as flat-roof apartment or condominium buildings. The trade associations and manufacturer state that they have no way of knowing which products will be used in residential applications, and which will not. If they are required to label their products which go into residential use, they would be required to assume the unnecessary expenses of labeling every package of insulation even though only a small percentage of them would be used in residential applications. Furthermore, since the product can only be used in large, multi-family, flat-roof buildings, they argue that the labeling information is unnecessary because the product will be selected by an architect or another professional, not the consumer.

The Commission has tentatively decided to grant an exemption to manufacturers of this type of rigid flat-roof insulation board from the requirement in § 460.12 that all insulation materials which might be used in homes be labeled with R-value information.

However, the Commission has tentatively decided to deny the request for an exemption from any other provision of the rule. Section 460.13, in combination with §§ 460.15 and 460.16, requires unstallers to show consumers a fact sheet with essential R-value information and new home sellers to disclose in sales contracts the R-value of the insulation installed in the home. The compliance costs of producing the fact sheets in the few instances where the rigid insulation board is in fact used in residential applications are modest. These sections ensure that, when necessary, consumers will get the relevant R-value information.

Similarly, the Commission has tentatively decided to deny the petition for exemption from any of the rule's provisions which require disclosures in advertising. Most of the claims made for the rigid roof boardstock are made in professional publications, and would therefore not be covered by the rule. But where claims are directed at consumers, there would appear to be no reason to treat claims for this product any differently than other insulation performance or energy savings claims.

In view of the Commission's tentative determination to exempt manufacturers of rigid roof insulation from the labeling requirements of § 460.12, the Commission has tentatively stayed § 460.12 insofar as it applies to such manufacturers, pending a final Commission decision on the exemption request.

The petitions from the two trade associations and the four manufacturers have been placed on the public record and are available for public inspection. They have been filed as documents V–Z through V–7 in FTC file number 215–59.

By Direction of the Commission.

Carol M. Thomas,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-32515 Filed 10-16-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

---

16 CFR Part 460

Labeling and Advertising of Home Insulation; Trade Regulation Rule; Partial Exemption for Perlite Insulation

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Invitation for public comment on tentative decision to grant a partial exemption to manufacturers of perlite insulation, and notice of conditional stay of that disclosure requirement for perlite insulation manufacturers.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission has tentatively decided to grant an exemption to manufacturers of perlite insulations which have an inverse relationship between R-value and density or weight per square foot from the requirement in §§ 460.12(b)(2) and 460.13(c)(1) of its trade regulation rule on labeling and advertising of home insulation (16 CFR Part 460) that manufacturers of perlite insulation disclose minimum weight per square foot for R-values listed on labels and fact sheets. This partial exemption from the rule would be conditioned upon the alternative disclosure of the maximum weight per square foot for each R-value listed. The Commission has issued a conditional stay of the requirement that manufacturers of perlite insulation disclose minimum weight per square foot for each R-value listed on labels and fact sheets, pending a final Commission decision on the exemption. The stay is conditioned on the alternative disclosure of the maximum weight per square foot for each value listed.

DATES: Effective date: September 29, 1980.

Written comments regarding the Commission's tentative decision to grant the conditional exemption will be accepted until November 17, 1980.

ADDRESS: Written comments should be addressed to the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, 6th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20580. All comments should be captioned: "Comment on Proposed Partial Exemption for Perlite Insulation Manufacturers—Home Insulation Rule."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kent C. Howerton, 202–724–1514, Attorney, Division of Energy and Product Information, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 31, 1979, the Commission promulgated a trade regulation rule on the labeling and advertising of home insulation (44 FR 50218). On August 15, 1980, the Commission announced that the effective date of the rule would be September 29, 1980 (45 FR 54702).

The Perlite Institute Inc. petitioned the Commission for an exemption from one of the disclosure requirements in the Rule. Section 460.12(b)(2) of the Rule requires that all loose-fill insulation products other than cellulose be labeled with the following coverage chart information for R-values of 11, 19 and 22: the minimum thickness, maximum net coverage area, and minimum weight per square foot. Section 460.13(c)(1) requires that the same coverage chart information be disclosed on fact sheets available to consumers through retail stores and installers.

The Perlite Institute requested that the Commission exempt manufacturers of perlite insulation from the requirement that they disclose minimum weight per square foot. The requirement in the rule was based on the fact that, for most residential insulation, as the density or weight per square foot decreases, the R-value decreases. Thus, the Rule requires that coverage charts specify the minimum weight per square foot necessary to obtain the labeled R-value.

Specifically, the Perlite Institute requested that the requirement that perlite insulation labels and fact sheets disclose minimum weight per square foot to achieve each R-value be changed to require a maximum weight per square foot disclosure. In support of this request, the Institute has submitted technical publications which show that, contrary to other insulations, as the density or weight per square foot of perlite insulation increases, R-value decreases. A lighter density perlite will have a higher R-value than one with a heavier density installed at the same thickness. Thus, according to the Perlite Institute, unlike other loose-fill insulations covered by the rule, if perlite insulation is installed at a density greater than the weight per square foot listed on the label, the consumer will not receive the labeled R-value.

The Commission has tentatively decided to grant an exemption to manufacturers of perlite insulations which have an inverse relationship between R-value and density or weight per square foot from the requirement in

§§ 460.12(b)(2) and 460.13(c)(1) of the rule that they disclose minimum weight per square foot for R-values listed on labels and fact sheets. This exemption would be conditioned upon the alternative disclosure in labels and fact sheets of the maximum weight per square foot for each R-value required to be listed. The Commission believes that, if the facts alleged by the Perlite Institute Inc. are accurate, the conditional exemption would be in the public interest and should be granted. Therefore, the Commission has conditionally stayed the requirements of §§ 460.12(b)(2) and 460.13(c)(1) of the rule insofar as they require manufacturers of perlite insulations which have an inverse relationship between R-value and density or weight per square foot to disclose minimum weight per square foot on labels and fact sheets, respectively, pending a final Commission decision on the exemption request. The stay is conditioned upon the alternative disclosure of the maximum weight per square foot for R-values required to be listed on fact sheets and labels.

The petition from the Perlite Institute Inc., dated November 19, 1979, plus attachment, has been placed on the public record and is available for public inspection. It has been filed as document number U–1 in FTC File number 215–59.

Carol M. Thomas,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80–32516 Filed 10–16–80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–M

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 1212

Safety Standard Requiring Oxygen Depletion Safety Shutoff Systems (ODS) for Unvented Gas-Fired Space Heaters; Correction

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Corrections of final rule.

SUMMARY: This notice corrects a typographical error in the final consumer product safety rule requiring oxygen depletion safety systems (ODS) for unvented gas-fired space heaters. Also corrected is the equation in which the typographical error occurs. The correction of the equation does not change its substance but is merely for the purpose of clearly identifying the English and metric equivalent units of the equation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: These corrections are effective on October 17, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stanley Morrow, Office of Program Management, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207 (301) 492–6453.

These corrections apply to FR Doc. 80–28597 appearing in the **Federal Register** of September 17, 1980 at page 61933.

At present, there is a typographical error in the equation for corrected oxygen at shutdown at the top of the page; the term,

$$\frac{460 + 70}{450 + T_R}$$ should read, $$\frac{460 + 70}{460 + T_R}.$$

At present, the English and metric equivalents of the equation for corrected oxygen at shutdown are depicted side by side. To avoid any possible confusion concerning the algebraic interpretation of the equation, this notice, in addition to correcting the typographical error, also more clearly separates the English and metric units. The substance of the equation remains precisely the same.

§ 1212.6 [Corrected]

Accordingly, the equation which now appears in the first six lines of the second and third columns of page 61933 should be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

ENGLISH UNITS

$$\text{Corrected oxygen} = \text{measured oxygen} \times \frac{460 + 70}{460 + T_R} \times \frac{P_B}{30}$$

Where

T_R = ambient temperature (°F) in test room at shutdown.

P_B = barometric pressure (inches Hg) in test room at shutdown.

METRIC UNITS

$$\text{Corrected oxygen at shutdown} = \text{measured oxygen at shutdown} \times \frac{273 + 21}{273 + T_R} \times \frac{P_B}{101}$$

Where

T_R = ambient temperature (°C) in test room at shutdown.

P_B = barometric pressure (kPa) in test room at shutdown.

Dated: October 10, 1980.

Sadye E. Dunn,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 80–32298 Filed 10–16–80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

19 CFR Part 355

Certain Steel Products From Italy; Revocation of Countervailing Duty Order

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Revocation of countervailing duty order.

SUMMARY: This notice is to advice the public that the Department of Commerce is revoking the countervailing duty order on certain steel products from Italy because of the termination of an injury investigation by the United States International Trade Commission.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 17, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Martin, Office of Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 1126, Washington, D.C. 20230 (202–377–5505).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A notice entitled "Countervailing Duties: Certain Steel Products from Italy," T.D. 69–113, was published in the **Federal Register** of May 6, 1969 (34 FR 7328). The notice stated that the Treasury Department had determined that exports of certain steel products from Italy were provided bounties or grants, within the meaning of section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303) ("the Act"). Accordingly, imports of the following nine product groups of certain steel products from Italy were subject to countervailing duties:

1. Steel pipes for penstocks, even armored, of the type used for hydroelectric installations;
2. Cables, ropes, plaits and such in iron or steel wire, with or without core of other materials, excluding those insulated for electricity; except as stated below:

Galvanized steel wire rope;
Stainless steel aircraft cable;

3. Staples in strip form;