IMPORT ASSESSMENT TABLE—Continued

[Raw cotton fiber]

HTS classification	Conversion factor	Cents/ kg.
6302222010	0.4091	0.4884
6302222020	0.4091	0.4884
6302313010	0.8182	0.9768
6302313050	1.1689	1.3954
6302315050	0.8182	0.9768
6302317010	1.1689	1.3954
6302317020	1.1689	1.3954
6302317040	1.1689	1.3954
6302317050	1.1689	1.3954
6302319010	0.8182	0.9768
6302319020	0.8182	0.9768
6302319040	0.8182	0.9768
6302319050	0.8182	0.9768
6302322020	0.4091	0.4884
6302322040	0.4091	0.4884
6302402010	0.9935	1.186
6302511000	0.5844	0.6977
6302512000	0.8766	1.0465
6302513000	0.5844	0.6977
6302514000	0.8182	0.9768
6302600010	1.1689	1.3954
6302600020	1.052	1.2559
6302600030	1.052	1.2559
6302910005	1.052	1.2559
6302910015	1.1689	1.3954
6302910025	1.052	1.2559
6302910035	1.052	1.2559
6302910045	1.052	1.2559
6302910050	1.052	1.2559
6302910060	1.052	1.2559
6303110000	0.9448	1.1279
6303910000	0.6429	0.7675
6304111000	1.0629	1.2689
6304190500	1.052	1.2559
6304191000	1.1689	1.3954
6304191500	0.4091	0.4884
6304192000	0.4091	0.4884
6304910020	0.9351	1.1163
6304920000	0.9351	1.1163
6505901540	1.181	1.4099
6505902060	0.9935	1.186
6505902545	0.5844	0.6977

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Dated: July 7, 1995.

Lon Hatamiya,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 95–17195 Filed 7–12–95; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Parts 19 and 20

RIN 3150–AE80

Radiation Protection Requirements: Amended Definitions and Criteria

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is amending its regulations to revise the radiation protection training requirement so that it applies to workers who are likely to receive, in a year, occupational dose in excess of 100 mrem (1 mSv); revise the definition of ''Member of the public'' to include anyone who is not a worker receiving an occupational dose; revise the definition of ''Occupational Dose'' to delete reference to location so that the occupational dose limit applies only to workers whose assigned duties involve exposure to radiation and not to members of the public; revise the definition of ''Public Dose'' to apply to dose received by members of the public from material released by a licensee or from any other source of radiation under the control of the licensee; assure that prior dose is determined for anyone subject to the monitoring requirements in 10 CFR part 20, or in other words, anyone likely to receive, in a year, 10 percent of the annual occupational dose limit; and retain a requirement that known overexposed individuals receive copies of any reports of the overexposure that are required to be submitted to the NRC. This change highlights a requirement which requires licensees to inform members of the public that they have been overexposed. These amendments are necessary to clarify criteria that determine when radiation protection training is required and to restore a notification requirement.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 14, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alan Roecklein, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, Mail Stop T–9 C24, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, telephone (301) 415–6223.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 21, 1991 (56 FR 23360), the NRC amended 10 CFR part 20 to add its revised ''Standards for Protection Against Radiation'' (10 CFR 20.1001–20.2402). Compliance became mandatory for all licensees on January 1, 1994. Extensive discussions regarding interpretations and implementation of the new regulations resulted in a proposed rulemaking (February 3, 1994; 59 FR 5132), which would amend certain definitions and criteria in 10 CFR part 19 and the new 10 CFR part 20. As a result of public comments and further NRC staff discussions, the NRC is taking the following actions on the proposed changes.

The proposed rule would have revised § 19.12, Instructions to workers, so that training in radiation protection would be required of an individual, who in the course of employment had assigned duties involving the potential for exposure to radiation. This was intended to correct the current regulations that require radiation protection training for individuals who work in or frequent any portion of a restricted area. It is believed that the current rule may result in some workers not receiving training even though they may exceed public dose limits during assigned duties. Seven commenters objected to the phrase ''potential for'' exposure to radiation stating that it was vague and might require training for a large number of workers not currently being trained or receiving significant exposure. These same commenters requested use of the words ''likely to receive'' since it would be consistent with language in the § 20.1502 monitoring requirement, and all added suggestions for a threshold of 100 mrem (1 mSv) in a year. These comments were convincing and this final rule adopts the new training criterion as ''All individuals who in the course of employment are likely to receive in a year an occupational dose in excess of 100 mrem (1 mSv) shall be * * *.''

This approach clearly provides radiation protection training to workers whose assignments are likely to result in occupational exposure. Adoption of the 100 mrem (1 mSv) in a year criterion is believed to provide reasonable assurance that those workers that are likely to receive a small fraction of the occupational dose limit will be trained without resulting in an undue burden on licensees in providing training to workers. The rule does not prohibit licensees from providing training to workers who are not expected to exceed 100 mrem (1 mSv) in a year. General employee safety training required by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and others is not waived by this rule.

In addition, § 20.1101(b) requires that licensees adopt procedures and engineering controls to achieve occupational doses and doses to members of the public that are as low as is reasonably achievable (ALARA). Radiation protection training programs continue to be an important element of an ALARA program.

Training is an effective mechanism for helping to minimize radiation exposure to workers. Most workers who work in or frequent restricted areas are currently provided training on radiation safety issues. Typically, this training includes instruction on the procedures that would be used to minimize radiation exposure such as limiting time in certain areas and actions to be taken in the case of an accident. In addition,