicitation for Offers will state where copies of such specifications may be obtained.

* * * * *

2. Section 5A-1.311 is revised as follows:

§ 5A-1.311 Priorities, allocations, and allotments.

See Subpart 5A-72.7 for instructions regarding application of priority ratings to contracts for stock items.

PART 5A-2—PROCUREMENT BY FORMAL ADVERTISING

Subpart 5A-2.2—Solicitation of Bids

Section 5A-2.201-70(e)(1) is revised as follows:

§ 5A-2.201-70 Forms to be used.

* * * * *

(e) GSA forms containing standardized supplemental provisions.

(1) GSA Form 1424, GSA Supplemental Provisions, June 1977, shall be incorporated by reference in each solicitation for offers, except solicitations for offers under the AID buying program, by using the following provision:

GSA Form 1424, GSA Supplemental Provisions, June 1977, receipt of which is acknowledged by the bidder, is hereby incorporated by reference. A copy of GSA Form 1424, if not enclosed, is available upon request.

* * * * *