GUÍA DEL COMPRADOR

28 pt Triumvirate Bold caps

2 pt Rule

IMPORTANTE: Las promesas verbales son difíciles de hacer cumplir. Solicite al vendedor que ponga todas las promesas por escrito. Conserve este formulario.

10/10 Triumvirate Bold c & lc
maximum line 38 picas

Hairline Rule

MARCA DEL VEHÍCULO MODELO AÑO NÚMERO DE IDENTIFICACIÓN

6/8 pt Triumvirate Bold caps

Hairline Rule

NÚMERO DE ABASTO DEL DISTRIBUIDOR (Opcional)

6/8 pt Triumvirate Bold caps

GARANTÍAS PARA ESTE VEHÍCULO:

10 pt Triumvirate Bold caps

2 pt Rule

☐ COMO ESTÁ—SIN GARANTÍA

28 pt Box
24 pt Triumvirate Bold c & lc

USTED PAGARÁ TODOS LOS GASTOS DE CUALQUIER REPARACIÓN QUE SEA NECESARIA. El vendedor no asume ninguna responsabilidad por cualquier reparación, sean cuales sean las declaraciones verbales que haya hecho acerca del vehículo.

10/10 Triumvirate Bold c & lc
maximum line 38 picas

1 pt Rule

☐ GARANTÍA

28 pt Box
24 pt Triumvirate Bold c & lc

☐ **COMPLETA** ☐ **LIMITADA. El vendedor pagará el ____ % de la mano de obra y el ____ % de los repuestos de los sistemas cubiertos que dejen de funcionar durante el período de garantía. Pida al vendedor una copia del documento de garantía donde se explican detalladamente la cobertura de le garantía, exclusiones y las obligaciones que tiene el vendedor de realizar reparaciones. Conforme a la ley estatal, las "garantías implícitas" pueden darle a usted incluso más derechos.**

10/10 Triumvirate Bold c & lc
7½ picas indent
on runovers

SISTEMAS CUBIERTOS POR LA GARANTÍA: **DURACIÓN:**

10/10 Triumvirate Bold caps

10/12 Hairline Rule

CONTRATO DE SERVICIO. Este vehículo tiene disponible un contrato de servicio a un precio adicional. Pida los detalles en cuanto a cobertura, deducible, precio y exclusiones. Si adquiere usted un contrato de servicio dentro de los 90 días del momento de la venta, las 'garantías implícitas' de acuerdo a la ley del estado pueden concederle derechos adicionales.

10/10 Triumvirate Bold c & lc
maximum line 38 picas

INSPECCIÓN PREVIA A LA COMPRA: PREGUNTE AL VENDEDOR SI PUEDE USTED TRAER UN MECÁNICO PARA QUE INSPECCIONE EL AUTOMÓVIL O LLEVAR EL AUTOMÓVIL PARA QUE ÉSTE LO INSPECCIONE EN SU TALLER.

10/10 Triumvirate Bold caps
maximum line 38 picas

VÉASE EL DORSO DE ESTE FORMULARIO donde se proporciona información adicional importante, incluyendo una lista de algunos de los principales defectos que pueden ocurrir en vehículos usados.

10/10 Triumvirate Bold c & lc
maximum line 38 picas

By direction of the Commission.
Donald S. Clark,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95–27553 Filed 12–4–95; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6750–01–C

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 176

[Docket No. 95F–0016]

Indirect Food Additives: Paper and Paperboard Components

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the food additive regulations to provide for the safe use of silver chloride-coated titanium dioxide as a preservative in polymer latex emulsions used in the coating of food-contact paper and paperboard. This action is in response to a petition filed by Johnson Matthey Chemicals.

DATES: Effective December 5, 1995; written objections and requests for a hearing by January 4, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Submit written objections to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 12420 Parklawn Dr., rm. 1–23, Rockville, MD 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vir D. Anand, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–216), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–418–3081.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a notice published in the Federal Register of February 13, 1995 (60 FR 8243), FDA announced that a food additive petition (FAP 5B4442) had been filed by Johnson Matthey Chemicals, c/o 1000 Potomac St. NW., Washington, DC 20007. The petition proposed to amend the food additive regulations in § 176.170 *Components of paper and paperboard in contact with aqueous and fatty foods* (21 CFR 176.170) to provide for the safe use of silver chloride-coated titanium dioxide as a preservative in polymer latex emulsions used in the coating of food-contact paper and paperboard.

FDA has evaluated data in the petition and other relevant material. The agency concludes that the proposed use of the additive in paper and paperboard products in contact with food is safe and that the regulations in § 176.170 should be amended as set forth below.

In accordance with § 171.1(h) (21 CFR 171.1(h)), the petition and the documents that FDA considered and relied upon in reaching its decision to approve the petition are available for inspection at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition by appointment with the information contact person listed above. As provided in 21 CFR 171.1(h), the agency will delete from the documents any materials that are not available for public disclosure before making the documents available for inspection.

The agency has carefully considered the potential environmental effects of this action. FDA has concluded that the action will not have a significant impact on the human environment, and that an environmental impact statement is not required. The agency's finding of no significant impact and the evidence supporting that finding, contained in an environmental assessment, may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (address above) between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Any person who will be adversely affected by this regulation may at any time on or before January 4, 1996, file with the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written objections thereto. Each objection shall be separately numbered, and each numbered objection shall specify with particularity the provisions of the regulation to which objection is made and the grounds for the objection. Each numbered objection on which a hearing is requested shall specifically so state. Failure to request a hearing for any particular objection shall constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing on that objection. Each numbered objection for which a hearing is requested shall include a detailed description and analysis of the specific factual information intended to be presented in support of the objection in the event that a hearing is held. Failure to include such a description and analysis for any particular objection shall constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing on the objection. Three copies of all documents shall be submitted and shall be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Any objections received in response to the regulation may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 176

Food additives, Food packaging.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and redelegated to the Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, 21 CFR part 176 is amended as follows:

PART 176—INDIRECT FOOD ADDITIVES: PAPER AND PAPERBOARD COMPONENTS

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 176 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 201, 402, 406, 409, 721 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321, 342, 346, 348, 379e).

2. Section 176.170 is amended in the table in paragraph (a)(5) by alphabetically adding a new entry under the headings ''List of Substances'' and ''Limitations'' to read as follows:

§ 176.170 Components of paper and paperboard in contact with aqueous and fatty foods.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(5) * * *

List of Substances	Limitations
* * * * * * *	
Silver chloride-coated titanium dioxide	For use only as a preservative in polymer latex emulsions at a level not to exceed 2.2 parts per million (based on silver ion concentration) in the dry coating.
* * * * * * *	

* * * * *

Dated: November 24, 1995.

Fred R. Shank,

Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition.

[FR Doc. 95–29476 Filed 12–04–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

21 CFR Parts 182 and 186

[Docket No. 80N–0196]

Japan Wax; Affirmation of GRAS Status as an Indirect Human Food Ingredient

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending its regulations to affirm Japan wax as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as an indirect food ingredient for use as a constituent of cotton and cotton fabrics used in dry food packaging. The safety of this indirect food use of Japan wax has been evaluated under the comprehensive safety review conducted by the agency.

DATES: Effective December 5, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martha D. Peiperl, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–217), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–418–3077.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

In the Federal Register of June 1, 1995 (60 FR 28555), FDA published a proposal to affirm the GRAS status of the use of Japan wax as an indirect human food ingredient migrating to food from cotton and cotton fabrics used in dry food packaging. The proposal was published in accordance with the announced FDA review of the safety of GRAS and prior-sanctioned food ingredients.

In accordance with § 170.35 (21 CFR 170.35), copies of the scientific literature review and the report of the Select Committee on GRAS Substances (the Select Committee) on Japan wax, as well as documents in the possession of FDA and further evidence of the safety of Japan wax obtained by FDA since publication of the Select Committee's report, have been made available for public review in the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 12420 Parklawn Dr., rm. 1–23, Rockville, MD 20857.

The proposal gave interested parties an opportunity to submit comments. FDA received no comments on its proposal. The agency is, therefore, adopting the proposal without any changes.

Environmental Impact

The agency has previously considered the environmental effects of this rule as announced in the proposed rule that published in the Federal Register of June 1, 1995 (60 FR 28555). No new information or comments have been received that would affect the agency's determination that there is no significant impact on the human environment, and that neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

Analysis of Impacts

FDA has examined the impacts of the final rule under Executive Order 12866 and the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96–354). Executive Order 12866 directs agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, when regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity). The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires analyzing options for regulatory relief for small businesses.

The agency finds that this rule is not a significant regulatory action as defined by Executive Order 12866. Furthermore, in accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, the agency previously considered the potential effects that this rule would have on small entities, including small businesses, and determined that this rule will have no significant adverse impact on a substantial number of small businesses. FDA has received no new information or comments that would alter its previous determination.

Effective Date

As this rule recognizes an exemption from the food additive definition in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and from the approval requirements applicable to food additives, no delay in effective date is required by the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553(d)). The rule will therefore be effective December 5, 1995 (5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1)).

List of Subjects

21 CFR Part 182

Food ingredients, Food packaging, Spices and flavorings.

21 CFR Part 186

Food ingredients, Food packaging.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and redelegated to the Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, 21 CFR parts 182 and 186 are amended to read as follows:

PART 182—SUBSTANCES GENERALLY RECOGNIZED AS SAFE

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 182 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 201, 402, 409, 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321, 342, 348, 371).

§ 182.70 [Amended]

2. Section 182.70 *Substances migrating from cotton and cotton fabrics used in dry food packaging* is amended by removing the entry for ''Japan wax.''

PART 186—INDIRECT FOOD SUBSTANCES AFFIRMED AS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED AS SAFE

3. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 186 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 201, 402, 409, 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321, 342, 348, 371).

4. New § 186.1555 is added to subpart B to read as follows:

§ 186.1555 Japan wax.

(a) Japan wax (CAS Reg. No. 8001–39–6), also known as Japan tallow or sumac wax, is a pale yellow vegetable tallow, containing glycerides of the C_{19}–C_{23} dibasic acids and a high content of tripalmitin. It is prepared from the mesocarp by hot pressing of immature fruits of the oriental sumac, *Rhus succedanea* (Japan, Taiwan, and Indo-China), *R. vernicifera* (Japan), and *R. trichocarpa* (China, Indo-China, India, and Japan). Japan wax is soluble in hot alcohol, benzene, and naphtha, and insoluble in water and in cold alcohol.

(b) In accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the ingredient is used as an indirect human food ingredient with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The affirmation of this ingredient as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as an indirect human food ingredient is based on the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

(1) The ingredient is used as a constituent of cotton and cotton fabrics used for dry food packaging.

(2) The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.