process steam. The lake would serve as a natural basin for brine disposal.

Third, both distillation and membrane processes could practically be used. Water costs are estimated at $70 to $100 per acre-foot.

Senator JORDAN. Well, now, just what did you really read, the prospectus of a proposal or the results of something that has been done already?

Mr. O'MEARA. This is the study that has been made in cooperation with the State of Utah as a part of their long-range water plan. This project would envision construction in the time period of about 1990. Their water needs would be such at that time that they could use supplemental water.

Senator JORDAN. How large would the operation be, what would be the byproduct, how much electricity and steam would be produced, what kind of fuel would be used, and has anything been done to follow up this schedule?

Mr. O'MEARA. The only followup is that we are contemplating a project now with Dow Chemical Co. to look at the various byproduct chemicals that could be recovered from those brines and how they could be used in a chemical complex operating in the area.

Senator JORDAN. What kind of fuel would you use?

Mr. O'MEARA. We have considered the possibility of using both nuclear and fossil fuels.

Senator JORDAN. How much electricity would be produced?

Mr. O'MEARA. I do not know the size of the powerplant. Perhaps one of my staff can provide me with that information—500 megawatts of power.

Senator JORDAN. What would the cost be?

Mr. O'MEARA. We will supply that information for the record with your permission, Senator.

Senator JORDAN. All right.

(The information referred to follows:)

SUMMARY OF POWER AND PROCESS STEAM COSTS

Plant [1]	Power [2] (mills/kwh)	Process steam (cents MBTU)
500 megawatts:		
Nuclear	5.39	26.5
Fossil	4.06	26.0
1,000 megawatts:		
Nuclear	4.10	21.2
Fossil	3.84	23.5

[1] At Little Mountain (north of Salt Lake City).
[2] 13 percent fixed charge rate (FCR), 1968 cost basis.

Senator JORDAN. How large would it be and what would be the byproducts? Maybe you can supply that, too.

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

SIZE AND BYPRODUCT

As previously indicated, the study envisages a plant size of 50 to 100 million gallons per day.

As reported in 1968, the salts from Great Salt Lake, Utah, will produce major salt compounds in the following proportions: sodium chloride—75.9%, magnesium chloride—10.9%, sodium sulfate—9.5%, potassium chloride—3.2%, cal-