**PART 180—[AMENDED]**

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:
   
   **Authority:** 21 U.S.C. 346a and 371.

2. Section 180.432, paragraph (b) is revised as follows:

   **§180.432** Lactofen; tolerances for residues.
   *
   *
   *
   *
   *(b) A time-limited tolerance, that expired December 31, 1995, is renewed for 1 year and will now expire December 31, 1996, for residues of the herbicide lactofen, 1-(carboethoxy)ethyl-5-[2-chloro-4(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-2-nitrobenzoate, and its metabolites containing the diphenyl ether linkage in or on the following raw agricultural commodity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Parts per million</th>
<th>Expiration date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cottonseeds</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>December 31, 1996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** This document proposes that residues of a group of chemicals known as oxo-alkyl acetates (oxo-hexylacetate (CAS Reg. No. 88230-35-7), o xo-heptyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 90438-79-2), o xo-octyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108419-32-5), o xo-nonyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108419-34-7), o xo-decyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108419-33-6), and o xo-tridecyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108419-35-8)) be exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as a solvent in pesticide formulations. This proposed regulation was requested by Exxon Chemical Co., Performance Products Group.

**DATES:** Comments, identified by the docket control number [OPP–300412], must be received on or before March 15, 1996.

**ADDRESSES:** By mail, submit written comments to: Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460. In person deliver comments to: Rm. 1132, Crystal Mall Building #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Information submitted as a comment concerning this document may be claimed confidential by marking any part of all of that information as "Confidential Business Information" (CBI). Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the comment that does not contain CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public record.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** By mail: Amelia M. Aciero, Registration Support Branch, Registration Division (7505W), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number, and e-mail address: 2800 Crystal Drive, North Tower, Arlington, VA, (703)-308-8375; e-mail: aciero.amelia@epamail.epa.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Exxon Chemical Co., Performance Products Group, Linden, NJ 07036, submitted pesticide petition (PP) 3E04267 to EPA requesting that the Administrator, pursuant to section 408(e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(e), propose to amend 40 CFR 180.1001(d) by establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for o xo-alkyl acetates (oxo-hexyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 88230-35-7), o xo-heptyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 90438-79-2), o xo-octyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108419-32-5), o xo-nonyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108419-34-7), o xo-decyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108419-33-6), and o xo-tridecyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108419-35-8)) when used as solvents in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops only.

The term "inert ingredients" is not intended to imply nontoxicity; the ingredient may or may not be chemically active.

The data submitted in the petition and other relevant material have been evaluated. As part of the EPA policy statement on inert ingredients published in the Federal Register of April 22, 1987 (52 FR 13305), the Agency set forth a list of studies which would generally be used to evaluate the risks posed by the presence of an inert ingredient in a pesticide formulation. However, where it can be determined without that data that the inert ingredient will present minimal or no risk, the Agency...
The data submitted for this petition are primarily for the oxo-octyl acetate and oxo-tridecyl acetate for which the Agency has decided are representative and oxo-tridecyl acetate for which the Agency has found that, when used in accordance with good agricultural practice, these ingredients are useful in protecting the public health. Therefore, no further data are required. Based upon the above evaluation of the toxicological data which shows no evidence of mutagenicity (Ames Test), and no significant acute and subchronic or developmental toxicity of the branched alky acetates in this molecular weight range (C\textsubscript{5}-C\textsubscript{15} alky acetates), the Agency concludes that this chemical poses no significant risks under the proposed conditions of use and that no further data are required. Based upon the toxicological data evaluated above, the physico-chemical properties of oxo-alkyl acetates and information regarding their use, the Agency has found that, when used in accordance with good agricultural practice, these ingredients are useful and a tolerance is not necessary to protect the public health. Therefore, EPA proposes that the exemption from the requirement of a tolerance be established as set forth below.

Any person who has registered or submitted an application for registration of a pesticide, under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) as amended, which contains any of the ingredients listed herein, may request within 30 days after publication of this document in the Federal Register that this proposal be referred to an Advisory Committee in accordance with section 408(e) of the FFDCA.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposed regulation. Comments must bear a notation indicating the docket control number, [OPP 300412]. All written comments filed in response to this petition will be available in the Public Response and Program Resources Branch, at the address given above from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. A record has been established for this proposal under docket number [OPP 300412](including comments and data submitted electronically as described above). A public version of this record, including printed, paper form as they are received and will place the paper copies in the official record which will also include all comments submitted directly in writing. The official rulemaking record is the paper record maintained at the address in "ADDRESSES" at the beginning of this document.

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this proposed rule from the requirements of section 3 of Executive Order 12866.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96-54, 94 Stat. 3354, 5 U.S.C. 601-612), the Administrator has determined that regulations establishing new tolerances or raising tolerance levels or establishing exemptions from tolerance requirements do not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. A certification statement to this effect was published in the Federal Register of May 4, 1981 (46 FR 24950).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Recording and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: January 31, 1996.

Stephen L. Johnson,
Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, it is proposed that 40 CFR part 180 be amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:


2. Section 180.1001(d) is amended by adding and alphabetically inserting the
following inert ingredients, to read as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inert ingredients</th>
<th>Limits</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxo-decyl acetate (CAS reg. No. 108419-33-6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Solvent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxo-heptyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 90438-79-2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Solvent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxo-hexyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 88230-35-7)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Solvent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxo-onyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108419-34-7)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Solvent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxo-octyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108419-32-5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Solvent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxo-tridecyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108419-35-8)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Solvent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 180.1001 Exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

(d) * * *

[FR Doc. 96–3018 Filed 2–13–96; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Parts 571 and 575  
[Docket No. 96–09, Notice 01]  
RIN 2127–AF81

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards, Truck-Camper Loading; Consumer Information Regulations, Truck-Camper Loading

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This document proposes to rescind Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (Standard) No. 126, Truck-camper loading, and combine its provisions with 49 CFR 575.103, Truck-camper loading. This action is being proposed because a review of all of this agency’s standards and regulations pursuant to the President’s regulatory reinvention initiative led the agency to the tentative conclusion that combining these two rules into one will make their respective requirements easier to understand and apply.

DATE: Comments must be received on or before April 15, 1996.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Standard No. 126 was initially established by final rule published on August 15, 1972 (37 FR 16497) to provide information that can be used by consumers to reduce overloading and improper load distribution in truck-camper combinations. The standard requires manufacturers of slide-in campers to affix a label to each camper specifying, among other things, the maximum weight of the camper and its equipment. The standard also requires that the owner’s manual for the camper contain a picture showing the location of the longitudinal center of gravity of the camper when properly loaded. When initially published, the standard also required manufacturers of trucks capable of accommodating slide-in campers to include in the truck operator’s manual a picture showing the manufacturer’s recommended longitudinal center of gravity for the cargo weight rating of the camper and a picture of the proper match of a truck and slide-in camper.

On the same day, August 15, 1972, NHTSA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) proposing to require that slide-in campers be identified by a vehicle identification number “to facilitate any future defect notification and recall campaigns that might occur” (37 FR 16503).

In a notice published on December 14, 1972 (37 FR 26605), NHTSA adopted the requirement for a vehicle identification number. In the same notice, in response to petitions for reconsideration of the final rule of August 15, 1972, which established Standard No. 126 (37 FR 16497), NHTSA withdrew the truck requirements from the standard and reissued them in 49 CFR 575.103, a consumer information regulation (37 FR 26607).

Pursuant to the March 4, 1994 directive entitled Regulatory Reinvention Initiative from the President to the heads of all Federal departments and agencies, NHTSA reviewed all its Federal motor vehicle safety standards and related regulations. As a result of that review, NHTSA identified several standards and regulations, or portions thereof, that it would propose to rescind or amend. The agency tentatively determined that the camper requirements of Standard No. 126 and the truck requirements of 49 CFR 575.103 should be combined into one regulation as before, but this time as a consumer information regulation rather than as a safety standard.

Agency Proposal

a. Truck Camper Loading

After reviewing the requirements for truck-camper loading, which involve labeling and certain information in the owner’s manual, the agency has tentatively concluded that it serves no useful purpose to keep the camper requirements separate from the truck requirements in the CFR. The agency believes that it would be easier, more convenient, and more efficient for manufacturers, regulators, and the public to apply those provisions if they were combined rather than maintained as separate provisions in the CFR. Indeed, placing them together is appropriate since their subject matter is so closely related. Accordingly, the agency proposes to rescind Standard No. 126 and consolidate its requirements into 49 CFR 575.103.