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PART 51—FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER PRODUCTS (INSPECTION, CERTIFICATION, AND STANDARDS)

SUBPART B—UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR FRESH FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER PRODUCTS

U. S. STANDARDS FOR ALMONDS IN SHELL

On June 8, 1951, a notice of rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (F. R. Doc. 51-6654; 16 F. R. 5447) regarding proposed United States Standards for Almonds in the Shell. After consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the aforesaid notice, the following United States Standards for Almonds in the Shell are hereby promulgated under the authority contained in the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087; 7 U. S. C. 1621 et. seq.) and Public Law 70, 82d Congress, approved July 1, 1951.

§ 51.456 *Standards for almonds in the shell*—(a) *Grades*—(1) *U. S. No. 1*. U. S. No. 1 consists of almonds in the shell which are of similar varietal characteristics, clean, fairly bright, fairly uniform in color, which are free from loose hulls, pieces of shells, chaff and foreign material and free from damage caused by discoloration, adhering hulls, broken shells, or other means. The kernels shall be well dried, free from decay, rancidity, insect injury, and free from damage caused by mold, gum, shriveling, brown spot, or other means.

(i) Unless otherwise specified, the minimum thickness of the almond shall be not less than 28/64 of an inch.

(ii) In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, the following tolerances shall be permitted;

(a) *For external defects*. Ten percent, by count (except that loose hulls, chaff, pieces of shells and foreign material shall be determined by weight), for almonds which fail to meet the requirements of the grade, other than for variety and size: *Provided*, That, not more than 2 percent, by weight, shall be allowed for

loose hulls, chaff, pieces of shells and foreign material, including not more than one-half of this amount, or 1 percent, that will pass through a screen with 24/64 inch round openings:

(b) *For dissimilar varieties*. Five percent, by count, including not more than one-fifth of this amount, or 1 percent, for bitter almonds mixed with sweet almonds;

(c) *For size*. Five percent, by count, for almonds which fail to meet the size requirements; and,

(d) *For internal defects*. Ten percent, by count, for almonds which fail to meet the grade requirements: *Provided*, That, not more than one-half of this amount, or 5 percent, shall be allowed for kernels affected by decay, rancidity, insect injury and damage by mold.

(2) *U. S. No. 1 Mixed*. U. S. No. 1 Mixed consists of almonds in the shell which meet the requirements of U. S. No. 1 grade, except that the varieties are mixed, but may include not more than 1 percent of bitter almonds mixed with sweet almonds.

(3) *U. S. No. 2*. U. S. No. 2 consists of almonds in the shell which meet the requirements of U. S. No. 1 grade, except that an additional tolerance of 20 percent shall be allowed for discoloration.

(4) *U. S. No. 2 Mixed*. U. S. No. 2 Mixed consists of almonds in the shell which meet the requirements of the U. S. No. 2 grade, except that the varieties are mixed, but may include not more than 1 percent of bitter almonds mixed with sweet almonds.

(b) *Unclassified*. Unclassified consists of almonds which have not been classified in accordance with any of the foregoing grades. The term "unclassified" is not a grade within the meaning of these standards but is provided as a designation to show that no definite grade has been applied to the lot.

(c) *Application of tolerances and determination of the grades*. The tolerances for the foregoing grades are to be applied to the entire lot, and a composite sample shall be taken for determining the grade. However, any container or group of containers in which the almonds are found to be materially inferior to those in the majority of the containers shall be considered a separate lot.

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(1) In determining the grade of a lot of almonds, the percentage of loose hulls, pieces of shells, chaff and foreign material is first determined on the basis of weight. Then a stated number of nuts is counted out (depending upon the size of the lot) from the composite sample. These almonds are next examined for size, dissimilar varieties and external defects. The same nuts are then cracked and examined for internal defects.

(d) *Definitions.* (1) "Similar varietal characteristics" means that the almonds are similar in shape and are reasonably uniform in degree of hardness of the shells. For example, hard-shelled varieties shall not be mixed with semi-soft-shelled, soft-shelled and paper-shelled varieties; and semi-soft-shelled varieties shall not be mixed with soft-shelled and paper-shelled varieties; and soft-shelled varieties shall not be mixed with paper-shelled varieties. Likewise, bitter almonds shall not be mixed with sweet almonds.

(2) "Clean" means that the individual almond is practically free from dirt and other foreign matter.

(3) "Fairly bright" means that the almonds show good characteristic color.

(4) "Fairly uniform color" means that the shells do not show excessive variation in color.

(5) "Damage" means any defect which materially affects the appearance, or the edible or shipping quality of the almonds. Any one of the following defects or any combination thereof, the seriousness of which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect, shall be considered as damage:

(i) Discoloration which is distinctly gray to black, when affecting more than one-eighth of the surface of the shell in the aggregate, but normal color variations, such as reddish or brown between varieties, and within some varieties, are not to be considered as discoloration;

(ii) Adhering hulls, when covering more than 5 percent of the shell surface in the aggregate;

(iii) Broken shells, when a portion of the shell is missing or fractured to the extent that moderate pressure will cause the kernel to become dislodged;

(iv) Mold, when affecting the kernel, except when white or grayish in color and easily rubbed off with the fingers;

(v) Gum, when a film of shiny, resinous appearing substance covers more than one-eighth of the surface of the kernel;

(vi) Shriveling, when the kernel is excessively thin for its size, or when materially withered, shrunken, leathery, tough or partially developed: *Provided*, That, partially developed kernels are not considered damaged if more than three-fourths of the pellicle is filled with meat; and,

(vii) Brown spot on the kernel, either single or multiple, when the affected area is more than the equivalent of a circle one-eighth inch in diameter.

(6) "Well dried" means that the kernel is firm and brittle and not pliable or leathery.

(7) "Decay" means that the kernel is putrid or decomposed.

(8) "Rancidity" means that the kernel is noticeably rancid to the taste.

(9) "Insect injury" means that the insect, web, or frass is present or there is visible evidence of insect injury.

(10) "Thickness" means the greatest distance between the two flat surfaces of the shell. The minimum thickness shall be determined by passing the almonds through slotted openings with sufficient length to permit the almonds to go through lengthwise.

(e) *Effective time.* The United States Standards for Almonds in the Shell contained in this section shall become effective thirty (30) days after the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 205, 60 Stat. 1090, Pub. Law 70, 82d Cong.; 7 U. S. C. 1624)

Done at Washington, D. C. this 18th day of July 1951.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON,
 Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8527; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

PART 51—FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND OTHER PRODUCTS (INSPECTION, CERTIFICATION, AND STANDARDS)

SUBPART B—UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR FRESH FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR SHELLED ALMONDS

On June 8, 1951, a notice of rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (F. R. Doc. 51-6658; 16 F. R. 5448) regarding proposed United States Standards for Shelled Almonds. After consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the aforesaid notice, the following United States Standards for Shelled Almonds are hereby promulgated under the authority contained in the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087; 7 U. S. C. 1621 et seq.) and Public Law 70, 82d Congress, approved July 1, 1951.

§ 51.457 *Standards for shelled almonds—(a) Grades—(1) U. S. Fancy.* U. S. Fancy consists of shelled almonds which are of similar varietal characteristics, whole, clean, well dried, which are free from decay, rancidity, insect injury, foreign material, doubles, split and broken kernels, particles and dust, and which are free from injury caused by chipped and scratched kernels, and free from damage caused by mold, gum, shriveling, brown spot, or other means. (See size requirements and tolerances for size).

(1) In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, the following tolerances, by weight, shall be permitted:

(a) For dissimilar varieties. 5 percent, including not more than one-fifth of this amount, or 1 percent, for bitter almonds mixed with sweet almonds;

(b) For doubles. 3 percent;

(c) For kernels injured by chipping or scratching. 5 percent;

(d) For foreign material. Two-tenths of 1 percent (0.20%);

(e) For particles and dust. One-tenth of 1 percent (0.10%); and,

(f) For other defects. 2 percent, including not more than one-fourth of this amount, or one-half of 1 percent (0.50%), for serious damage.

(2) *U. S. Extra No. 1.* U. S. Extra No. 1 consists of shelled almonds which are of similar varietal characteristics, whole, clean, well dried, which are free from decay, rancidity, insect injury, foreign material, doubles, split and broken kernels, particles and dust, and which are free from damage caused by chipped and scratched kernels, mold, gum, shriveling, brown spot, or other means. (See size requirements and tolerances for size).

(1) In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, the following tolerances, by weight, shall be permitted:

(a) For dissimilar varieties. 5 percent, including not more than one-fifth of this amount, or 1 percent, for bitter almonds mixed with sweet almonds;

(b) For doubles. 5 percent;

(c) For kernels damaged by chipping or scratching. 5 percent;

(d) For foreign material. Two-tenths of 1 percent (0.20%);

(e) For particles and dust. One-tenth of 1 percent (0.10%); and,

(f) For other defects. 4 percent, including not more than one-fourth of this amount, or 1 percent, for serious damage.

(3) U. S. No. 1. U. S. No. 1 consists of shelled almonds which are of similar varietal characteristics, whole, clean, well dried, which are free from decay, rancidity, insect injury, foreign material, doubles, split and broken kernels, particles and dust, and which are free from damage caused by chipped and scratched kernels, mold, gum, shriveling, brown spot, or other means. (See size requirements and tolerances for size.)

(i) In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, the following tolerances, by weight, shall be permitted:

(a) For dissimilar varieties. 5 percent, including not more than one-fifth of this amount, or 1 percent, for bitter almonds mixed with sweet almonds;

(b) For doubles. 15 percent;

(c) For kernels damaged by chipping or scratching. 10 percent;

(d) For foreign material. Two-tenths of 1 percent (0.20%);

(e) For particles and dust. One-tenth of 1 percent (0.10%); and,

(f) For other defects. 5 percent, including not more than one-fifth of this amount, or 1 percent, for serious damage.

(4) U. S. Select Sheller Run. U. S. Select Sheller Run consists of shelled almonds which are of similar varietal characteristics, whole, clean, well dried, which are free from decay, rancidity, insect injury, foreign material, doubles, split and broken kernels, particles and dust, and which are free from damage caused by chipped and scratched kernels, mold, gum, shriveling, brown spot, or other means. (See size requirements and tolerances for size.)

(i) In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, the following tolerances, by weight, shall be permitted:

(a) For dissimilar varieties. 5 percent, including not more than one-fifth of this amount, or 1 percent, for bitter almonds mixed with sweet almonds;

(b) For doubles. 15 percent;

(c) For kernels damaged by chipping and scratching. 15 percent;

(d) For foreign material. Two-tenths of 1 percent (0.20%);

(e) For particles and dust. One-tenth of 1 percent (0.10%);

(f) For split and broken kernels. 5 percent: *Provided*, That, not more than two-fifths of this amount, or 2 percent shall be allowed for pieces which will pass through a round opening $\frac{29}{64}$ inch in diameter; and,

(g) For other defects. 3 percent, including not more than one-third of this amount, or 1 percent, for serious damage.

(5) U. S. Standard Sheller Run. U. S. Standard Sheller Run consists of shelled almonds which are of similar varietal characteristics, whole, clean, well dried, which are free from decay, rancidity, insect injury, foreign material, doubles, split and broken kernels, particles and

dust, and which are free from damage caused by chipped and scratched kernels, mold, gum, shriveling, brown spot, or other means. (See size requirements and tolerances for size.)

(i) In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, the following tolerances, by weight, shall be permitted:

(a) For dissimilar varieties. 5 percent, including not more than one-fifth of this amount, or 1 percent, for bitter almonds mixed with sweet almonds;

(b) For doubles. 25 percent;

(c) For kernels damaged by chipping and scratching. 20 percent;

(d) For foreign material. Two-tenths of 1 percent (0.20%);

(e) For particles and dust. One-tenth of 1 percent (0.10%);

(f) For split and broken kernels. 15 percent: *Provided*, That, not more than one-third of this amount, or 5 percent, shall be allowed for pieces which will pass through a round opening $\frac{29}{64}$ inch in diameter; and,

(g) For other defects. 3 percent, including not more than one-third of this amount, or 1 percent, for serious damage,

(6) U. S. No. 1 Whole and Broken. U. S. No. 1 Whole and Broken consists of shelled almonds which are of similar varietal characteristics, clean, well dried, which are free from decay, rancidity, insect injury, foreign material, doubles, particles and dust, and which are free from damage caused by mold, gum, shriveling, brown spot, or other means.

(i) In this grade not less than 30 percent, by weight, of the kernels shall be whole. Doubles shall not be considered as whole kernels in determining the percentage of whole kernels.

(ii) Unless otherwise specified, the minimum diameter shall be not less than $\frac{29}{64}$ of an inch. (See other size requirements and tolerances for size.)

(iii) In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, the following tolerances, by weight, shall be permitted:

(a) For dissimilar varieties. 5 percent, including not more than one-fifth of this amount, or 1 percent, for bitter almonds mixed with sweet almonds;

(b) For doubles. 35 percent;

(c) For foreign material. Three-tenths of 1 percent (0.30%);

(d) For particles and dust. One-tenth of 1 percent (0.10%);

(e) For undersize. 5 percent; and,

(f) For other defects. 5 percent, including not more than three-fifths of this amount, or 3 percent, for serious damage.

(7) U. S. No. 1 Pieces. U. S. No. 1 Pieces consists of shelled almonds which are not bitter, which are clean, well dried, which are free from decay, rancidity, insect injury, foreign material, particles and dust, and which are free from damage caused by mold, gum, shriveling, brown spot, or other means.

(i) Unless otherwise specified, the minimum diameter shall be not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch. (See other size requirements and tolerances for size.)

(ii) In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, the following tolerances, by weight, shall be permitted:

(a) For bitter almonds mixed with sweet almonds. 1 percent;

(b) For foreign material. Three-tenths of 1 percent (0.30%);

(c) For particles and dust. 1 percent; and,

(d) For other defects. 5 percent, including not more than three-fifths of this amount, or 3 percent, for serious damage.

(b) *Mixed varieties*. Any lot of shelled almonds consisting of a mixture of two or more dissimilar varieties which meet the other requirements of any of the grades of U. S. No. 1, U. S. Select Sheller Run, U. S. Standard Sheller Run, U. S. No. 1 Whole and Broken may be designated as: "U. S. No. 1 Mixed;" "U. S. Select Sheller Run Mixed;" "U. S. Standard Sheller Run Mixed;" or "U. S. No. 1 Whole and Broken Mixed," respectively; but no lot of any of these grades may include more than 1 percent of bitter almonds mixed with sweet almonds.

(c) *Unclassified*. Unclassified consists of shelled almonds which have not been classified in accordance with any of the foregoing grades. The term "unclassified" is not a grade within the meaning of these standards but is provided as a designation to show that no definite grade has been applied to the lot.

(d) *Size requirements*. The size may be specified in terms of range in count of whole almond kernels per ounce or in terms of minimum, or minimum and maximum diameter. When a range in count is specified, the whole kernels shall be fairly uniform in size, and the average count per ounce shall be within the range specified. Doubles and broken kernels shall not be used in determining counts. Permissible count ranges per ounce are shown below but a narrower or wider range may be specified: *Provided*, That, the kernels are fairly uniform in size.

Count range per ounce	Count range per ounce
16 to 18, inclusive	26 to 28, inclusive
18 to 20, inclusive	27 to 30, inclusive
20 to 22, inclusive	30 to 34, inclusive
22 to 24, inclusive	36 to 40, inclusive
24 to 25, inclusive	40 to 50, inclusive
24 to 26, inclusive	50 and smaller

(e) *Tolerances for size*. When a range is specified as, for example, "18/20," no tolerance for counts above or below the range shall be allowed.

(1) When the minimum, or minimum and maximum diameters are specified, a total tolerance of not more than 10 percent, by weight, may fail to meet the specified size requirements: *Provided*, That, not more than one-half of this amount, or 5 percent, may be below the minimum size specified.

(f) *Application of tolerances*. The tolerances for the grades are to be applied to the entire lot, and a composite sample shall be taken for determining the grade. However, any container or group of containers in which the almonds are found to be materially inferior to those in the majority of the containers shall be considered a separate lot.

(g) *Definitions*. (1) "Similar varietal characteristics" means that the kernels are similar in shape and appearance.

For example, long types shall not be mixed with short types, or broad types mixed with narrow types, and bitter almonds shall not be mixed with sweet almonds. Color of the kernels shall not be considered, since there is often a marked difference in color of kernels of the same variety.

(2) "Whole" means that there is less than one-eighth of the kernel chipped off or missing, and that the general contour of the kernel is not materially affected by the missing part.

(3) "Clean" means that the kernel is practically free from dirt and other foreign substance.

(4) "Well dried" means that the kernel is firm and brittle, and not pliable or leathery.

(5) "Decay" means that the kernel is putrid or decomposed.

(6) "Rancidity" means that the kernel is noticeably rancid to the taste.

(7) "Insect injury" means that the insect, web, or frass is present or there is visible evidence of insect injury.

(8) "Foreign material" means pieces of shell, hulls or other foreign matter which will not pass through a round opening $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter.

(9) "Doubles" means kernels that developed in shells containing two kernels. One side of a double kernel is flat or concave.

(10) "Split or broken kernels" means seven-eighths or less of complete kernels but which will not pass through a round opening $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter.

(11) "Particles and dust" means fragments of almond kernels or other material which will pass through a round opening $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter.

(12) "Injury" means any defect which more than slightly affects the appearance of the individual almond, or the general appearance of the lot. The following shall be considered as injury:

(i) Chipped and scratched kernels, when the general appearance of the lot is more than slightly affected, or when the affected area on an individual kernel aggregates more than the equivalent of a circle one-eighth inch in diameter.

(13) "Damage" means any defect which materially affects the appearance of the individual kernel, or the general appearance of the lot, or the edible or shipping quality of the almonds. Any one of the following defects or combination thereof, the seriousness of which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect shall be considered as damage:

(i) Chipped and scratched kernels, when the general appearance of the lot is materially affected, or when the affected area on an individual kernel aggregates more than the equivalent of a circle one-quarter inch in diameter;

(ii) Mold, when affecting the kernel, except when white or grayish in color and easily rubbed off with the fingers;

(iii) Gum, when a film of shiny, resinous appearing substance covers more than one-eighth of the surface of the kernel;

(iv) Shriveling, when the kernel is excessively thin for its size, or when materially withered, shrunken, leathery, tough or partially developed, provided

that partially developed kernels are not considered damaged if more than three-fourths of the pellicle is filled with meat; and,

(v) Brown spot on the kernel, either single or multiple, when the affected area aggregates more than the equivalent of a circle one-eighth inch in diameter.

(14) "Serious damage" means any defect which makes a kernel or piece of kernel unsuitable for human consumption, and includes decay, rancidity, insect injury and damage by mold.

(15) "Diameter" means the greatest dimension of the kernel, or piece of kernel at right angles to the longitudinal axis. Diameter shall be determined by passing the kernel, or piece of kernel through a round opening.

(16) "Fairly uniform in size" means that, in a representative sample, the weight of 10 percent, by count, of the largest whole kernels shall not exceed 1.70 times the weight of 10 percent, by count, of the smallest whole kernels.

(h) *Effective time.* The United States Standards for Shelled Almonds contained in this section shall become effective thirty (30) days after the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 205, 60 Stat. 1090, Pub. Law 70, 82d Cong.; 7 U. S. C. 1624)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of July 1951.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON,
Assistant Administrator,
Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8528; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

Chapter IX—Production and Marketing Administration (Marketing Agreements and Orders), Department of Agriculture

[910.315 Amdt. 1]

PART 910—FRESH PEAS AND CAULIFLOWER GROWN IN ALAMOSA, RIO GRANDE, CONEJOS, COSTILLA AND SEGUACHE COUNTIES IN COLORADO

REGULATION BY GRADES AND SIZES

(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 10, as amended (7 CFR Part 910), regulating the handling of fresh peas and cauliflower grown in the Counties of Alamosa, Rio Grande, Conejos, Costilla, and Seguache in the State of Colorado, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and upon the basis of the recommendations of the Administrative Committee, established under the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the amended size limitations, as hereinafter provided, with respect to shipments of cauliflower, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice,

engage in public rule-making procedure and postpone the effective date of this amendment until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) in that, as hereinafter set forth, the time intervening between the date when information upon which this amendment is based became available and the time when it must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient; the amendment relaxes the terms of the present size limitation until August 16, 1951; a reasonable time is permitted under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective as soon as possible because the shipment of cauliflower has already begun; and this amendment should be applicable to all shipments of such cauliflower in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act and thereby tend to maximize the benefits derivable therefrom; and compliance with the provisions of this amendment will not require any preparation therefor by handlers which cannot be completed by the effective date hereof.

(b) *Order, as amended.* Section 910.315 (b) (1) (iv) of the regulation issued on July 13, 1951 (16 F. R. 6857) is amended to read as follows:

(iv) Any cauliflower which, when well trimmed, will not pack fairly tight in a crate at least 11 but not more than 12 heads; *Provided*, That during the period from 12:01 a. m., m. s. t. July 25 to 12:01 a. m., m. s. t. August 16, 1951, cauliflower may be handled which, when well trimmed, will pack fairly tight in a crate at least 11 but not more than 14 heads; *And further provided*, That if such cauliflower is without jacket leaves, not less than 24 nor more than 32 heads may pack such crate fairly tight.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 23rd day of July 1951.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable
Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8603; Filed, July 23, 1951; 11:59 a. m.]

PART 920—IRISH POTATOES GROWN IN MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT

LIMITATION OF SHIPMENTS

§ 920.302 *Limitation of shipments—*
(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to Order No. 20 (7 CFR Part 920) regulating the handling of Irish Potatoes grown in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and upon the basis of the recommendations and information submitted by the New England Potato Committee,

established under said order, and other available information, it is hereby found that such limitation of shipments, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this section until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) in that (i) shipments of 1951 crop Irish potatoes grown in the production area have begun, (ii) more orderly marketing in the public interest than would otherwise prevail will be promoted by limiting shipments of potatoes on and after the effective date hereinafter provided in the manner set forth, (iii) compliance with this section will not require any preparation on the part of handlers which cannot be completed by such effective date, (iv) a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for such preparation, (v) the time intervening between the date when adequate information became available to the New England Potato Committee to make its recommendation and the time when this section must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient, and (vi) information regarding the committee's recommendation has been made available to producers and handlers in the production area.

(b) *Order.* (1) During the period from July 30, 1951, to May 31, 1952, both dates inclusive, no handler shall ship potatoes grown in the Counties of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire in Massachusetts, and Hartford and Tolland in Connecticut, which do not meet the requirements of U. S. Commercial or better grade, and which are of sizes smaller than 2 inches minimum diameter, as such grades and sizes are defined in the U. S. Standards for Potatoes (7 CFR 51.366), including the tolerances set forth therein, except that, in addition to the aforesaid potatoes, handlers may ship as such any U. S. No. 1, Size B potatoes grown in the aforesaid counties, as such grades and sizes are defined in the aforesaid U. S. Standards for Potatoes, including the tolerances set forth therein.

(2) (i) During the period from July 30, 1951, to October 31, 1951, both dates inclusive, handlers may ship potatoes grown in the aforesaid counties which comply with the aforesaid grade and size regulations and which have been inspected and certified, as a lot, in the field where dug or in storage: *Provided*, That the quantity of potatoes in such lot shall not exceed 1,000 hundredweight, and shall be shipped within 48 hours of the time of completion as specified on the inspection certificate therefor; and (ii) during the period from November 1, 1951, to May 31, 1952, both dates inclusive, handlers may ship potatoes grown in the aforesaid counties which comply with the aforesaid grade and size regulations and which have been inspected and certified, as a lot, in

storage: *Provided*, That the quantity of potatoes in such lot shall not exceed 1,000 hundredweight, and shall be shipped within 6 days of the date specified on the inspection certificate therefor.

(3) The aforesaid grade and size regulations shall not be applicable to shipments of potatoes for (i) seed, (ii) export, (iii) distribution by the Federal government, (iv) livestock feed, and (v) manufacture or conversion into potato chips or potato salad: *Provided*, That each handler, prior to making shipments for the aforesaid purposes, except shipments for distribution by the Federal government, shall file an application with the committee pursuant to § 920.104 (*Safeguards for special purpose shipments*, 16 F. R. 2699), shall have each of such shipments inspected (except livestock feed and seed potatoes), and shall pay assessments on such shipments.

(4) During each day of the period of regulation, each handler may ship not more than 30 hundredweight of potatoes grown in the aforesaid counties without prior inspection and certification: *Provided*, That each shipment of potatoes exempt from inspection pursuant to this subparagraph shall meet the grade and size regulations set forth in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and shall pay the rate of assessment established by the Secretary.

(5) The terms used in this section shall have the same meaning as when used in Order No. 20 (7 CFR Part 920).

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup., 608c)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of July 1951, to become effective July 30, 1951.

S. R. SMITH,
*Director, Fruit and Vegetable
Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-8556; Filed, July 23, 1951; 9:19 a. m.]

TITLE 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Chapter III—Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter B—Farm Ownership Loans

PART 311—BASIC REGULATIONS

SUBPART B—LOAN LIMITATIONS

AVERAGE VALUES OF FARMS AND INVESTMENT LIMITS; MISSISSIPPI

For the purposes of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, average values of efficient family-type farm-management units and investment limits for the counties identified below are determined to be as herein set forth. The average values and investment limits heretofore established for said counties, which appear in the tabulations of average values and investment limits under § 311.30, Chapter III, Title 6 of the Code of Federal Regulations, are hereby superseded by the average values and investment limits set forth below for said counties.

MISSISSIPPI

County	Average value	Investment limit
Benton.....	\$10,000	\$10,000
Carroll.....	11,000	11,000
Choctaw.....	10,000	10,000
Clarke.....	10,000	10,000
Covington.....	10,000	10,000
Grenada.....	10,000	10,000
Itawamba.....	10,000	10,000
Jackson.....	10,000	10,000
Lafayette.....	10,000	10,000
Lamar.....	10,000	10,000
Lauderdale.....	10,000	10,000
Leake.....	10,000	10,000
Prentiss.....	10,000	10,000
Quitman.....	15,000	12,000
Tallahatchie.....	12,500	12,000
Tate.....	12,500	12,000
Tishomingo.....	10,000	10,000
Union.....	12,000	12,000
Warren.....	12,500	12,000
Wayne.....	10,000	10,000
Webster.....	10,000	10,000

(Sec. 41 (i), 60 Stat. 1066; 7 U. S. C. 1015 (i). Interprets or applies secs. 3 (a), 44 (b), 60 Stat. 1074, 1069; 7 U. S. C. 1003 (a), 1018 (b))

Issued this 18th day of July 1951.

[SEAL] C. J. McCORMICK,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8489; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

Chapter IV—Production and Marketing Administration and Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter C—Loans, Purchases, and Other Operations

[Supplement 1 to 1951 CCC Peanut Bulletin, 721 (Peanuts 51)-1]

PART 646—PEANUTS

SUBPART—1951 CROP PEANUT PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

Correction

In Federal Register Document 51-8184, published on page 6857 of the issue for Wednesday, July 18, 1951, the following changes should be made:

1. The headnote for § 646.341 should read: "*Support prices and producer loan rates.*"

2. The last sentence of paragraph (c) should read: "For other Valencia type peanuts the support price will be the same as the support price for Spanish peanuts of the same grade and in the same area."

3. In paragraph (d) (3) "this Exhibit A" should read "this section".

4. Notes (b) and (c) should read:

(b) Peanuts containing more than 15 percent foreign material, or more than 7 percent damaged kernels, or more than 9 percent moisture in the Southeastern and Southwestern Areas (10 percent in the Virginia-Carolina Area) are not eligible for price support or for delivery to a designated agency as excess oil peanuts, except as provided in note (c) below.

(c) Peanuts containing more than 7 percent damage, but which are otherwise eligible for price support, or for delivery to a designated agency as excess oil peanuts will be purchased by CCC at prices for excess oil peanuts.

TITLE 24—HOUSING AND HOUSING CREDIT

Chapter VIII—Office of Housing Expediter

[Controlled Housing Rent Reg., Amdt. 389]

[Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments, Rent Reg., Amdt. 384]

PART 825—RENT REGULATIONS UNDER THE HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947, AS AMENDED

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, AND OHIO

Amendment 389 to the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation (§§ 825.1 to 825.12) and Amendment 384 to the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments (§§ 825.81 to 825.92). Said regulations are amended in the following respects:

1. Schedule A, Item 83, is amended to describe the counties in the Defense-Rental Area as follows:

Cook County, except the Cities of Blue Island, Calumet City, Chicago Heights, Des Plaines, Park Ridge, and that portion of the City of Elgin located therein, and the Villages of Arlington Heights, Brookfield, Burnham, Flossmoor, Glenview, Kenilworth, La Grange, Lansing, Mt. Prospect, Oak Forest, Palatine, Riverdale, River Forest, South Holland, Westchester, Wilmette, Winnetka, and those portions of the Villages of Barrington and Steger located therein; Du Page County, except the City of West Chicago, and the Village of Glen Ellyn; Kane County, except that portion of the City of Elgin located therein; and Lake County, except the City of Lake Forest, the Village of Deerfield, and that portion of the Village of Barrington located therein.

This decontrols the Village of Deerfield in Lake County, Illinois, and the Villages of Burnham, Glenview and South Holland in Cook County, Illinois, portions of the Chicago, Illinois, Defense-Rental Area.

2. Schedule A, Item 91, is amended to describe the counties in the Defense-Rental Area as follows:

Champaign County, except the Cities of Champaign and Urbana; and Vermilion County.

This decontrols the City of Champaign in Champaign County, Illinois, a portion of the Champaign-Vermilion, Illinois, Defense-Rental Area.

3. Schedule A, Item 149, is amended to describe the counties in the Defense-Rental Area as follows:

Oakland County, except (i) the Townships of Addison, Avon, Bloomfield, Brandon, Commerce, Groveland, Highland, Holly, Independence, Milford, Novi, Oakland, Orion, Oxford, Pontiac, Rose, Springfield, Troy, Waterford and West Bloomfield, (ii) the Villages of Clarkston, Holly, Lake Orion, Leonard, Milford, Ortonville, Oxford, Rochester and that portion of Northville located in Oakland County, and (iii) the Cities of Berkley, Birmingham, Bloomfield Hills, Farmington, Ferndale, Hazel Park, Pleasant Ridge, Pontiac, Royal Oak, South Lyon and Sylvan Lake; Wayne County, except (i) the Cities of Grosse Pointe, Grosse Pointe Farms, Grosse Pointe Park, Grosse Pointe Woods, Lincoln Park and Plymouth, (ii) the Villages of Grosse Pointe Shores, Trenton and Wayne, (iii) that portion of the Village of Northville

located in Wayne County, and (iv) the Township of Canton; and Macomb County, except the City of Mount Clemens, the Village of Fraser, and the Townships of Armada, Bruce, Lenox, Macomb, Ray, Richmond, Shelby, Sterling and Washington.

This decontrols the Village of Fraser in Macomb County, Michigan, a portion of the Detroit, Michigan, Defense-Rental Area.

4. Schedule A, Item 359, is amended to describe the counties in the Defense-Rental Area as follows:

Brook County; Hancock County; Marshall County; except the Magisterial Districts of Cameron, Liberty, Meade, Sand Hill and Webster; and Ohio County.

Belmont County; Columbiana County, except the Village of Leetonia; and Jefferson County.

This decontrols the Village of Leetonia in Columbiana County, Ohio, a portion of the Wheeling-Steubenville, West Virginia, Defense-Rental Area.

All decontrols effected by this amendment are based on resolutions submitted in accordance with section 204 (j) (3) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

(Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 197, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1894)

This amendment shall become effective July 24, 1951.

Issued this 19th day of July 1951.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Housing Expediter.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8519; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 26—INTERNAL REVENUE

Chapter I—Bureau of Internal Revenue, Department of the Treasury

Subchapter C—Miscellaneous Excise Taxes
(T. D. 5847)

PART 192—FERMENTED MALT LIQUORS
SAMPLES OF FERMENTED MALT LIQUOR

1. Regulations 18, approved May 20, 1940 (26 CFR Part 192), as amended, are further amended by adding §§ 192.273 through 192.280, as follows:

- Sec. 192.273 General.
- 192.274 Application.
- 192.275 Approval of application.
- 192.276 Labeling.
- 192.277 Records.
- 192.278 Residues of samples.
- 192.279 Analysis on brewery premises.
- 192.280 Tax payment.

AUTHORITY: §§ 192.273 to 192.280 issued under 53 Stat. 375; 26 U. S. C. 3176.

SAMPLES OF FERMENTED MALT LIQUOR

§ 192.273 *General.* Samples of fermented malt liquor may be removed, without payment of tax, as provided in §§ 192.274 to 192.278, by brewers, either from the brewery or from the bottling house to a laboratory for analytical purposes (including organoleptic examination) to determine the character or quality of the product.

§ 192.274 *Application.* Whenever a brewer desires to remove samples of fermented malt liquor without payment

of tax, for analytical purposes, he shall file application, in triplicate, with the district supervisor. The application shall be serially numbered, beginning with number "1" and running consecutively thereafter. The application shall set forth specifically the size, kind and number of samples to be removed, the period during which the samples shall be removed, and the name and address of the laboratory to which the samples will be removed for analysis. Where it is desired to remove samples regularly the application may be made for that purpose. The number and size of the samples must be restricted to the minimum necessary for the purpose. A statement of the necessity for the analysis of samples and for the number and size of such samples shall be incorporated in the application. The brewer shall also incorporate in the application a statement that the samples covered thereby will not be used for purposes other than laboratory analysis.

§ 192.275 *Approval of application.* The district supervisor must satisfy himself as to the need for the number and size of samples desired and the legitimacy of the purpose for which they are to be used before approving the application. The district supervisor, upon approval or disapproval of the application, shall return one copy to the brewer, forward one copy to the Commissioner, and retain the original in his office. Any approved application may be terminated if the Commissioner or the district supervisor determines that such action is warranted: *Provided,* That, except in cases involving willfulness or where the public interest requires otherwise, the brewer shall be notified in writing of the facts or conduct warranting such action and be accorded an opportunity to demonstrate or achieve compliance with all lawful requirements.

§ 192.276 *Labeling.* Each bottle or other immediate container of fermented malt liquor to be removed, without payment of tax, for analytical purposes shall be labeled to show the nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the laboratory to which it will be removed, and the name and address of the brewer. The label shall bear the statement, "Sample for laboratory analysis only—not for sale or beverage use."

§ 192.277 *Records.* A separate record shall be maintained showing by date, the quantity of fermented malt liquor removed pursuant to an approved application and the serial number of such application. Proper credit entry for the total quantity so removed during the month must be made in the summary on Form 103.

§ 192.278 *Residues of samples.* Residues or remnants of samples remaining after laboratory analysis which are not to be retained as laboratory specimens or for comparative purposes must be destroyed or returned to the brewery premises. The samples or the residues thereof may not, in any event, be sold, or disposed of otherwise.

§ 192.279 *Analysis on brewery premises.* Applications need not be filed

where samples are to be taken for analysis in the brewer's laboratory located on the brewery premises.

§ 192.280 *Tax payment.* Any samples of fermented malt liquor removed or used otherwise than as authorized in §§ 192.273 to 192.279 shall be subject to tax payment in accordance with this part.

2. The purposes of the amendment are to authorize brewers to remove samples of fermented malt liquor, without payment of tax, either from the brewery or bottling house, for analytical purposes (including organoleptic examination), and to prescribe the procedure governing such removals.

3. This Treasury decision will be effective upon the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] GEO. J. SCHOENEMAN,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: July 19, 1951.

THOMAS J. LYNCH,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8520; Filed, July 23, 1951;
8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 29—LABOR

Chapter V—Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor

PART 683—WHOLESALE, WAREHOUSING, AND OTHER DISTRIBUTION INDUSTRIES IN PUERTO RICO

MINIMUM WAGE ORDER

Pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C., Supp. 1001) notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on June 29, 1951 (16 F. R. 6316) of my decision to approve the minimum wage recommendation of Special Industry Committee No. 9 for Puerto Rico for the Wholesaling, Warehousing, and other Distribution Industries in Puerto Rico, and the wage order which I proposed to issue to carry such recommendation into effect was published therewith. Interested parties were given an opportunity to submit exceptions within 15 days of the date of publication of the notice.

No exceptions were received within the 15 day period.

Accordingly, pursuant to authority under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (52 Stat. 1050, as amended; 29 U. S. C. 201), the said decision is hereby affirmed and made final, and the said wage order is hereby issued, to become effective August 27, 1951.

- Sec.
- 683.1 Approval of recommendation of industry committee.
- 683.2 Wage rate.
- 683.3 Notices of order.
- 683.4 Definition of the wholesaling, warehousing, and other distribution industries in Puerto Rico.

AUTHORITY: §§ 683.1 to 683.4 issued under sec. 8, 63 Stat. 915; 29 U. S. C. Sup. 208. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 63 Stat. 911; 29 U. S. C. Sup. 205.

§ 683.1 *Approval of recommendation of industry committee.* The Commit-

tee's recommendation is hereby approved.

§ 683.2 *Wage rate.* Wages at a rate of not less than 65 cents per hour shall be paid under section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, by every employer to each of his employees in the wholesaling, warehousing, and other distribution industries in Puerto Rico who is engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce.

§ 683.3 *Notices of order.* Every employer employing any employees so engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce in the wholesaling, warehousing, and other distribution industries in Puerto Rico shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in each department of his establishment where such employees are working such notices of this order as shall be prescribed from time to time by the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor and shall give such other notice as the Division may prescribe.

§ 683.4 *Definition of wholesaling, warehousing and other distribution industries in Puerto Rico.* The wholesaling, warehousing, and other distribution industries in Puerto Rico to which this part shall apply, is hereby defined as follows: The wholesaling, warehousing, and other distribution of commodities including, but without limitation, the wholesaling, warehousing, and other distribution activities of jobbers, importers and exporters, manufacturers' sales branches and offices engaged in distributing products manufactured outside of Puerto Rico, industrial distributors, mail order and retail selling establishments, brokers and agents, and public warehouses: *Provided, however,* That the definition shall not include the activities of employees who are engaged in wholesaling, warehousing, or other distribution of products manufactured by their employer in Puerto Rico, or any activities covered by a wage order which has been issued for any other industry in Puerto Rico.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of July 1951.

WM. R. McCOMB,
Administrator,
Wage and Hour Division.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8481; Filed, July 23, 1951;
8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 22, Supplementary Regulation 11]

CPR 22—MANUFACTURERS' GENERAL CEILING PRICE REGULATION

SR 11 ALTERNATIVE PRICING METHODS FOR COATED FABRICS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 774, 81st Congress), as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic

Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this supplementary regulation to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

The Statement of Considerations of Ceiling Price Regulation 22 envisaged supplementary regulations "which utilize provisions geared to particular industry problems, practices, and situations". The provisions of this supplementary regulation are directly related to the particular problems of the coated fabrics industry.

The coated fabrics industry really consists of these three parts, and the term "coated fabrics" as used in this supplementary regulation includes all three:

1. The manufacturer buys the textile and coats it. This operation results in what is commonly known as a coated fabric, but to avoid confusion, may be referred to here as a "supported coating."

2. The manufacturer coats a textile which he does not own, which operation is known as "job coating."

3. The manufacturer produces a sheeting out of plastic or rubber without a supporting textile, which operation results in a product known as "unsupported sheeting." In recent years this has become of greater and greater importance.

Many manufacturers perform all three of these operations in a single plant and may not keep separate accounting records. This may mean that the materials and labor cost adjustment figures calculated according to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 will not always yield accurate or consistent results.

The labor costs are a relatively small part of the sales dollar of supported coatings, but they are a much more substantial portion of the sales dollar of job coating and unsupported sheeting. Since Ceiling Price Regulation 22 uses an average labor cost ratio calculated on the basis of sales in fiscal year 1950, and since the relative proportions of the various types of business may now be different, the labor cost adjustment ratio may be either too high or too low to reflect current conditions.

The first alternative pricing method provided by this supplementary regulation, therefore, attempts to put all transactions on a common level for labor costs by removing fabric costs from the calculation. The labor cost ratio is calculated on the basis of total sales less total fabric costs, if any, in fiscal year 1950. The resulting labor cost adjustment ratio is applied to the base period price less the cost of the fabric. This is the part of the sales dollar that directly reflects labor costs. This will result on the average in a higher labor cost adjustment ratio being applied to lower prices. This alternative method will probably be used most by those whose share of coated fabrics, job coating, and unsupported sheeting has changed substantially since fiscal year 1950, and may be used by job coaters to adjust their ceiling prices in line with the adjusted coating ceiling prices of manufacturers of supported coating.

The sales price of supported coating is based to a large degree upon materials costs which are composed of two almost independent variables. A high price textile may have a thin, inexpensive coating on it, or vice versa, or any combination in between. Moreover, textiles may be as high as seventy-five per cent of the total materials cost. Unsupported sheeting and job coating, on the other hand, involve no textile cost for the manufacturer.

The purpose of the second alternative method of this supplementary regulation is, therefore, to establish a separate method of calculating the materials cost increase for textiles so as to put the coating material cost adjustment for all three parts of the industry on a comparable basis. Material costs other than textiles are definitely related to selling prices minus textile costs. By handling textiles separately, it is possible for a manufacturer to use Method 1 (not if synthetic rubber is substituted), 3 or 4 rather than go through all the individual calculations of Method 2 for his thousands of constructions. This supplementary regulation will also make it possible for a manufacturer of supported coatings, job coatings and unsupported sheeting to use Method 3 of Ceiling Price Regulation 22, by combining all coatings of one type, regardless of any textile base, into one product line, and thereby eliminate much extra calculation.

Section 18 of Ceiling Price Regulation 22 provides a series of methods to determine the cost of materials at the end of the base period and on December 31, 1950. Textiles are generally bought on contracts for a quarter or more in advance. Some manufacturers may have to apply to the Office of Price Stabilization under Section 18 (i) for an appropriate cost increase. Other manufacturers may find that textile costs determined under other methods set forth in Section 18 are inappropriate. A more uniform and fair basis for all manufacturers is the third modification of Ceiling Price Regulation 22 introduced by this supplementary regulation, to allow manufacturers to use in both periods the offering price for the textile from the manufacturer's customary source of supply. Many of these prices are published; others are readily available from the suppliers and can easily be checked by OPS and buyers.

The industry has customary differentials for colors, widths, weights, special effects and surfaces. This regulation allows manufacturers to continue to add these same charges which they had in the base period, unless they chose to file new ceilings including these extras or especially for these differentials.

Since all the methods established by this regulation are substantially in line with those of Ceiling Price Regulation 22, the resulting ceiling prices will be in line with those established by Ceiling Price Regulation 22. The modifications of pricing method created by this supplementary regulation have been discussed at length with the Industry Advisory Committee and other members of the industry and in general have been recommended by them.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the provisions of this regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. What this supplementary regulation does.
2. Alternative labor cost adjustment method.
3. Description of the alternative "coating" materials cost adjustment methods.
4. Modification of Method 3 of CPR 22.
5. Modification of Method 1 of CPR 22.
6. Modification of Method 4 of CPR 22.
7. Modification of Section 18 of CPR 22 for determination of textile cost.
8. Extras and differentials.
9. Definitions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 9 issued under sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Congress, as amended. Interpret or Apply Title IV, Pub. Law 774, 81st Congress, as amended, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, F. R. 6105, 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. What this supplementary regulation does. (a) This supplementary regulation allows manufacturers of coated fabrics as defined herein to compute their materials and labor cost adjustments in accordance with methods alternative to CPR 22; in addition, such manufacturers are given a substitute method to section 18 of CPR 22 for computing the net cost of the fabric used. Manufacturers subject to this supplementary regulation who have filed Form 8 on a subject commodity may, nevertheless, resubmit another Form 8 computed pursuant to this supplementary regulation, provided such re-filing is made on or before July 31, 1951. All provisions of CPR 22 not inconsistent with this supplementary regulation, however, will continue to apply.

(b) If you are a manufacturer of coated fabrics, your ceiling price to your largest buying class of purchaser for sale of a coated fabric which you sold or offered for sale at any time between July 1, 1949 and June 24, 1950, is

(1) Your price calculated in accordance with section 3 of CPR 22, except that you may use either section 18 of CPR 22 or section 7 of this supplementary regulation to determine your textile cost, or

(2) Your base period "coating price" plus the "coating" labor cost adjustment calculated under section 2 of this supplementary regulation, plus the "coating" material cost adjustment (exclusive of textiles) calculated under section 3 of this supplementary regulation, plus the cost as of Dec. 31, 1950 of the textile, if any, to be used in the coated fabric being priced, calculated under section 18 of CPR 22 or section 7 of this supplementary regulation.

SEC. 2. Alternative labor cost adjustment method. If you calculate your coated fabric ceiling price pursuant to section 1 (b) (2) of this supplementary regulation, you may calculate your labor cost adjustment factor in the following manner:

(a) First, find your "total net sales" and "factory payroll" in accordance with section 8 (a) or 9 (a) of CPR 22.

(b) Then subtract from your total net sales the "net cost" of your textiles, as

defined in section 47 of CPR 22, used by you during the applicable annual period under section 8, or under section 9.

(c) Divide your factory payroll by the result reached in (b). The result is your "coating" labor cost ratio.

(d) Then find your wage increase factor precisely as is done in sections 8 (c) and 8 (d) of CPR 22.

(e) Then multiply your "coating" labor cost ratio derived under (c), by your wage increase factor, as found under (d). The result is your "coating" labor cost adjustment factor.

(f) Multiply your "coating" labor cost adjustment factor found in (e), by each base period "coating price". The resulting product is the "coating" labor cost adjustment for that coating.

SEC. 3. Description of the alternative "coating" material cost adjustment methods. Under this supplementary regulation, you separate your coating materials cost from your textile costs. The method of doing this will vary, depending upon your method of figuring your materials cost increase under CPR 22. If you select Method 3 (section 15 of CPR 22), you use section 4 of this supplementary regulation. If you select Method 1 (section 13 of CPR 22), you use section 5 of this supplementary regulation. If you select Method 4 (section 16 of CPR 22), you use section 6 of this supplementary regulation.

SEC. 4. Modification of Method 3 of CPR 22. Using Method 3 of CPR 22 (Best Selling Commodity in a Product Line Method), in figuring your materials cost adjustment, you take the following steps:

(a) First find the base period price for the best selling coated fabric in the product line of which the coated fabric being priced is a part.

(b) Subtract from the price in (a) above the base period cost of the textile, if any, used in that coated fabric. Section 7 of this supplementary regulation tells you how to arrive at your base period cost.

(c) Then determine your "materials cost adjustment" for all the materials, exclusive of the textile, entering into the best selling coated fabric, by the method set out in section 14 of CPR 22. The resulting product is the "coating" materials cost adjustment.

(d) Then determine your materials cost adjustment factor by dividing your "coating" materials cost adjustment for your best selling coated fabric found in (c) above by the base period coating price found in (b) above.

(e) Then multiply your "coating" materials cost adjustment factor found in (d) above by the base period coating price of each item in the product line to yield your "coating" materials cost adjustment for each coating.

SEC. 5. Modification of Method 1 of CPR 22. Using Method 1 of CPR 22 (Aggregate Method) in figuring your materials cost adjustment, you take the following steps:

(a) First find your total net sales of all coated fabrics in your entire plant or business as set forth in section 13 (a) of CPR 22.

(b) Subtract from the sales the "net cost" of the textiles, if any, used to pro-

duce the coated fabrics sold during the annual or fiscal period selected. This will give you your "coating" sales.

(c) Determine your manufacturing materials cost increases for the materials other than textiles in accordance with section 13 (b) and section 13 (c) of CPR 22.

(d) Divide the cost increases found under (c) above by the total net sales found in (b) above. The resulting quotient is your "coating" materials cost adjustment factor.

(e) Multiply your "coating" materials cost adjustment factor by the base period coating price (as defined in section 9). The resulting figure is your coating materials cost adjustment.

SEC. 6. Modification of Method 4 of CPR 22. Using Method 4 of CPR 22 (Composite Bill of Materials Method) in figuring your materials cost adjustment, you take the following steps:

(a) Find your total net sales of the coated fabrics in the product line or category as set forth in section 16 (a) of CPR 22.

(b) Subtract from the sales of the coated fabrics found in (a) above the "net cost" of textiles, if any, used during the accounting period selected to produce the coated fabrics sold during this period. This gives you your "coating" sales.

(c) Determine your manufacturing materials cost increases for all materials other than textiles used in producing coated fabrics in the product line or category selected in accordance with section 16 (b) and section 16 (c) of CPR 22.

(d) Divide the cost increases for the product line or category found in (c) above by the "coating" sales found in (b) above. The resulting quotient is your "coating" materials cost adjustment factor.

(e) Multiply your "coating" materials cost adjustment factor by the base period coating price of each coated fabric being priced in the product line or category selected. The resulting figure is your "coating" materials cost adjustment.

SEC. 7. Modification of section 18 of CPR 22 for determination of textile cost. (a) You may elect to calculate your textile cost pursuant to section 18 of CPR 22, or in the manner described below, but if you use the following method for determining your textile cost as of December 31, 1950, you must also use the following method for determining your textile cost as of the "earlier prescribed date" which is your base period.

(b) Your cost of the textile used in any coated fabric is the highest price at which it was offered to a manufacturing purchaser of your class by any of your normal suppliers of such textile on each of the prescribed dates for delivery during the calendar quarter following the prescribed dates. If none of your normal suppliers offered that textile for such future delivery on the date prescribed, you use the last price at which any such supplier offered it to your class of purchaser within 30 days prior to each of the prescribed dates.

If none of your normal suppliers made such an offer, you may use an offer by a supplier of such textiles who normally sold such textiles to coated fabric manufacturers in quantities and on terms similar to those of your normal suppliers.

SEC. 8. Extras and differentials. If, during the base period, you had a price differential or charged an extra price for certain colors, widths, weights, special effects or surfaces, you may add your base period dollar and cent extra or differential to the ceiling prices calculated under section 1 (b) of this supplementary regulation. You may not, however, add such extras or differentials to your ceiling price of a coated fabric if your base period price of the coated fabric includes such extra or differential.

SEC. 9. Definitions. All definitions in CPR 22 apply to this supplementary regulation unless otherwise noted below.

"Coating price" is your price of a coated fabric less the cost of the textile you supply, if any.

"Product line" or "category" may be determined without regard to the various textiles, if any, used.

"Coated fabric" means any knitted or woven fabric coated with a continuous film (for example, rubber, synthetic rubber, pyroxylin, cellulose ester, cellulose ether, synthetic resin, oxidizable oil or combinations thereof) otherwise referred to as supported coating. For the purpose of this supplementary regulation, the term "coated fabric" also includes artificial leather made from non-woven fibrous products, oilcloth, bookcloth, and window shade cloth, as well as unsupported sheeting, job coating and combined fabrics.

"Unsupported sheeting" means a pliable continuous film of rubber, synthetic rubber, synthetic resin, or combinations thereof, having a gauge thickness of not less than 10 mils.

"Job coating" means the application of one or more coatings of a continuous film to a textile backing which is owned by one other than the coater.

"Combined fabric" means two or more fabrics joined together with an adhesive.

"Manufacturer" includes converter.

"Converter" means any person who sells a coated or combined fabric on which a job coater or job combiner has performed the coating or combining on his account.

Effective date. If under General Overriding Regulation 13 the provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 22 were effective as to you on June 30, 1951, then this Supplementary Regulation becomes effective as to you immediately. If the provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 22 were not effective as to you on June 30, 1951, this Supplementary Regulation becomes effective when and if Ceiling Price Regulation 22 becomes effective as to you.

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JULY 20, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8562; Filed, July 20, 1951; 5:13 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 22, Supplementary Regulation 13]

CPR 22—MANUFACTURERS' GENERAL CEILING PRICE REGULATION

SR 13—IDENTICAL CEILING PRICES FOR MATTRESSES AND MATCHING BOX SPRINGS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Supplementary Regulation 13 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Historically, manufacturers of bedding have sold matching box springs and mattresses at identical prices. This has been the consistent trade practice for many years. Where the price of the mattress or box spring has changed, the price of the matching article has been altered to conform.

This historic relationship between the price of a mattress and its matching box spring has been disturbed by the pricing formula contained in Ceiling Price Regulation 22. That regulation establishes ceiling prices based on pre-Korean levels adjusted for increase in manufacturing costs since then. Since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, the price of cotton linters, a major material used in the manufacture of mattresses, has advanced far more than has the cost of the manufacturing materials used in box springs. Consequently, the upward adjustment over pre-Korean prices permitted for mattresses is substantially greater than that allowed for box springs. The result is that the ceiling price of a mattress under CPR 22 is substantially higher than the ceiling price of the matching box spring.

This supplementary regulation authorizes the adjustment of the ceiling prices established under CPR 22 so as to restore the customary relationship between the price of the mattress and of its matching box spring. This is accomplished by permitting the manufacturer who wishes to maintain such normal relationship to raise the ceiling price on a box spring provided he makes a proportionate reduction in the ceiling price of the matching mattress. OPS Public Form No. 45 which must be filed by each manufacturer choosing to equalize his mattress and box spring prices provides a formula method of calculating the price which allows the manufacturer no greater dollar sales realization than would be obtained were he to use the CPR 22 prices as calculated. This result is attained by weighting the CPR 22 prices of the mattress and box spring by the units of each sold or produced during the manufacturer's last fiscal or calendar year. There appears to be no reason for assuming that the ratio of mattresses to matching box springs sold in the future will be materially different than the ratio that prevailed previously.

Should it develop that the normal relationship between sales of box springs and mattresses is not being maintained

and that the sale or production of box springs is rising in relationship to that of mattresses, the adjustment permitted by this regulation will be altered accordingly. Reconsideration will also be had should it develop that because of the higher profit on box springs than mattresses, pressure is being brought on buyers to buy more box springs than they normally would.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. What this supplementary regulation does.
2. What ceiling prices may be adjusted under this supplementary regulation.
3. How you establish identical ceiling price for a mattress and matching box spring.
4. Required report.
5. Record keeping requirements.
6. Ceiling prices for new commodities.
7. Discontinuance of matching commodity.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 7 issued under sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply Title IV, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CPR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. What this supplementary regulation does. This supplementary regulation permits you to adjust your CPR 22 ceiling prices so that you may continue to sell a mattress and its matching box spring at identical prices, if that has been your established and customary practice. All provisions of CPR 22 remain in effect except to the extent that they are inconsistent with the provisions of this supplementary regulation.

SEC. 2. What ceiling prices may be adjusted under this supplementary regulation. You may adjust under this supplementary regulation the ceiling prices determined under CPR 22, as amended, or under Supplementary Regulation 2, for innerspring, rubber, felt or hair mattresses and for box springs. You may not adjust your ceiling prices on crib mattresses, Hollywood bed outfits or mattresses normally sold or used with flat or folding cots. This supplementary regulation has no application to ceiling prices established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. You may adjust your ceiling prices under this regulation only if it has been your established and customary practice to sell a mattress and matching box spring at the same price.

SEC. 3. How you establish identical ceiling prices for a mattress and matching box spring. (a) This supplementary regulation provides two methods for adjusting ceiling prices previously determined under CPR 22. The first method may be used in adjusting ceiling prices determined under section 3, 30, 32 or 33 of CPR 22. The second method may be used only for adjusting the ceiling prices of matching commodities where the ceiling price of each is determined under either section 3 or 30. If you elect to use the second method, it must be used in every case of pricing under this supplementary regulation where the ceiling price for each commodity is determined under either section 3 or 30 of CPR 22. If your records show the unit sales of mattresses and matching box springs during your most recent fiscal or calendar year, you must use such unit sales

figures in determining the ratio of mattresses to matching box springs sold by you during such period. If you have not maintained such sales records, you may use your production records to establish your ratio.

(b) Under the first method you find a ratio which you apply to your CPR 22 ceiling price for each style or number of mattress and matching box spring. To calculate the adjustment under this method, you do the following:

(1) First, find the total number of mattresses for which you manufactured a matching box spring to sell at an identical price and the total number of such matching box springs sold (or produced where sales figures are lacking) by you during your most recent fiscal or calendar year. Exclude crib mattresses, Hollywood bed outfits or mattresses normally sold or used with flat or folding cots. Divide the number of mattresses by the number of box springs. The resulting figure is the ratio of mattresses to box springs. It should be determined to the nearest one decimal place, e. g., 4.2 mattresses to 1.0 box spring.

(2) Multiply your CPR 22 ceiling price for a mattress, which you wish to continue selling at an identical price with its matching box spring, by this ratio.

(3) Add to the result the CPR 22 ceiling price for the matching box spring.

(4) Divide this number by the sum of the two parts of the ratio determined under subparagraph 1. This will give you your ceiling price for the mattress and for the box spring.

Example: You wish to establish identical ceiling prices for a mattress and box spring whose CPR 22 ceiling prices are respectively \$25 and \$20. You sold during your most recent calendar year 210,000 mattresses and 50,000 box springs, the box springs being sold at prices identical with those of the mattresses they matched. 210,000 divided by 50,000 carried to the nearest one decimal place is 4.2. The ratio of sales of mattresses to box springs is 4.2 to 1.0. \$25, the CPR 22 ceiling price on the mattress, multiplied by 4.2 is \$105. \$105 plus \$20, the CPR 22 ceiling price on the box spring, is \$125. \$125 divided by 5.2 (4.2 plus 1.0) is \$24.04. \$24.04 is your new ceiling price for the mattress and the new ceiling price for the matching box spring.

(c) Under the second method, which may be used only if the ceiling price for each commodity is determined under either section 3 or 30 of CPR 22, you find a separate ratio for each particular style or number of mattress and matching box spring which may be used solely to establish an identical ceiling price for that style or number. To calculate your adjustment under the second method, you do the following:

(1) First, find the total number of mattresses and the total number of box springs of the particular style or number, whose ceiling prices you wish to adjust, which you either sold (or produced where sales figures are lacking) during your most recent fiscal or calendar year. Divide the number of mattresses by the number of box springs. The resulting figure, which should be determined to the nearest one decimal place, is the ratio of mattresses to box springs of this particular style or number.

(2) Multiply your CPR 22 ceiling price for the particular style or number of mattress by this ratio.

(3) Add to the result the CPR 22 ceiling price for the matching box spring.

(4) Divide this number by the sum of the two parts of the ratio determined under subparagraph 1. This will give you your ceiling price for the mattress and for the box spring of this particular style or number.

Example: You wish to establish identical ceiling prices for the "ABC" mattress and the "ABC" box spring whose CPR 22 ceiling prices are respectively \$30 and \$25. You sold during your most recent fiscal year 38,000 "ABC" mattresses and 10,000 "ABC" box springs. 38,000 divided by 10,000 is 3.8. The ratio of sales of mattresses to box springs is 3.8 to 1.0. \$30 multiplied by 3.8 is \$114. \$114 plus \$25 is \$139. \$139 divided by 4.8 (3.8 plus 1.0) is \$28.96. \$28.96 is your new ceiling price for the "ABC" mattress and the new ceiling price for the "ABC" box spring.

(d) *Rounding ceiling prices.* You may round your ceiling prices determined under this supplementary regulation so that they will be expressed in the nearest cents or fraction of cent you normally employ. If you elect to do so, you must similarly round the ceiling prices for all your commodities, whose ceiling prices are established by this supplementary regulation, which are normally priced by you upon the same basis, to reflect decreases as well as increases. In no event may the increase be greater than 1 percent of your ceiling price prior to rounding. For example, if you normally quote to the nearest 5 cents and your ceiling price for commodity "A" is \$25.73, you may round that ceiling price to \$25.75. However, if your ceiling price for commodity "B" is \$20.62 you must round its ceiling price to \$20.60. You may not round your CPR 22 ceiling price for a mattress or matching box spring until after you have made the adjustment permitted by this supplementary regulation.

(e) *Retention of GCPR ceiling price where the change in price is less than one percent.* If your ceiling price for a mattress and for its matching box spring as determined under this supplementary regulation differs by less than one percent from that under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, you may continue to use your GCPR ceiling price. However, you may do this only if you continue to use your GCPR prices for all commodities where ceiling prices determined under this supplementary regulation differ by less than one percent from the GCPR ceiling prices, regardless of whether decreases or increases result. For example, your GCPR ceiling price for an innerspring mattress is \$20.00 and your ceiling price under this supplementary regulation is \$19.90. Your GCPR ceiling price for a hair mattress is \$30.00 and your ceiling price for such commodity under this supplementary regulation is \$30.15. You may continue to use \$20.00 as your ceiling price for your innerspring mattress, but if you do so, you must continue to use \$30.00 as your ceiling price for the hair mattress.

SEC. 4. Required report. Before selling any mattress or box spring for which

you have determined a ceiling price under this supplementary regulation, you must file with the Consumer Durable Goods Division of the Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., a report on OPS Public Form No. 45. Copies of OPS Public Form No. 45 may be obtained from any regional or district office of the Office of Price Stabilization. The report on OPS Public Form No. 45 should be attached to your OPS Public Form No. 8 where the two forms cover the same commodities. If you have already filed OPS Public Form No. 8, so indicate on your report on OPS Public Form No. 45 and give the date of mailing of OPS Public Form No. 8. Fifteen days after mailing your report on OPS Public Form No. 45 you may sell the mattress and box spring covered by your report unless and until notified by the Director of Price Stabilization that your proposed ceiling prices have been disapproved. In the event that more information is needed, the Director of Price Stabilization may require that you do not sell the commodities until fifteen days after mailing the additional information.

SEC. 5. Record keeping requirements.

(a) You shall prepare and preserve for the life of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and for two years thereafter all records necessary to determine whether you have properly calculated your ceiling prices under this supplementary regulation, including, but not limited to, records showing the number of units of innerspring, rubber, felt or hair mattresses and box springs sold (or produced where sales figures are lacking) by you during your last fiscal or calendar year.

(b) You shall preserve for a period of two years all records showing the prices at which sales of commodities subject to CPR 22 and this supplementary regulation have been made.

SEC. 6. Ceiling prices for new commodities. You may not use the ceiling prices determined under this regulation as your ceiling prices on the comparison commodity in pricing a new mattress or box spring under section 32 of CPR 22. For this purpose you must use the ceiling price determined under CPR 22. After you have determined a ceiling price for a new mattress or box spring under section 32, you may adjust such ceiling price in accordance with this supplementary regulation.

SEC. 7. Discontinuance of matching commodity. If, after calculating a ceiling price under this supplementary regulation for a matching mattress or box spring, you discontinue selling the mattress, you may not continue to use for the box spring the ceiling price previously calculated under this supplementary regulation. Your ceiling price for the box spring will be your ceiling price originally determined under CPR 22. If you discontinue selling the box spring, you may use the ceiling price determined under this supplementary regulation for the mattress or you may use the ceiling price for such commodity originally determined under CPR 22.

Effective date. This supplementary regulation to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 shall become effective July 25, 1951.

NOTE: The record-keeping and reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JULY 20, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8563; Filed, July 20, 1951; 5:13 p. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Amendment 1 to Supplementary Regulation 7]

GCPR, SR 7—PROCESSORS OF
MANUFACTURED FEEDS

DRY DOG FOOD AS A MANUFACTURED FEED

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105) and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 733), this Amendment 1 to Supplementary Regulation 7 (16 F. R. 1819) is hereby issued.

Statement of considerations. This amendment is intended to accomplish four things: (1) By including dry dog food in the definition of manufactured feeds in Supplementary Regulation 7, it provides for the adjustment of ceiling prices of dry dog food at the manufacturers' level in accordance with the provisions of the Supplementary Regulation; (2) it specifies that at the wholesale and retail levels, the ceiling prices of dry dog food are to be established by the provisions of CPR 14, 15 and 16; (3) it excludes canned and frozen foods prepared for household pets from the operation of Supplementary Regulation 7; and (4) it amends the filing provisions of Supplementary Regulation 7 by extending the time for the filing of information required by that Supplementary Regulation insofar as dry dog food is concerned.

Dry dog food is often manufactured by feed manufacturers, contains many of the same ingredients and is processed by the same methods as other manufactured feeds. The adjustment of ceiling prices of this product, at least at the manufacturer level, should, therefore, logically be established in accordance with Supplementary Regulation 7. However, prior to this amendment dry dog food, together with other foods prepared especially for household pets, was exempt from Supplementary Regulation 7. Accordingly, this amendment redefines manufactured feed, as used in Supplementary Regulation 7, to include dry dog food.

Dry dog food, when once sold by a manufacturer, passes, to a substantial extent, through the same wholesale and retail distributive channels as many grocery items. Ceiling prices for dry dog food, together with certain other foods for household pets, have, because of this distributive pattern, been established by Ceiling Price Regulation 14 (which deals

with certain foods sold at wholesale) and Ceiling Price Regulations 15 and 16 (which respectively deal with certain foods sold at retail by Group 3 and 4 retail stores, and Group 1 and Group 2 retail stores).

This amendment makes it clear that, while processors' prices for dry dog food will be determined under Supplementary Regulation 7, wholesale and retail prices for dry dog food will continue to be determined in accordance with Ceiling Price Regulations 14, 15 and 16. Wholesalers and retailers covered by these regulations customarily handle dry dog food but do not generally sell the other "manufactured feeds" covered by Supplementary Regulation 7. It is logical, therefore, for them to refer to the series of regulations covering most of the products they sell, in ascertaining their prices for a particular item, rather than to refer to a regulation dealing with products (manufactured feeds) with which, save for dry dog food, they ordinarily have no concern.

Canned and frozen foods prepared especially for household pets are not generally processed by feed manufacturers, are ordinarily processed by different methods than manufactured feeds, and are not, technically speaking, regarded as manufactured feeds by persons in the trade. Therefore, this amendment has not redefined a manufactured feed to include such products, and ceiling prices for such products are not to be determined in accordance with Supplementary Regulation 7.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Supplementary Regulation 7 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 2 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. Ceiling prices of wholesalers and retailers.—(a) *Ceiling prices for manufactured feeds, other than dry dog food.* If you are a seller of manufactured feeds, other than a manufacturer, and your supplier increases his ceiling price for a manufactured feed, other than dry dog food, in accordance with the provisions of this regulation, you may increase your ceiling price by the same amount in dollars and cents as the increase in ceiling price of your supplier.

(b) *Ceiling prices for dry dog food.* If you are a seller, other than a manufacturer, as defined in this section, your ceiling price for dry dog food shall not be determined in accordance with this supplementary regulation, but shall be determined in accordance with Ceiling Price Regulation 14 (dealing with ceiling prices for certain foods sold at wholesale), Ceiling Price Regulation 15 or Ceiling Price Regulation 16 (dealing with prices of certain foods sold at retail), whichever one is applicable to you.

2. Section 3 (a) is amended by adding the following after the phrase "by giving the following information": "Provided, however, That the date for furnishing the Director of Price Stabilization with such information with respect to dry dog food shall be extended to within 30 days after July 25, 1951."

3. The first paragraph of section 4 (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) *Manufactured feed.* "Manufactured feed" is a mixture or blend of more than one ingredient for the purpose of feeding to animals or poultry, either in the same form or in combinations with other ingredients (including scratch-chick or growing grains consisting entirely of re-cleaned grains, seeds, grit and shell containing no more than 10 percent of grain flour or screenings that will pass through a No. 20 standard tinned mill wire, and all dry type dog foods containing less than 15 percent moisture), except that the following commodities shall not be considered manufactured feeds under this supplementary regulation:

4. Section 4 (2) (iii) is amended to read as follows:

(iii) Canned and frozen foods prepared especially for household pets.

(Sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.)

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective on July 25, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JULY 20, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8553; Filed, July 20, 1951; 4:04 p. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supplementary Regulation 43]

GCPR, SR 43—BOTTLED SOFT DRINKS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105) and Economic Stabilization Agency Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this supplementary regulation to the General Ceiling Price Regulation (16 F. R. 808) is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

The accompanying supplementary regulation to the General Ceiling Price Regulation allows manufacturers and wholesalers of soft drinks put up in 6 to 12 ounce bottles to increase their prices to retailers up to a prescribed maximum. Retailers whose costs are actually increased under this regulation beyond a specified point as well as retailers who are already being charged equally high prices by their suppliers are allowed to advance their prices for sales of single bottles. Many retailers customarily charge less per bottle when a consumer buys more than one bottle. Any retailers who have had such a custom and are permitted to advance their single bottle prices under this regulation must maintain their customary differentials for multiple unit sales. The regulation also allows increased soft drink bottle deposit charges not to exceed replacement costs for bottles of all sizes and provides a method for taking account of State and local excise and sales taxes which were not separately stated and collected during the base period established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

For many years prior to 1946, the prices of soft drinks in 6 to 12 ounce bottle were relatively uniform at both wholesale and retail levels. The standard price pattern as it stood in 1946 was 80 cents per case of 24 bottles at wholesale and five cents per bottle or six bottles for 25 cents at retail. Since that time there has been a trend toward higher wholesale and retail prices. Available data indicate that more than 50 percent of current production and sales is at more than 80 cents, with 96 cents a case the predominant figure in sales at a price over 80 cents. That trend was, of course, halted by the issuances of the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

This higher price trend was the result of the pressure of rising labor, material and equipment costs, but it did not move at the same rate as the rising costs. While the volume of production and consumption of soft drinks has increased tremendously—over 100 percent in sales value since 1939—the increase has not been distributed generally throughout the industry. A few of the franchised groups of manufacturers have accounted for the major part of the increase, with the sales volume for most others more nearly stationary. Where volume has increased, indirect costs of production have declined. As a consequence, the manufacturers who benefitted most from this upsurge of sales volume were better able to resist the pressure of rising direct costs, to retain the traditional five cents a bottle price, and strengthen their competitive position. Independent manufacturers were in large part faced with the choice of raising their prices and risking the loss of their competitive position or of keeping their prices as near as possible to the traditional levels and risking financial loss. Some chose the latter alternative, while others began to move in the direction of raising prices.

The Senate Select Committee on Small Business surveyed the economic status of the soft drink industry in 1950 and reported a situation of distress for a large portion of the industry. See Report No. 2, dated January 15, 1951. The Committee estimated that two-thirds of the 6,500 manufacturers of soft drinks were losing money or barely managing to break even. While this distress has, no doubt, been relieved to some extent by the previously mentioned adjustment of prices, available data indicate that extensive and serious hardship still prevails. As already noted, the growing correction of cost-price relationships was interrupted by the issuance of the General Ceiling Price Regulation which added legal obstacles to the economic ones already in existence. The Director therefore considers it necessary in order to relieve that hardship to provide an opportunity for continued movement toward the reflection in selling prices of highly increased costs and for the development of a generally equitable price structure for this industry. The extent, however, to which ceiling prices are permitted to advance is strictly limited in the light of the purposes of the economic stabilization program.

It has been customary for the retailer to price single unit sales of soft drinks

in 6 to 12 ounce sizes at 50 percent above his invoice cost. Thus the 80 cents wholesale price has been accompanied by a five cent retail price for a single unit sale. The minimum increase in retail price for single unit sales is, of course, one cent. Wholesalers and manufacturers have recognized this retail price structure by tending to increase their case prices to the retailer by 16 cents or multiples thereof. As a result the retailer has been able to increase his price and maintain the same markup. Following this pattern, whenever the wholesale price has gone to 96 cents a case retailers have almost uniformly raised their single unit price to six cents. The accompanying regulation takes this historical price relationship as its guide. Accordingly, in allowing a price increase which would take care of the cost problem which has been described, the amount of increase permitted is 16 cents up to 96 cents a case, the most convenient next interval in the industry's price structure. The wholesale price limit of 96 cents per case is, on the basis of available data, considered not excessive in relation to increased costs of production and to the general level of prices.

Manufacturers and wholesalers may, of course, choose to increase their prices less than the full amount allowed for in some cases. They may find it competitively impossible to take any more than the minimum increase necessary to prevent losses. In such cases, the retailer, whose markup on soft drinks is much higher than that for most other standard grocery products, will be required to absorb the increase. This is, however, balanced by the fact that the retailer whose current ceiling price is five cents a bottle and whose cost is over 88 cents or whose cost is raised as much as eight cents but less than 16 cents a case under this regulation, is permitted to abandon differentials for multiple unit sales.

Reference has been made to the provisions of the regulation regarding deposit charges for soft drink bottles. As a result of orders of the National Production Authority curtailing use of other materials for container purposes, there has been an increased demand for glass containers. That demand has become so great that glass manufacturers have established a system of allocation for their customers.

Conservation of glass has become an obvious necessity in forwarding the defense effort. A considerable amount of glass is constantly wasted because purchasers of soft drinks in bottles of all sizes fail to return the empty bottle despite deposit charges. Increased deposit charges within the limits of replacement costs will encourage the return of empty bottles and thereby make them available for reuse. This regulation permits such increased deposit charges on bottles of all sizes, but not beyond replacement costs, which are, of course, fixed as a result of the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

In some instances special taxes attach to soft drinks or their sale. Where such taxes have been included in ceiling prices, the regulation permits them to be

deducted for purposes of determining whether sellers are entitled to new ceilings under this regulation. In addition, it requires a reduction in ceiling prices whenever such taxes are decreased or terminated.

FINDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the ceiling prices established by this supplementary regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

So far as practicable, the Director of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in the furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950; to parity prices and the other minimum requirements of the law including prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950 to June 24, 1950, inclusive; and to relevant factors of general applicability. The provisions of this regulation have been discussed with the Industry Advisory Committee which has expressed its general concurrence with them.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. What this regulation does.
2. Where this regulation applies.
3. Definition.
4. Pricing for sales to retailers.
5. Pricing by retailers.
6. Notice of ceiling price increases.
7. Bottle deposit charges.
8. Continued applicability of General Ceiling Price Regulation.
9. How to take account of taxes.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 9 issued under sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.

SECTION 1. What this regulation does. This supplementary regulation permits wholesale sellers of soft drinks whose ceiling prices are below 95 cents for a case of 24 bottles to increase their prices 16 cents up to 96 cents a case. It also allows manufacturers of soft drinks in bottles of all sizes to charge bottle deposits not to exceed replacement costs, and wholesalers and retailers to pass such charges along. Finally, it permits retailers, whose actual costs after the effective date of this regulation are 96 cents a case or more, or are increased by at least 16 cents a case, to increase their single bottle price to six cents, subject to maintaining their customary differentials for multiple unit sales.

SEC. 2. Where this regulation applies. This regulation applies to the United States, its Territories and possessions and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. Definition. (a) For purposes of this regulation, other than section 7, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages in bottles of 6 to 12 ounces, whether flavored or unflavored, carbonated or uncarbonated. The term does not include, however, bottled water which is neither flavored nor carbonated, milk drinks, or drinks consisting of fruit juices or vegetable juices where at least 85 percent by weight of the drink is fruit juice or vegetable juice or a mixture of both.

(b) For purposes of section 7 of this regulation, "soft drink" means soft drink as defined in paragraph (a) of this section, except that soft drinks in bottles of all sizes are included.

SEC. 4. Pricing for sales to retailers. If you sell a soft drink to retailers and have, pursuant to sections 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation, a ceiling price to retailers of 95 cents or less for a case of 24 bottles, you may increase that price by adding to it 16 cents so long as your new ceiling price is not higher than 96 cents a case.

Thus for example: If your ceiling price is 75 cents a case, you may increase your ceiling price to 91 cents. But, if your ceiling price is 84 cents, you may increase it only to 96 cents.

SEC. 5. Pricing by retailers. (a) If you sell soft drinks at retail and your supplier, after the effective date of this regulation, charges you at the rate of 96 cents or more for a case of 24 bottles of any soft drink, or increases his price to you by 16 cents for a case of that size, and your ceiling price is less than 6 cents you may increase your ceiling price to 6 cents for a bottle of that drink.

(b) If your ceiling price prior to the issuance of this regulation is five cents for a bottle of a particular soft drink and (1) your supplier now increases his price to you by at least eight cents but less than 16 cents for a case, or (2) your supplier's price to you now is at least 88 cents for a case, you may, despite the provisions of section 9 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation, discontinue any practice you may now have of selling the soft drink involved at a special price to those who purchase more than one bottle at a time.

SEC. 6. Notice of ceiling price increases. Any ceiling price you establish under section 4 of this supplementary regulation will not become effective until after you have sent a notice to the Director of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., by registered mail, setting forth the proposed ceiling price and data showing that that price is authorized under the provisions of this regulation.

SEC. 7. Bottle deposit charges. (a) If you are a manufacturer of soft drinks in bottles of any size, you may increase your deposit charges to an amount equal to, but not more than, your average current replacement cost for the type of bottle involved. You may, however, round off to the nearest higher cent a fraction of one-half cent or more in any deposit charge increased under this section.

(b) If you are a seller of soft drinks and your supplier has, pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, increased his bottle deposit charge to you, you may increase your deposit charge to your purchasers in the same dollars and cents amount as your supplier has increased his charge to you.

SEC. 8. Continued applicability of General Ceiling Price Regulation. All provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation, except as modified by this supplementary regulation, continue to apply to you even though you may be

one of the sellers who are authorized under this regulation to increase their ceiling prices. The only sections of the General Ceiling Price Regulation which are in any sense modified by this regulation are sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

SEC. 9. How to take account of taxes. If your ceiling price otherwise established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation includes any State or local excise, sales or other tax which attaches to soft drinks or to their individual sale, you may for purposes of determining whether you are entitled to one of the ceiling prices authorized under section 4 or 5 of this supplementary regulation, ignore the amount of the tax. You may, however, then re-add the amount of the tax to your new ceiling price if you are entitled to one. Whenever such a tax is decreased, you must from the effective date of the decrease, reduce your ceiling price by the amount of the decrease. The provisions of this section are in addition to those contained in section 20 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

Effective date. This regulation shall become effective July 28, 1951.

NOTE: The record-keeping and reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JULY 23, 1951.

[General Overriding Regulation 13
Amendment 1]

[General Overriding Regulation 13, Amendment 1]

GOR 13—CONTINUATION OF CEILING PRICES IN EFFECT ON JUNE 30, 1951, FOR COMMODITIES OR SERVICES COVERED BY SPECIFIED MANUFACTURERS' REGULATIONS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Amendment 1 to General Overriding Regulation 13 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Since the issuance on June 30, 1951 of General Overriding Regulation 13, a study of the problems raised has indicated a need to expand the provisions of section 2 (b) to express in more detail the intention of section 2 (a) as set forth in the Statement of Considerations to General Overriding Regulation 13. Section 2 (b), as now amended, makes it clear that a regulation listed in section 1, such as CPR 22, was not put into effect on or before June 30, 1951, unless a seller had on or before that date complied with all of the requirements of the regulation and had also taken affirmative action to put it into effect on or before that date.

In a number of instances a manufacturer took all of the steps available and

possible in order to make a listed regulation, such as CPR 22, effective as to him on or before June 30, 1951, including the issuance of a price list setting forth his price increases under such regulation, but for business convenience did not wish to charge his higher prices until after June 30. The interpretation of GOR 13 up to now has been that under these circumstances the listed regulation was not in effect on June 30 since the price announcement applied only to transactions after June 30. However, it has been brought to the attention of OPS that in some cases the manufacturers involved intended to make the regulation effective at once and merely exercised their right to sell at below ceiling prices for a short time rather than change prices before the end of the month. To now invalidate the manufacturer's price list or announcement and make him revert to his previous ceilings would be a burdensome requirement which might have an unstabilizing effect on prices and is not required by the stabilization program. Accordingly, under this amendment, if such a manufacturer had filed his proposed price increases and had otherwise complied with the regulation in sufficient time so that he could have put those price increases into effect prior to July 1, 1951, and in addition he had, prior to July 1, 1951, issued an announcement of his new prices, he may consider CPR 22, or a related regulation, in effect as to him as of June 30, 1951, if that was actually his intention. The statement in his price list that the new prices were to be effective after June 30, 1951 would not be considered as indicating a contrary intention. Of course, where a manufacturer, under these circumstances, intended to put CPR 22 or CPR 30 into effect on or before June 30, 1951, it was in effect as to all his commodities subject to the regulation, whether price increases or decreases were involved.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Section 2 (b) of General Overriding Regulation 13 is amended to read as follows:

(b) A regulation listed in section 1 of this regulation was not effective on or before June 30, 1951 as to you, unless you on or before June 30, 1951 both complied with all of the requirements of that regulation and had taken some affirmative action indicating your intention to put it into effect as to you before July 1, 1951. However, if on or before June 30, 1951, you had issued a price list or announcement of your price increases under CPR 22, or another listed regulation, but specified that such new prices were to become effective only after June 30, 1951, you may nevertheless consider CPR 22, or such other regulation, as in effect as to you on June 30, 1951: *Provided, That:*

(1) On or before June 30, 1951, you had complied with all the provisions of that regulation.

(2) If your price list or announcement included proposed price increases under CPR 22 or CPR 30, your Public Forms No. 8 with respect to such proposed increases had been filed on or before June 14, 1951, so that you were permitted to use such higher ceiling prices on June 30, 1951.

If you come within the terms of subparagraph (1) and (2) of this paragraph, you may consider CPR 22, or another listed regulation, in effect as to you on June 30, 1951, and use your higher ceiling prices. However, if either CPR 22 or CPR 30 was in effect as to you on June 30, 1951, it was in effect for all your commodities subject to that regulation, whether price increases or price decreases are involved.

(Sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.)

Effective date. This Amendment 1 to the General Overriding Regulation 13 is effective as of June 30, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JULY 23, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8587; Filed, July 23, 1951; 11:52 a. m.]

[General Overriding Regulation 13, Amendment 2]

GOR 13—CONTINUATION OF CEILING PRICES IN EFFECT ON JUNE 30, 1951, FOR COMMODITIES OR SERVICES COVERED BY SPECIFIED MANUFACTURERS' REGULATIONS

PERMISSION FOR APPAREL MANUFACTURERS TO PRICE UNDER CPR 45 IMMEDIATELY

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738) this Amendment 2 to General Overriding Regulation 13 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to General Overriding Regulation 13 permits a manufacturer subject to Ceiling Price Regulation 45 to price and sell articles covered by the latter regulation immediately. It makes inapplicable to such a manufacturer the provisions of sections 2 (a), 2 (b), 3 and 4 of GOR 13. If the manufacturer computes a CPR 45 ceiling price for an article which is lower than his GCPR ceiling price for that article, under section 2 (c) he may elect to continue to use his GCPR ceiling price until further notice.

Since the issuance of GOR 13, the impact of that regulation upon manufacturers of apparel has raised a special problem which has been given careful study by this Agency. CPR 45 was issued much later than other manufacturers' regulations affected by GOR 13. Manufacturers subject to CPR 18, Revision 1 and CPR 37 had to a large degree determined and placed in effect before June 30, 1951, their new ceiling prices under these regulations for yarns and fabrics. Many of these new ceiling prices were considerably higher than the pre-existing GCPR prices. On the other hand, most manufacturers subject to CPR 45 had not been able to complete calculations of their new ceiling prices or to put them in effect before this date. These manufacturers, therefore, were required to continue to use their GCPR prices for their articles although their manufacturing materials costs had risen considerably by virtue of their supplier's

increased ceiling prices under CPR 37 and CPR 18, Revision 1. Apparel manufacturers using woolen yarns and fabrics in the manufacture of their articles have been particularly squeezed since CPR 18, Revision 1 permitted manufacturers of these commodities to pass through their greatly increased costs of wool up to March 15, 1951.

Upon the basis of studies made as to the effect of GOR 13 upon apparel manufacturers, the Director has concluded that it is necessary, in order to prevent widespread hardships and inequities, to permit all such manufacturers to price immediately under CPR 45. If the computation of his CPR 45 ceiling price for an article results in a price lower than his GCPR ceiling price, the manufacturer may continue, of course, in view of the Joint Resolution, to use his GCPR ceiling price until further notice.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

General Overriding Regulation 13 is amended by adding paragraph (c) to section 2 which reads as follows:

(c) Insofar as you are subject to the provisions of CPR 45, sections 2 (a) and (b), 3 and 4 of this General Overriding Regulation do not apply to you. You may establish and use ceiling prices for your articles in accordance with CPR 45 immediately. If you use your CPR 45 ceiling price for an article, you must establish your ceiling prices under CPR 45 for all other articles in the same category. If, however, your CPR 45 ceiling price for an article is below your GCPR ceiling price for that article, you may elect to use your GCPR ceiling price for that article until further notice.

(Sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.)

Effective date. This amendment is effective July 23, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JULY 23, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8588; Filed, July 23, 1951; 11:52 a. m.]

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Order M-47A, Direction 1]

M-47A—USE OF IRON AND STEEL, COPPER, AND ALUMINUM IN CERTAIN CONSUMER DURABLE GOODS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

DIR. 1—FILING OF CMP-4B APPLICATION FORMS COVERING MANUFACTURE DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO NPA ORDER M-47A

This direction to NPA Order M-47A is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950. In the formulation of this direction, consultation with industry representatives has been rendered impracticable due to the necessity for immediate action and because the direction affects a large number of different trades and industries.

Sec.

1. Purpose.
2. Application for requirements as to products listed in NPA Order M-47A.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 and 2 issued under sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., Pub. Law 69, 82d Cong. Interpret or apply sec. 101, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., Pub. Law 69, 82d Cong.; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951; 16 F. R. 61.

SECTION 1. Purpose. The purpose of this direction is to advise persons subject to NPA Order M-47A of certain provisions of Instructions for Preparing Form CMP-4B, covering requirements of controlled materials to be used in production during the fourth quarter of 1951.

SEC. 2. Application for requirements as to products listed in NPA Order M-47A. The instructions relating to the filing of CMP-4B application forms for the fourth quarter require applications to be filed by July 31, 1951, for products previously marked with an asterisk in the "Official CMP Class B Products List." Most of the products included in Lists A and B of NPA Order M-47A were previously asterisked products. Regarding such products, the instructions state in pertinent part as follows:

A manufacturer of a product using controlled materials from which no CMP allotments were made for the third quarter 1951 (those previously marked with an asterisk in the "Official CMP Class B Product List"), may apply for material actually needed for his production schedule for fourth quarter 1951, but in no case shall his material requirements exceed the following:

- (1) Materials needed to manufacture and/or assemble products needed to fill rated orders during the fourth quarter 1951, plus
- (2) The quantity of materials permitted for consumption in the third quarter 1951 under the terms of NPA Order M-47A.

Application Forms CMP-4B, together with the instructions relating thereto, are available at all field offices of the Department of Commerce.

This direction shall be effective on July 20, 1951.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION
AUTHORITY,
MANLY FLEISCHMANN,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8548; Filed, July 20, 1951;
1:41 p. m.]

TITLE 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chapter II—Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army

PART 207—NAVIGATION REGULATIONS MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of the River and Harbor Act of August 8, 1917 (40 Stat. 266; 33 U. S. C. 1), §§ 207.50, 207.158, 207.188 (a), 207.510, 207.640 (e) (3) (ii), and 207.900 (a) are hereby amended, and §§ 207.30 and 207.441 are hereby prescribed, as follows:

§ 207.30 *Block Island Sound southeast of Fishers Island, N. Y.; naval restricted area*—(a) *The area.* The waters of Block Island Sound southeast of Fishers Island, New York, described as follows: Beginning at latitude 41°15'42", longitude 71°56'26"; thence

to latitude 41°15'48", longitude 71°54'50"; thence to latitude 41°15'10", longitude 71°54'10"; thence to latitude 41°15'15", longitude 71°56'53"; and thence to the point of beginning. A training dummy minefield has been established in this area, the corners of which are marked by orange and white horizontal striped can buoys. The mines are moored at depths in excess of 40 feet.

(b) *The regulations.* (1) In order to prevent fishing and other vessels from interfering with training operations in this area by the possible disturbance of the mines and to prevent damage to fishing gear, all vessels except naval vessels using the area for training purposes are prohibited from passing through or operating within the area.

(2) The regulations in this section shall be enforced by the Commander, Submarine Force, United States Atlantic Fleet, and such agencies as he may designate.

§ 207.50 *Hudson River Lock at Troy, N. Y.; navigation.* * * *

(b) *Signals.* Steamboats or tows desiring lockage in either direction shall give notice to the lock tenders, when not more than three-fourths mile from the lock, by one long blast of (10 seconds' duration), followed by one short blast (of three seconds' duration), or a whistle or horn. When the lock is ready for entrance a green light will be shown from the river wall. An amber light will indicate that the lock is being made ready for entrance. A red light will indicate that the approaching vessel must wait. Whenever local conditions make it advisable the visual signals will be supplemented by sound signals as follows:

- (1) One long blast of a horn to indicate that the vessel must wait.
- (2) One short blast of a horn to indicate that the lock is being made ready for entrance.
- (3) Two short blasts of a horn to indicate permission to enter the lock.
- (4) Four short and rapid blasts to attract attention, indicate caution, and signal danger.

(d) *Precedence.* Usually the boat arriving first at the lock will be the first locked through, but when many boats are to be passed precedence will be given to boats owned or operated by the United States Government. Passenger boats will have precedence over tows and like craft. If the traffic is crowded in both directions, up and down lockages will usually be made alternately, but the lock tender may permit two or more lockages to be made at one time in the same direction when this will not cause unreasonable delay. When two or more vessels or tows arrive at the lock from the same direction at the same time, the landward vessel on the lock side of the river shall have precedence, and the riverward vessel shall stop and give way to the landward vessel on the lock side. Arrival posts or markers may be established ashore above or below the lock. Vessels arriving at or opposite such posts or markers will be considered as having arrived at the lock within the meaning of this paragraph. No boat shall run

ahead of another while in the lock. The boat that enters first shall leave first.

(c) *Penalties.* In addition to the penalties prescribed by law, boats which fail to comply with the regulations in this section will thereafter be refused lockage until assurances have been received, satisfactory to the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, New York, New York, that the regulations will be complied with.

(p) *Copies of regulations.* [Revoked.]

(q) *Effective date.* [Revoked.]

§ 207.158 *Chesapeake Bay entrance; naval restricted area*—(a) *The area.* Beginning at a point on the south shore of Chesapeake Bay at longitude 76°03'06", thence to latitude 37°01'24", longitude 76°02'06", thence to latitude 37°06'15", longitude 76°00'42"; thence 90° true to longitude 75°58'50"; thence to a point on the east shore of Chesapeake Bay at latitude 37°07'18"; thence southerly and northeasterly along the shore at Wise Point to longitude 75°57'30"; thence 180° true to latitude 37°05'36"; thence to latitude 37°04'00", longitude 75°50'00"; thence 180° true to latitude 36°48'00"; thence 270° true to longitude 75°55'00"; thence to latitude 36°53'00", longitude 75°56'00"; thence 270° true to the shore; and thence northwesterly and southwesterly along the shore at Cape Henry to the point of beginning.

(b) *The regulations.* (1) Anchoring, trawling, crabbing, fishing, and dragging in the area are prohibited, and no object attached to a vessel or otherwise shall be placed on or near the bottom.

(2) This section shall be enforced by the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, and such agencies as he may designate.

§ 207.188 *Corpus Christi Bay and Laguna Madre; seaplane restricted area, Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex.*—

(a) *The area.* The waters of Corpus Christi Bay and Laguna Madre within an area described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south shore of Corpus Christi Bay at the "North Gate" of the Naval Air Station (at approximate longitude 97°17'15"); thence to latitude 27°44'30", longitude 97°20'00"; thence due north to latitude 27°46'30"; thence to Spoil Bank Light; thence to latitude 27°43'04", longitude 97°13'12"; thence to latitude 27°40'44", longitude 97°14'12"; thence to a point on the east shore of Encinal Peninsula at latitude 27°40'00"; thence generally northerly along the shore to Flour Bluff Point; and thence westerly along the south shore of Corpus Christi Bay to the point of beginning.

§ 207.441 *St. Marys Falls Canal and Locks, Mich.; security*—(a) *Purpose and scope of special regulations.* The regulations in this section are prescribed as protective measures during the present emergency. They supplement the general regulations contained in § 207.440 the provisions of which shall remain in full force and effect except as modified by this section.

(b) *Restrictions on transit of vessels.* The following classes of vessels will not be permitted to transit the United States

locks or enter any of the United States approach canals:

(1) All foreign vessels except those of Canadian registry.

(2) All passenger vessels, including those of United States registry.

(3) All pleasure craft.

(4) All small work craft other than United States Government craft and local harbor tugs regularly engaged in assisting vessels in transit.

(5) All oil tankers not having too great a draft or beam to transit the Canadian lock; those having too great a draft or beam to transit the Canadian lock may continue to use the United States locks.

(6) All vessels carrying explosives.

(c) *Personnel restrictions.* (1) Control of all persons embarking on and debarking from vessels while transiting the canal is vested in the Commanding General, Fifth Army, and his military representative at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and the procedures set forth in this paragraph are established in connection therewith.

(2) Only the master or mate and two or three linesmen will be permitted to go ashore from transiting vessels and then only for normal operations and business incident to the transit. A maximum of four men will be permitted to go ashore from any one ship.

(3) Company officials or representatives, technicians employed directly or indirectly by the vessel owners, and vessel personnel, desiring to embark or debark in the canal, must direct written requests therefor to the designated military commander at Sault Ste. Marie sufficiently in advance so that written authority for the action, if approved, may be delivered to the person or persons affected prior to their arrival at the canal. Any such person embarking shall present his letter of authority to the Officer of the Day at the military gate at the canal. Any such person debarking shall present his letter of authority to the military escort meeting his vessel when in the lock chamber.

(4) All persons other than those enumerated in subparagraphs (2) and (3) of this paragraph, desiring to embark or debark in the canal, must direct written requests therefor to the Commanding General, Fifth Army, 1660 East Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago 52, Illinois, Attention: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, sufficiently in advance so that written authority for the action, if approved, may be delivered to the person or persons affected prior to their arrival at the canal. Any such person embarking shall present his letter of authority to the Officer of the Day at the military gate at the canal. Any such person debarking shall present his letter of authority to the military escort meeting his vessel when in the lock chamber.

(5) Emergency needs to embark or debark which develop with insufficient time to follow the procedure outlined in this paragraph will be approved or disapproved by the designated military commander at Sault Ste. Marie according to the circumstances of the individual case, and requests therefor should be promptly directed to him.

(d) *Inspection of vessels.* (1) Immediately prior to arrival at the canal the

master shall make or cause to be made by a licensed officer a special inspection of the ship. Such inspection shall include examination of openings to all closed compartments, the forepeak and afterpeak, blind hold, dunnage room, windlass room, and chain locker, and examination of bolt fastenings so as to detect signs of any tampering. Entry of such inspection shall be made in the ship's log.

(2) After making the inspection and prior to entering the canal a yellow flag three feet square showing a black ball in the center (International Signal Code "i") shall be displayed from the forward part of the ship to notify canal officials that the required inspection has been made. The privileges of passing through the canal will be granted only when this flag is flown.

(3) Ships complying with the regulations and displaying the flag may be permitted to enter the canal at the discretion of the United States Coast Guard. The Coast Guard has authority to board vessels at any time for the purpose of making investigations or examinations.

§ 207.510 *Connecting waters of the Great Lakes from Lake Huron to Lake Erie; use, administration, and navigation.* * * *

(c-1) *Temporary regulations governing use of Livingstone Channel and Amherstburg Channel by small craft.* (1) During the present emergency, the Livingstone Channel from its intersection with the Ballards Reef Channel approximately three-fourths mile above Stony Island to its intersection with the Amherstburg Channel approximately three miles below Bois Blanc Island shall be closed to all small craft of less than 100 gross tons, except those owned or operated by the United States or Canadian Government and tugs regularly engaged in commercial towing. Small craft either upbound or downbound shall use the Amherstburg Channel (east of Bois Blanc Island).

(2) Small craft desiring to cross the Livingstone Channel may, at the discretion of the District Engineer, be permitted to do so at the "Sugar Island Cut" opposite the head of Bois Blanc Island provided that a clear distance of not less than 1,000 feet is maintained between such craft and vessels moving in the Livingstone Channel in an authorized manner.

§ 207.640 *San Francisco Bay, San Pablo Bay, Carquinez Strait, Suisun Bay, San Joaquin River, and connecting waters, California.* * * *

(e) *San Francisco Bay; seaplane restricted area, Naval Air Station, Alameda.* * * *

(3) *The regulations.* * * *
(ii) *Surface watercraft* * * * on the breakwater. Craft navigating this channel-way shall pass directly through and shall obey such verbal instructions regarding passage as may be given from the naval surface vessel patrolling the seadrome restricted area.

§ 207.900 *Restricted areas in vicinity of Maritime Administration Reserve*

Fleets. (a) The regulations in this section shall govern the use and navigation of waters in the vicinity of the following National Defense Reserve Fleets of the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce:

(1) Hudson River Reserve Fleet, Jones Point, New York.

(2) James River Reserve Fleet, Fort Eustis, Virginia.

(3) Wilmington Reserve Fleet, Brunswick River near Wilmington, North Carolina.

(4) Mobile Reserve Fleet, Tensaw River near Bay Minette, Alabama.

(5) Beaumont Reserve Fleet, Neches River near Beaumont, Texas.

(6) Suisun Bay Reserve Fleet near Benicia, California.

(7) Astoria Reserve Fleet, Cathlamet Bay near John Day Point, Oregon.

(8) Olympia Reserve Fleet, Budd Inlet at Olympia, Washington.

[Regs., July 5, 1951, 800.2121-ENGWO] (40 Stat. 266; 33 U. S. C. 1)

[SEAL] WM. E. BERGIN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Acting The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8500; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

TITLE 46—SHIPPING

Chapter I—Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury

[CGFR 51-19]

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER

A notice regarding proposed changes in the regulations for the transportation of inflammable liquids and specifications for fibrous glass life preservers, pistol projected parachute red flare distress signals and signal pistols was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER dated February 27, 1951, 16 F. R. 1831, as Items III and IV on the Agenda to be considered by the Merchant Marine Council, and a public hearing was held by the Merchant Marine Council on March 27, 1951, in Washington, D. C. All the comments submitted were considered and where practicable were incorporated into the regulations.

The purpose of the amendments to 46 CFR §§ 146.03-9, 146.04-5, 146.21-1 to 146.21-100, inclusive, and 146.25-100 is to revise the requirements for the transportation of inflammable liquids so that the Coast Guard requirements will be in agreement with the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulations and will contain new requirements covering new inflammable liquids which have become commercially important. The subpart entitled "Detailed Regulations Governing Inflammable Liquids" has been brought up to date and the text of former §§ 146.21-1, 146.21-2, 146.21-14, and 146.21-100 was revised. The regulations in this subpart have been renumbered in order to allow for future expansion of text if necessary. For convenience tables showing the old section numbers and the new section numbers assigned are printed below and the asterisks indicate which sections have been revised.

COMPARISON OF OLD SECTION NUMBERS
WITH NEW SECTION NUMBERS

Old section Nos.	New section Nos.
*146.21-1	*146.21-1
*146.21-2	*146.21-5
146.21-3	146.21-10
146.21-4	146.21-15
146.21-5	146.21-20
146.21-6	146.21-25
146.21-7	146.21-30
146.21-8	146.21-35
146.21-9	146.21-40
146.21-10	146.21-45
146.21-11	146.21-50
146.21-12	146.21-55
146.21-13	146.21-60
*146.21-14	*146.21-65
146.21-15	146.21-70
146.21-16	146.21-75
*146.21-100	*146.21-100

COMPARISON OF NEW SECTION NUMBERS
WITH OLD SECTION NUMBERS

New section Nos.	Old section Nos.
*146.21-1	*146.21-1
*146.21-5	*146.21-2
146.21-10	146.21-3
146.21-15	146.21-4
146.21-20	146.21-5
146.21-25	146.21-6
146.21-30	146.21-7
146.21-35	146.21-8
146.21-40	146.21-9
146.21-45	146.21-10
146.21-50	146.21-11
146.21-55	146.21-12
146.21-60	146.21-13
*146.21-65	*146.21-14
146.21-70	146.21-15
146.21-75	146.21-16
*146.21-100	*146.21-100

The purpose for adding a new specification covering life preservers using fibrous glass as buoyant material as 46 CFR Subpart § 160.005 in Subchapter Q, Specifications, is to provide an alternate type of life preserver for use on inspected vessels. This specification sets forth the requirements to be followed in manufacturing life preservers using fibrous glass as buoyant material, as well as inspections and tests required, and the procedures for obtaining approval.

The purpose for the two specifications covering pistol projected parachute red flare distress signals and signal pistols is to separate present specification requirements into two specifications in order that manufacturing requirements may be more easily understood. The revision of the specifications does not change the requirements or add new requirements except that the cost of qualification tests for type or brand approval must now be borne by the manufacturer. The specification in 46 CFR Subpart § 160.024 now contains the requirements to be followed in the manufacturing of pistol projected parachute red flare distress signals. The specification in 46 CFR Subpart § 160.028 contains the requirements to be followed in the manufacturing of signal pistols. These specifications also contain the requirements covering the inspections and tests required and procedures for obtaining approval.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commandant, United States Coast Guard, by Treasury Department Order No. 120 dated July 31, 1950 (15 F. R. 6521), to promulgate regulations in accordance with the statutes cited with the regulations below, the following amend-

ments to the regulations are prescribed which shall become effective 90 days after date of publication of this document in the FEDERAL REGISTER:

Subchapter N—Explosives or Other Dangerous Articles or Substances and Combustible Liquids on Board Vessels**PART 146—TRANSPORTATION OR STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES OR OTHER DANGEROUS ARTICLES OR SUBSTANCES, AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS ON BOARD VESSELS****SUBPART—DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND TERMS CONTAINED WITHIN THE REGULATIONS IN THIS SUBCHAPTER**

1. Part 146 is amended by adding a new § 146.03-9 reading as follows:

§ 146.03-9 *Flammable or inflammable.* For the purpose of the regulations in this

subchapter, the words "inflammable" and "flammable," are interchangeable or synonymous terms.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply Sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1275)

SUBPART—LIST OF EXPLOSIVES OR OTHER DANGEROUS ARTICLES CONTAINING THE SHIPPING NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES SUBJECT TO THE REGULATIONS IN THIS SUBCHAPTER

2. Section 146.04-5 is amended to read as follows:

§ 146.04-5 *List of explosives and other dangerous articles and combustible liquids.*

Article	Classed as—	Label req. ¹
Acetaldehyde (<i>ethyl aldehyde</i>)	Inf. L.	Red.
Acetic acid (<i>Aqueous solution</i>)	Comb. L.	
Acetic acid, glacial	Comb. L.	
Acetic anhydride	Comb. L.	
Acetone	Inf. L.	Red.
Acetone oils	Comb. L.	
*Acetone oils	Inf. L.	Red.
Acetyl chloride	Cor. L.	White.
Acetylene	Inf. G.	Red.
Acid carboys, empty (see: "Carboys, empty")	Haz.	
Acids, liquid, N. O. S.	Cor. L.	White.
Acid, picric. (See: "Picric acid.")		
Acid, sludge. (See: "Sludge acid.")		
Acrolein (<i>inhibited</i>)	Inf. L.	Red.
Acrylonitrile	Inf. L.	Red.
Aeroplane flares. (See: "Fireworks.")		
Air, compressed	Noninf. G.	Green.
*Alcohol or alcohol, N. O. S.	Inf. L.	Red.
Alcohol, allyl, liquid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Alcohol, amyl (<i>normal primary, normal secondary, isoamyl</i>)	Comb. L.	
*Alcohol, butyl	Comb. L.	
*Alcohol, butyl	Inf. L.	Red.
*Alcohol, denatured	Inf. L.	Red.
Alcohol, ethyl	Inf. L.	Red.
Alcohol, isobutyl	Comb. L.	
*Alcohol, n. o. s.	Comb. L.	
*Alcohol, propyl (see: "Alcohol, n. o. s.")	Comb. L.	
*Alcohol, propyl	Inf. L.	Red.
*Alcohol, tertiary	Inf. L.	Red.
Alcohol, wood (methanol)	Inf. L.	Red.
Alkaline corrosive battery fluid	Cor. L.	White.
Alkaline corrosive battery fluid with storage battery. (See: "Electrolyte (acid) or alkaline corrosive battery fluid packed with storage batteries.")		
Alkaline corrosive liquids, n. o. s.	Cor. L.	White.
Allyl alcohol. (See: "Alcohol, allyl, liquid.")		
Allyl bromide	Inf. L.	Red.
*Aluminum liquid (or paint) (see: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Inf. L.	Red.
Aluminum nitrate (see: "Nitrates")	Oxy. M.	
Aluminum powder, uncoated	Haz.	
Ammonia, anhydrous. (See: "Anhydrous ammonia.")		
Ammonium arsenate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Ammonium bichromate	Oxy. M.	Yellow.
Ammonium nitrate (see: "Nitrates")	Oxy. M.	
Ammonium perchlorate	Oxy. M.	Yellow.
Ammonium permanganate	Oxy. M.	Yellow.
<i>Ammonium picrate.</i> (See: "High explosives.")		
Ammonium picrate, wet (When wet with not less than 10% of water and in a quantity not exceeding 16 ounces in one outside package).	Inf. S.	
<i>Ammunition, chemical (containing class A poisons, liquids, or gases).</i> (See: "Chemical ammunition.")		
<i>Ammunition, chemical (containing class B poisons, liquids, or gases).</i> (See: "Chemical ammunition.")		
<i>Ammunition, chemical (containing class C poisons, liquids or solids).</i> (See: "Chemical ammunition.")		
<i>Ammunition, chemical, explosive.</i> (See: "Ammunition—Projectiles, grenades, bombs, mines, and torpedoes.")		
<i>Ammunition for cannon, nonexplosive.</i>	No restrictions	
Ammunition for cannon with empty projectiles (see: "Ammunition for cannon with nonexplosive projectiles")	Expl. B.	
Ammunition for cannon with explosive gas, smoke, or incendiary projectiles.	Expl. A.	
<i>Ammunition for cannon with nonexplosive projectiles.</i>		
Ammunition for cannon with sand-loaded projectiles (see: "Ammunition for cannon with nonexplosive projectile")	Expl. B.	
Ammunition for cannon with solid projectiles. (See: "Ammunition for cannon with nonexplosive projectile")	Expl. B.	
Ammunition for cannon without projectiles (see: "Ammunition for cannon with nonexplosive projectile")	Expl. B.	
Ammunition for small arms	Expl. C.	
Ammunition for small arms with explosive bullets	Expl. A.	
*Amyl acetate	Comb. L.	
*Amyl acetate	Inf. L.	Red.
Amyl chloride	Inf. L.	Red.
Amyl nitrite	Inf. L.	Red.
Anhydrous ammonia	Noninf. G.	Green.
<i>Aniline oil drums empty.</i>	Haz.	
Aniline oil, liquid	Pois. B.	Poison.
*Anti-freeze compounds, liquid	Comb. L.	
*Anti-freeze compounds, liquid	Inf. L.	Red.
*Anti-freeze preparations, proprietary, liquid	Inf. L.	Red.

¹ Unless otherwise exempt by the provisions of the detailed regulations.

Article	Classed as—	Label req.†	Article	Classed as—	Label req.†
Antimony pentachloride.....	Cor. L.	White.	Bombs, gas, smoke, or incendiary nonexplosive. (See: "Chemical ammunition.")	Haz.	
Argon.....	Noninf. G.	Green.	Bombs, sand-loaded or empty. (See: "Ammunition for cannon, non-explosive.")	Expl. A.	Poison.
Arsenate of lead. (See: "Lead arsenate.")	Pois. B.	Poison.	Bone, chipped (head treated).....	Pois. B.	Poison.
Arsenic acid, liquid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Boosters (explosive).....	Pois. B.	White.
Arsenic acid, solid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Bordeaux arsenites, liquid.....	Cor. L.	Green.
Arsenic bromide, solid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Bordeaux arsenites, solid.....	Noninf. G.	
Arsenic chloride (arsenous) liquid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Boron trifluoride.....	Haz.	
Arsenic chloride (arsenous) solid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Boron trichloride.....	Haz.	
Arsenic iodide, solid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Bottles, acid or other corrosive liquid, empty.....	Comb. L.	Red.
Arsenic metal, solid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Box toe board (nitrocellulose base).....	Inf. L.	Poison.
Arsenic pentoxide, solid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Box toe gun.....	Pois. A.	Tear gas.
Arsenic pentoxide, liquid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Bromacetone, liquid.....	Pois. C.	White.
Arsenic sulfide (powder), solid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Brombenzyl cyanide, liquid.....	Comb. L.	
Arsenic trichloride, liquid (see: "Arsenic chloride (arsenous) liquid").....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Bromine.....	Inf. L.	Red.
Arsenic trichloride, solid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Bromobenzene.....	Pois. B.	Poison.
Arsenic trioxide, solid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Bromomethane, liquid.....	Haz.	
Arsenic compounds or mixtures, N. O. S., liquid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Bromomethane, liquid (see: "Methyl bromide liquid.").....	Inf. L.	Red.
Arsenic compounds or mixtures, N. O. S., solid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Bronze liquid (or paint) (see: "Paint, enamel, etc.").....	Pois. B.	Poison.
Arsenical dip, liquid (sheep dip).....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Brunel liquid.....	Haz.	
Arsenical dust. (See: "Insecticide, dry.").....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Burlap bags, new.....	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Arsenical flour dust. (See: "Insecticide, dry.").....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Burlap bags, used and unwashed or uncleaned.....	Comb. L.	Red.
Arsenious acid, liquid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Burlap bags, used and washed. (See: "Burlap bags, new.").....	Comb. L.	Red.
Arsenious acid, solid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Burlap cloth (fession).....	Inf. L.	Poison.
Asphalt, cut-back. (See: "Road asphalt or tar, liquid.").....	Haz.		Burnt cotton (not recycled).....	Pois. B.	Poison.
Asphalt.....	Haz.		Burnt fibers. (See: "Fibers, burnt, wet or damp.").....	Pois. B.	Poison.
Automobiles, motorcycles, tractors, or other self-propelled vehicles, new or used, when offered for transportation, without having the fuel tanks and containing no gasoline, or other motor fuel, within the fuel tanks.....	Haz.		Butadiene. (See: "Liquefied petroleum gas or liquefied hydrocarbon gas.").....	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Automobiles, motorcycles, tractors, or other self-propelled vehicles, new or used, when offered for transportation, without having the fuel tanks and containing gasoline, or other motor fuel, within the fuel tanks.....	Haz.		Butane. (See: "Liquefied petroleum gas.").....	Comb. L.	Red.
Automobiles, motorcycles, tractors, or other self-propelled vehicles, new or used, within boxes or crates, when shipped as cargo, and containing no lubricating oil, gasoline, or other motor fuel within the motor or fuel tank.....	Inf. S.	Yellow.	Butyl acetate.....	Inf. L.	Red.
Bags, nitrate of soda, empty and unwashed. (See: "Burlap bags, used and washed.").....	Comb. L.	Red.	Butyl alcohol (see: "Alcohol or alcohol, N. O. S.").....	Comb. L.	Red.
Bags, nitrate of soda, empty and washed. (See: "Burlap bags, used and washed.").....	Comb. L.	Red.	Butyl ether.....	Inf. L.	Poison.
Barium chloride (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Oxy. M.	Yellow.	Butyl glycol.....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Barium chloride, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Oxy. M.	Yellow.	Butylidene.....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Barium cyanide, solid.....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Calcic acrylate, solid.....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Barium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Pois. B.	Poison.	Calcium acetate.....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Barium dioxide (see: "Nitrates").....	Oxy. M.	Yellow.	Calcium arsenite, solid.....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Barium nitrate (see: "Nitrates").....	Oxy. M.	Yellow.	Calcium arsenite, liquid.....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Barium perchlorate (see: "Perchlorates").....	Oxy. M.	Yellow.	Calcium arsenate, solid.....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Barium permanganate (see: "Permanganates").....	Oxy. M.	Yellow.	Calcium arsenate, liquid.....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Barium peroxide.....	Oxy. M.	Yellow.	Calcium carbonate.....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Barrels, empty. (See: "Drums, empty.").....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium chloride.....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Batteries, electric, storage wet, with containers of corrosive battery fluid.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium chloride (see: "Chlorates").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Batteries, electric, storage wet, with containers of alkaline corrosive battery fluid.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium chloride.....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Batteries, electric, storage wet, with containers of alkaline corrosive battery fluid, packed with storage batteries.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanamide, not hydrated.....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Battery charger with electrolyte (acid) or alkaline corrosive liquid.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanamide, hydrated.....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Battery charger with electrolyte (acid) or alkaline corrosive liquid packed with battery charger, on radio current supply device or parts thereof.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide.....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Battery fluid. (See: "Electrolyte (acid) battery fluid" or "Alkaline corrosive battery fluid.").....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Battery parts (Plates, grids, etc., unwashed, exhausted).....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Benzaldehyde.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Benzene.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Benzene (benzol).....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Benzol (benzene).....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Benzoyl chloride.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Benzoyl peroxide, dry (granular form).....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Benzoyl peroxide, wet (with not less than 50% water).....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Benzyl chloride.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Benzyl peroxide.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Black blasting powder. (See: "Black powder.").....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Black pellet powder. (See: "Black powder.").....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Black powder.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Black powder igniters with empty cartridge bags (see: "Igniters").....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Black rifle powder. (See: "Black powder.").....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Blasting caps, electric. (See: "Electric blasting caps.").....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Blasting caps—1,000 or less.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Blasting caps—more than 1,000.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Blasting caps with safety fuse—1,000 or less.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Blasting caps with safety fuse—more than 1,000.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Blasting caps with safety fuse—1,000 or less caps.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Blasting caps with safety fuse—more than 1,000.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Blasting powder. (See: "Black powder.").....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Bleaching powder.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Bombs, explosive. (See: "Explosive bombs.").....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Bombs, explosive, gas, smoke, or incendiary.....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.
Bombs, fireworks. (See: "Fireworks.").....	Comb. L.	Red.	Calcium cyanide, wet (see: "Chlorates, wet").....	Comb. L.	Poison.

† Unless otherwise exempt by the provisions of the detailed regulations.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Article	Classed as—	Label req.†	Article	Classed as—	Label req.†
•Cement, pyroxylin.	Inf. L.	Red.	•Compounds, lacquer, paint or varnish thinning, liquid.	Comb. L.	Red.
•Cement, roofing, liquid.	Comb. L.	Red.	•Compounds, polishing, fluid (see: "Polishes, metal, etc.")	Inf. L.	Red.
•Cement, rubber.	Comb. L.	Red.	•Compounds, type-cleaning, liquid (see: "Compounds, cleaning, liquid")	Cor. L.	White.
•Cement, rubber, activated.	Inf. L.	Red.	•Compounds, vulcanizing, liquid (see: "Compounds, cleaning, liquid")	Inf. L.	Red or Green.
•Charcoal, briquets.	Inf. S.	Yellow.	Compressed gases, N. O. S.	Pois. B.	Poison.
•Charcoal screening, made from "pinon" wood.	Inf. S.	Yellow.	Containers, empty. (See: Bottles, empty; carboys, empty; cylinders, empty; or drums, empty.)	Pois. B.	Poison.
•Charcoal screenings, wet.	Inf. S.	Yellow.	Copper acetarsenite, solid.	Haz.	
•Charcoal, shell.	Inf. S.	Yellow.	Copper arsenite, solid.	Expl. C.	
•Charcoal, wet.	Inf. S.	Yellow.	Copper cyanide. (See: "Cyanide of copper.")	Haz.	
•Charcoal, wood, crushed, granulated, ground or pulverized.	Inf. S.	Yellow.	Copra.	Cor. L.	White.
•Charcoal, wood, lump.	Inf. S.	Yellow.	Cordite detonant.	Haz.	
•Chemical ammunition (containing Class A poisonous gases or liquids).	Pois. A		Cork, granulated.	Haz.	
•Chemical ammunition (containing Class B poisonous gases or liquids).	Pois. B		Cork, ground.	Haz.	
•Chemical ammunition (containing Class C poisonous gases or liquids).	Pois. C		Corrosive liquid, N. O. S.	Cor. L.	
•Chemical ammunition, explosive. (See: Ammunition for cannon with explosive gas, smoke or incendiary projectiles.)			Cotton.	Haz.	
•Chloroacetonitrile, gas, liquid or solid.			Cotton batting.	Haz.	
•Chloroacetyl chloride.	Cor. L.	Tear gas.	Cotton, burnt (not repicked). (See: "Burnt cotton (not repicked).")	Haz.	
•Chlorate explosives, dry. (See: "High explosives.")			Cotton seed hull fiber or shavings, pulp or cut linters.	Haz.	
•Chlorate powders. (See: "High explosives.")			Cotton sweepings. (See: "Cotton waste.")	Haz.	
•Chlorate of potash (see: "Chlorates")			Cotton waste.	Haz.	
•Chlorate of soda (see: "Chlorates")			Cotton waste, oily. (See: "Fibers, or fabrics, with animal or vegetable oil.")	Haz.	
•Chlorates, N. O. S. (see: "Chlorates")			Cotton, wet. (See: "Fibers, burnt, wet or damp.")	Comb. L.	
•Chlorates, N. O. S. wet (see: "Chlorates, wet")			Cresol, liquid (see: "Cresol, coal tar.")	Comb. L.	
•Chlorbenzene (see: "Chlorobenzol")			Cresote oil. (See: "Cresote, coal tar.")		
•Chlorbenzol (see: "Chlorobenzol")			Cresylic acid. (See: "Cresol liquid.")		
•Chloride of lime. (See: "Bleaching powder.")			Crotomaldehyde.		
•Chloride of phosphorus. (See: "Phosphorus trichloride.")			Crude nitrogen fertilizer (oil).		
•Chloride of sulfur. (See: "Sulfur chloride.")			Crude oil, petroleum.		
•Chlorine Lime (see: "bleaching powder")			Cyanide mixtures, dry.		
•Chlorine			Cyanide of calcium, solid.		
•Chlorobenzene (see: "Chlorobenzol")			Cyanide of copper.		
•Chlorobenzol			Cyanide of lead.		
•Chlorosulfonic acid			Cyanide of potassium, liquid.		
•Chlorosulfonic acid-sulfur trioxide mixture			Cyanide of silver.		
•Chlorperin absorbent			Cyanide of sodium, liquid.		
•Chlorperin, liquid.			Cyanide of zinc.		
•Chlorperin mixtures.			Cyanurea dry.		
•Chromic acid.			Cyanurea gas.		
•Chromic acid solution.			Cyclohexane.		
•Cleaning fluid or liquid (see: "Compounds, cleaning, liquid")			Cyclopentane.		
•Cloud gas cylinders. (See: "Chemical ammunition.")			Cyclopropane.		
•Coal facings.			Cylinders, empty.		
•Coal gas.			Dead oil. (See: "Cresote, coal tar.")		
•Coal oil (export shipment only—see "Kerosine").			Decahydrophthalene.		
•Coal tar distillate, N. O. S.			Decalin. (See: "Decahydrophthalene.")		
•Coal tar light oil. (See: "Benzine")			Delay electric lighters.		
•Coal tar naphtha.			Deteriorated smokeless powder for cannon.		
•Coal tar oil.			Deteriorated smokeless powder for small arms.		
•Cobalt resinat, fused.			Diastrophene.		
•Cocculus, solid (fishberry)			Diazodinitrophenol. (See: "Initiating explosive.")		
•Coal. (See: "Fibers.")			Dichloroethylene (see: "Ethylene dichloride.")		
•Coke, hot.			Dichlorodifluoromethane.		
•Collodion.			Dichloropentanes.		
•Collodion cotton, wet. (See: "Wet nitrocellulose.")			Diisobutyl ketone.		
•Collodion cotton, wet with water (export shipments only.) (See: "Nitrocellulose, wet with water.")			Dimethoxy stryehnine. (See: "Brucine, solid.")		
•Cologne spirits (alcohol) (see: "Alcohol or alcohol N. O. S.")			Dimethylamine, aqueous solution		
•Colored fire. (See: "Fireworks.")			Dimethylarsenic acid, solid. (See: "Carbolylic acid, solid.")		
•Columbian spirits (wood alcohol) (see: "Alcohol or alcohol N. O. S.")			Dimethyl ether.		
•Combination fuzes.			Dimethyl sulfate.		
•Combustible liquid, N. O. S.			Dinitrobenzo, liquid.		
•Compounds, cleaning, liquid.			Dinitrobenzo, solid.		
•Compounds, cleaning, liquid.			Dinitrochlorobenzol, liquid.		
•Compounds, enamel (see: "Compounds, lacquer etc., removing, reducing or thinning liquid")			Dinitrochlorobenzol, solid.		
•Compounds, lacquer, paint or varnish reducing, liquid.			Diphenylaminechlorarsine, gas liquid or solid		
•Compounds, lacquer, paint or varnish removing, liquid.			Diphenylchlorarsine, solid		
•Compounds, lacquer, paint or varnish removing, liquid.			Diphosgene. (See: "Phosgene.")		
•Compounds, lacquer, paint or varnish removing, liquid.			Dressing, leather.		

† Unless otherwise exempt by the provisions of the detailed regulations.

Article	Classed as—	Label req. ¹	Article	Classed as—	Label req. ¹
*1. Passings, leather, (See: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Inf. L.	Red.	Terrophosphorus briquets	No restrictions.	
*2. Flies, paint, varnish, enamel, etc. (See: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Inf. L.	Red.	Ferrosilicon	Haz.	
*3. Drills cut-triangles. (See: "Limnition for Cannon, nonexplosive.")	Inf. L.	Red.	Ferrosilicon, containing between 45% and 48% or containing between 65% and 70% silicon	Haz.	
*4. Drugs, chemicals, medicines, or cosmetics, N. O. S.	Inf. L.	Red.	Ferrosilicon, containing less than 45% or more than 70% silicon	Haz.	
*5. Drugs, chemicals, medicines, or cosmetics, N. O. S. (limited quantity)	Inf. S. or Oxy. M.	Red.	Ferrous arsenate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
*6. Drugs, chemicals, medicines, or cosmetics, N. O. S.	Inf. S. or Oxy. M.	Yellow.	*Fertilizer ammoniating solution, containing free ammonia	Noninf. G.	
*7. Drugs, chemicals, medicines, or cosmetics, N. O. S.	Cor. L.	White.	Fiberboard scrap (when dry, clean, and free from oil). (See: "Paper scrap.")	Inf. S.	Yellow.
*8. Drugs, chemicals, medicines, or cosmetics, N. O. S.	Comb. L.	White.	Fibers (jute, hemp, flax, sisal, coir, kapok, and similar vegetable fibers)	Haz.	Yellow.
*9. Drugs, chemicals, medicines, or cosmetics, N. O. S.	Pois. B.	Poison.	Fibers of fabrics, with animal or vegetable oil		
*10. Drugs, chemicals, medicines, or cosmetics, N. O. S.	Haz.		Film support, nitrocellulose base. (See: "Pyroxylin plastics, rods, rolls, sheets, tubes.")		
*11. Drums, empty.			Firecrackers. (See: "Fireworks.")		
*12. Dummy cartridges. (See: "Ammunition for cannon, nonexplosive.")			Firecracker salutes. (See: "Fireworks.")		
*13. Electric blasting caps—1,000 or less.	Expl. C.		Fire extinguisher charges	Cor. L.	Fireworks.
*14. Electric blasting caps—more than 1,000	Expl. A.		Fire extinguishers, hand (containing nonliquefied gas)	Noninf. G.	
*15. Electric coils	Expl. O.		Fireworks	Expl. B.	
*16. Electrolyte (acid) or alkaline corrosive battery fluid packed with battery charger or radio current supply device or parts thereof.	Cor. L.	White	Fireworks, forbidden	Haz.	
*17. Electrolyte (acid) or alkaline corrosive battery fluid packed with storage batteries	Cor. L.	White	Fish oils	Haz.	
*18. Electrolyte (acid) or alkaline corrosive battery fluid packed with storage batteries	Cor. L.	White	Fish scrap, or fish meal (containing at least 6% and not more than 18% moisture)	Inf. S.	Yellow.
*19. Empty cartridge bases—black powder igniters (see: "Igniters")	Expl. C.		Fish scrap, wet acidulated	Haz.	
*20. Empty cartridge cases, primed	Expl. C.		Flammable liquids, N. O. S. (See: "Inflammable liquid, N. O. S.")	Inf. L.	Red.
*21. Enamel (See: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Inf. L.	Red.	Flames. (See: "Fireworks.")		
*22. Gradicators, paint or grease, liquid (See: "Compounds, cleaning, liquid")	Comb. L.	Red.	Flares, aerial. (See: "Fireworks.")		
*23. Gradicators, paint or grease, liquid (See: "Compounds, cleaning, liquid")	Inf. L.	Red.	Flares, signal. (See: "Fireworks.")		
*24. Essence (Export only) (See: "Gasoline")	Inf. L.	Red.	Flash cartridges. (See: "Fireworks") and "Low explosives."		
*25. Ether	Inf. G.	Red.	Flash crackers. (See: "Fireworks") and "Low explosives."		
*26. Ether, ethyl (sulphuric). (See: "Ether.")	Inf. L.	Red.	Flash powder. (See: "Fireworks") and "Low explosives."		
*27. Ethyl acetate	Inf. L.	Red.	Flash sheets. (See: "Fibers.")		
*28. Ethyl alcohol. (See: "Alcohol or alcohol, N. O. S.")	Comb. L.	Red.	Formaldehyde	Comb. L.	White.
*29. Ethyl aldehyde (See: "Acetaldehyde")	Comb. L.	Red.	Formalin. (See: "Formaldehyde.")		
*30. Ethyl benzene	Comb. L.	Red.	Formic acid		
*31. Ethyl butyrate	Comb. L.	Red.	Fuel oil, C. S. No. 1	Cor. L.	
*32. Ethyl chloroacetate	Comb. L.	Red.	Fuel oil, C. S. No. 2	Comb. L.	
*33. Ethyl chloride	Inf. L.	Red.	Fuel oil, C. S. No. 3	Comb. L.	
*34. Ethyl formate	Inf. L.	Red.	Fuel oil	Comb. L.	
*35. Ethyl hexachloride	Comb. L.	Red.	Fulminate of mercury, dry	Prohibited	
*36. Ethyl lactate	Comb. L.	Red.	Fulminate of mercury, wet. (See: "Initiating explosive.")		
*37. Ethyl methyl ether (See: "Ether.")	Comb. L.	Red.	Furniture or wood stains, liquid (See: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Comb. L.	Red.
*38. Ethyl methyl ketone	Inf. L.	Red.	Furniture polish (See: "Polishes, metal, etc.")	Inf. L.	Red.
*39. Ethyl nitrate (nitric ether)	Inf. L.	Red.	Fuses, railroad. (See: "Fireworks.")	Expl. O.	
*40. Ethyl nitrite (nitrous ether)	Inf. L.	Red.	Fuse igniters	Expl. O.	
*41. Ethyl triethylamine	Inf. L.	Red.	Fuse, instantaneous. (See: "Instantaneous fuse.")	Expl. O.	
*42. Ethyl silicate	Comb. L.	Poison gss.	Fuse lighters	Expl. O.	
*43. Ethyldichlorosine	Inf. G.	Red.	Fuse oil	Comb. L.	
*44. Ethylene	Comb. L.	Red.	Fuses, safety	Comb. L.	
*45. Ethylene chlorhydrin	Inf. L.	Red.	Fuses, combination, percussion, time or tracer	Expl. O.	
*46. Ethylene dichloride	Comb. L.	Red.	Fuses, detonating	Expl. O.	
*47. Ethylene glycol diethyl ether	Comb. L.	Red.	Garbage tankage (containing less than 8% moisture)	Expl. A.	
*48. Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Comb. L.	Red.	Garbage tankage (containing 8% or more of moisture)	Inf. S.	Yellow.
*49. Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Comb. L.	Red.	*Gas drips, hydrocarbon	Inf. L.	Red.
*50. Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	Comb. L.	Red.	Gas drips, hydrocarbon	Inf. L.	Poison gas.
*51. Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	Comb. L.	Red.	Gas identification sets	Pois. C.	Poison gas.
*52. Ethylene oxide	Inf. L.	Red.	Gas identification sets	Pois. A.	
*53. Excelsior (shredded wood)	Haz.		*Gas oil	Comb. L.	
*54. Explosive bombs	Expl. A.		Gasoline	Inf. L.	Red.
*55. Explosive compositions containing an ammonium salt and a chlorate	Prohibited		Gasoline (export only) (See: "Gasoline")	Inf. L.	Red.
*56. Explosive compositions that ignite spontaneously	Prohibited		Gasoline (export only) (See: "Gasoline")	Inf. L.	Red.
*57. Explosive compositions that undergo rapid decomposition when subjected to 167° F.	Prohibited		Gelatin dynamite. (See: "High explosives.")	Inf. L.	Red.
*58. Explosive compositions that undergo rapid decomposition when subjected to 167° F.	Prohibited		*Gold paint (See: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Inf. L.	Red.
*59. Explosive hand grenades	Expl. A.		Grenades, empty, primed (See: "Trimmers")	Inf. L.	Red.
*60. Explosive rifle grenades	Expl. A.		Grenades, hand, explosive. (See: "Explosive hand grenades.")	Inf. L.	Red.
*61. Explosive mines	Expl. A.		Grenades, rifle, explosive. (See: "Explosive rifle grenades.")	Inf. L.	Red.
*62. Explosive projectiles	Expl. A.		Ground bituminous coal. (See: "Coal facings.")	Inf. L.	Red.
*63. Explosive torpedoes	Expl. A.		Guanyl nitrosamino guanidene hydrate. (See: "Initiating explosive.")	Expl. C.	
*64. Explosives, samples of. (See: Secs. 146.20-3 and 146.20-6.)	Comb. L.	Red.	Guanyl nitrosamino guanyl tetrazene. (See: "Initiating explosive.")	Inf. S.	Yellow.
*65. Extracts, liquid flavoring (See: "Alcohol or alcohol, N. O. S.")	Inf. L.	Red.	Guanidine Nitrate	Inf. S.	Yellow.
*66. Extracts, liquid flavoring (See: "Alcohol or alcohol, N. O. S.")	Haz.		Guncotton. (See: "High explosives.")	Haz.	Not permitted.
*67. Fuel waste. (See: "Carbon waste.")			Hay	Noninf. G.	Green.
*68. Fuel waste, wet. (See: "Fibers, burnt, wet or damp.")			Hay or straw (loose, wet or damp)	Inf. L.	Red.
*69. Ferric arsenate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.	Hellum	Inf. S.	Yellow.
*70. Ferric arsenite, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.	Hemp. (See: "Fibers")	Haz.	Not permitted.
*71. Ferroplastic	Haz.		Hemp, wet. (See: "Fibers, burnt, wet or damp.")	Noninf. G.	Green.
*72. Ferroplastic	Haz.		Heptane	Inf. L.	Red.

¹ Unless otherwise exempt by the provisions of the detailed regulations.

Article	Classed as—	Label req.†	Article	Classed as—	Label req.†
Ironing. (See: "Burlap cloth.")			Long time burning oil (export shipment only—see: "Kerosine").		
Hexahydroide	Comb. L.	Red.	Low explosives	Expl. A	
Hexane	Inf. L.		Low explosive. (See: "Low explosives.")		
High explosives	Expl. A		Lye. (See: "Caustic soda, solid.")		
Highway signals. (See: "Alcohol or alcohol, N. O. S.")			Machines or apparatus (assembled for shipment containing not over 15 pounds weight of gas or liquid for their operation).	Noninf. G	
Hydrochloric acid	Cor. L.	White.	Magnesium arsenate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Hydrocyanic acid	Cor. L.	White.	Magnesium metallic, powder	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Hydrocyanic acid, liquified	Cor. L.	Red.	Magnesium nitrate (see: "Nitrates").	Oxy. M.	Yellow.
Hydrocyanic acid, nonliquified	Inf. G.	Red.	Magnesium perchlorate	Oxy. M.	Yellow.
Hydrochloric acid, anhydrous. (See: "Hydrogen chloride.")	Cor. L.	White.	Magnesium peroxide	Haz.	
Hydrocyanic acid, liquid	Pois. B.	Poison gas.	Matches, block. (See: "Matches, strike-anywhere.")	Inf. S.	
Hydrocyanic acid, solution	Pois. B.	Poison.	Matches, card	Inf. S.	
Hydrofluoric acid	Not permitted		Matches, strike-anywhere	Inf. S.	
Hydrofluoric acid, anhydrous	Cor. L.	White.	Medicines, N. O. S. (See: "Drugs, chemicals, medicines, or cosmetics, N. O. S.")	Inf. S.	
Hydrofluosulfuric acid	Cor. L.	Red.	Mercuric acetate	Pois. B.	Poison.
Hydrogen	Inf. G.	Green.	Mercuric ammonium chloride, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Hydrogen chloride	Cor. L.	White.	Mercuric benzoate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Hydrogen dioxide. (See: "Hydrogen peroxide.")	Inf. G.	White.	Mercuric bromide, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Hydrogen peroxide (containing over 7.4% (by volume) H ₂ O ₂)	Inf. G.	Red.	Mercuric cyanide, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Hydrogen sulfide	Expl. C.		Mercuric iodide, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Igniters	Inf. L.	Red.	Mercuric iodide, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Igniting properties. (See: "Fireworks.")	Inf. S.	Yellow.	Mercuric nitrate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Inflammable liquid, N. O. S.	Comb. L.	Red.	Mercuric oxide (red), solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Inflammable solids, N. O. S.	Inf. L.		Mercuric oxide (yellow), solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Initiating explosives	Expl. A		Mercuric oxycyanide, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Ink	Inf. L.		Mercuric salicylate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Insecticide, dry	Pois. B.	Poison.	Mercuric sulfate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Insecticide, liquid (vermin exterminator)	Pois. B.	Poison.	Mercuric sulfocyanate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Insecticide, liquid (vermin exterminator)	Comb. L.	Red.	Mercurochrome, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Instantaneous fuse	Inf. L.		Mercurochrome bromide, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Insulation tape (varnished cloth type). (See: "Oiled textiles.")	Inf. L.		Mercurochrome gluconate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Iron arsenate, solid. (See: "Ferrous or ferric arsenate, solid.")	Haz.		Mercurochrome iodide, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Iron mass, spent	Inf. S.		Mercurochrome nitrate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Iron oxide, wet	Inf. S.		Mercurochrome oxide, black, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Iron sponge not properly oxidized	Inf. S.	Yellow.	Mercurochrome sulfate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Iron sponge, spent	Inf. S.		Mercurochrome acetate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Iron sulfide	Inf. L.		Mercurochrome bichloride, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Isobutane. (See: "Liquefied petroleum gas.")	Inf. L.		Mercurochrome bisulfate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Isocitene	Inf. L.		Mercurochrome compounds, N. O. S. (solid)	Pois. B.	Poison.
Isopentane	Inf. L.		Mercurochrome cyanide, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Isoprene	Inf. L.		Mercurochrome nucleate, solid (see: "Mercurio, solid")	Pois. B.	Poison.
Jute, wet. (See: "Fibers.")	Inf. L.		Metal polish, liquid (see: "Polishes, metal, etc.")	Inf. L.	Red.
Kapok. (See: "Fibers.")	Inf. L.		Methanol (methyl alcohol) (see: "Alcohol or alcohol N. O. S.")	Inf. L.	Red.
Kerosine (coal oil)	Inf. L.		Methyl acetate	Inf. L.	Red.
Kerosene (export shipment only—see: "Kerosine").	Inf. L.		Methyl acetone	Inf. L.	Red.
Laquer	Comb. L.		Methyl amyl acetate	Comb. L.	
Laquer base liquid (see: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Comb. L.	Red.	Methyl bromide, liquid	Comb. L.	
Laquer base liquid (see: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Inf. L.		Methyl chloride	Pois. B.	Poison.
Laquer base or laquer chips, dry nitrocellulose base	Comb. L.	Red.	Methyldichlorarsine	Inf. G.	
Laquer base or laquer chips, plastic (red with alcohol or solvent)	Inf. L.	Yellow.	Methyl formate	Pois. A.	Poison gas.
Laquer removing, reducing and thinning compounds (see: "Compounds removing, reducing and thinning, liquid")	Inf. L.	Red.	Mixed acid. (See: "Explosive mines.")	Inf. L.	
Lead arsenate, solid	Inf. L.		Monochloroacetic acid	Comb. L.	
Lead arsenite, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.	Monochloroacetic acid, stabilized	Comb. L.	
Lead azide. (See: "Initiating explosive.")	Pois. B.	Poison.	Monochlorobenzene (chlorobenzene) (Chloroben-zol)	Pois. C.	Tear gas.
Lead dross	Haz.		Monochlorobenzene (see: "Chlorobenzol")	Inf. L.	Red.
Lead nitrate (see: "Nitrates")	Haz.		Monochlorobenzene (see: "Chlorobenzol")	Inf. L.	Red.
Lead scrap	Oxy. M.		Monochlorodichloroethane	Inf. L.	Green.
Lead stannate (lead trinitroselenate). (See: "Initiating explosive.")	Haz.		Monochlorodifluoromethane	Noninf. G	Green.
Lead type dross	Inf. L.		Monomethylamine	Inf. G	Red.
Leather bleach (see: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Inf. L.		Monomethylamine, aqueous solution (see: "Dimethylamine, aqueous solution")	Inf. L.	Red.
Leather dressing (see: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Pois. A.		Mortar stain, liquid (see: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Inf. L.	Red.
Lewisite	Haz.		Moth Balls. (See: "Naphthalene.")	No restrictions	
Lime, unslaked	Inf. L.		Motion-picture film (cellulose acetate base)	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Liquefied carbon dioxide. (See: "Carbon dioxide, liquified.")	Inf. L.		Motion-picture film (nitrocellulose base, positive or negative)	No restrictions	
Liquefied hydrocarbon gas. (See: "Hydrocarbon gas, liquified.")	Inf. L.		Motion-picture film, old and wornout (nitrocellulose acetate base)	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Liquefied petroleum gas	Inf. L.		Motion-picture film, old and wornout (nitrocellulose base)	No restrictions	
Lithium aluminum hydride, etheral	Pois. B.	Poison.			
London purple, solid					

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Article	Classed as—	Label req. 1	Article	Classed as—	Label req. 1
Motion-picture film scrap (nitrocellulose base). (See: "Tyroxylin plastic scrap.")	Inf. S.		*Paint, enamel, lacquer, stain, shellac, varnish, aluminum, bronze, gold, wood filler, liquid, and lacquer base liquid.	Inf. L.	Red.
Motion-picture film, toy.	Inf. S.	Yellow.	*Paint, lacquer and varnish removing, reducing or thinning compounds (see: "Compounds, lacquer, etc., removing, reducing or thinning, liquid").	Inf. L.	Red.
Motion-picture film, unexposed (nitrocellulose base)	Inf. S.	Yellow.	*Paint, liquid.	Comb. L.	
Motor-fuel antiknock compound	Pois. B.	Poison.	Paper cap ammalation for top pistons. (See: "Toy caps.")	Haz.	Yellow.
*Motor fuel, N. O. S.	Comb. L.	Red.	Paper caps. (See: "Toy caps.")	Haz.	Yellow.
*Motor fuel, N. O. S.	Inf. L.	Red.	Paper scrap (when dry, clean and free from oil)	Inf. S.	
Motor spirit (export only) (see: "Gasoline")	Inf. L.	Poison gas.	Paper waste (when dry clean, and free from oil)	Haz.	Yellow.
Muriatic acid. (See: "Hydrochloric acid.")	Inf. L.	Red.	Paraffin (export shipment only). (See: "Kerosine.")	Inf. S.	
Mustard gas.	Pois. A.	Poison gas.	Paraldehyde.	Comb. L.	Poison.
Nafta (export only) (see: "Gasoline")	Inf. L.	Red.	Paraldehyde, solid.	Pois. B.	
*Naphtha (see: "Benzine")	Inf. L.	Red.	Paris Green, solid. (See: "Copper acetate solid.")	Inf. L.	Red.
*Naphtha distillate (see: "Petroleum distillate")	Haz.	Red.	Pentaborane	Comb. L.	
Naphthalene	Haz.	Red.	Pent-acetate (see: "Amyl acetate")	Inf. L.	Red.
*Naphtha petroleum. (See: "Benzine")	Inf. L.	Red.	Pentacetyric tetranitrate. (See: "Initiating explosive.")	Inf. L.	Red.
Natural gasoline. (See: "Gasoline")	Inf. L.	Red.	Pentane	Oxy. M.	Yellow.
Negative cotton. (See: "High explosives.")	Oxy. M.		Pentolite, dry. (See: "High explosives.")	Oxy. M.	White.
Neohexane	Oxy. M.		Perchlorates, N. O. S. (see: "Perchlorates")	Cor. L.	
Neon gas	Inf. L.	Red.	Perchloric acid (of not exceeding 72% strength)	Expl. C.	
Nickel carbonyl	Inf. L.	Red.	Perchloric acid (exceeding 72% strength)	Oxy. M.	Yellow.
Nickel cyanide, solid.	Pois. B.	Poison.	Percussion caps.	Oxy. M.	White.
Neoflone hydrochloride.	Pois. B.	Poison.	Percussion fuzes.	Oxy. M.	Yellow.
Nicotine, liquid. (See: "Insecticide, liquid.")	Pois. B.	Poison.	Permanates, N. O. S. (see: "Permanganates.")	Inf. L.	Red.
Nicotine salicylate	Pois. B.	Poison.	Permanganate of potash. (See: "Permanganates.")	Inf. L.	Red.
Nicotine sulfate, solid or liquid. (See: "Insecticide, dry or liquid.")	Pois. B.	Poison.	Peroxides, organic liquids, N. O. S.	Inf. L.	Red.
Nitrate	Oxy. M.		Petrol (export only) (see: "Gasoline")	Inf. L.	Red.
Nitrides, N. O. S. (see: "Nitrates")	Oxy. M.		*Petroleum, crude. (See: "Crude oil, petroleum.")	Inf. L.	Red.
Nitriding acid. (See: "Mixed acid.")	Cor. L.	White.	*Petroleum distillate, N. O. S.	Comb. L.	Red.
Nitric acid.	Pois. B.	Poison.	*Petroleum ether (see: "Benzine")	Inf. L.	Red.
Nitrobenzene, liquid.	Oxy. M.		*Petroleum gas, liquefied. (See: "Liquefied petroleum gas.")	Comb. L.	Red.
Nitrobenzol, liquid. (See: "Nitrobenzene, liquid.")	Oxy. M.		*Petroleum naphtha (see: "Benzine")	Inf. L.	Red.
Nitro-carbo nitrate (see: "Nitrates")	Pois. B.	Poison.	*Petroleum oil (see: "Oil")	Comb. L.	Red.
Nitrocellulose, colloid, granular or flake, wet with alcohol or solvent. (See: "Wet nitrocellulose, colloid, granular or flake—20 percent alcohol or solvent.")	Inf. S.	Yellow.	Phenol, liquid. (See: "Carbolic acid, liquid.")	Inf. L.	Red.
Nitrocellulose colloid, granular or flake, wet with alcohol or solvent.	Inf. S.	Yellow.	Phenol, solid. (See: "Carbolic acid, solid.")	Comb. L.	Red.
Nitrocellulose (collodion cotton)—30 percent alcohol or solvent.	Inf. S.	Yellow.	Phenylacetylamine chloride	Pois. A.	Poison gas.
Nitrocellulose, wet with water.	Pois. B.	Poison.	Phenyldichlorarsine, liquid.	Pois. B.	Poison gas.
Nitrochlorobenzene, meta or para, solid.	Pois. B.	Poison.	Phosgene	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Nitrochlorobenzene, ortho, liquid.	Pois. B.	Poison.	Phosphoric anhydride.	Cor. L.	White.
Nitrogen	Inf. S.		Phosphorus amorphous, red	Cor. L.	White.
Nitrogen dioxide, liquid.	Expl. A.		Phosphorus oxychloride	Cor. L.	White.
Nitrogen peroxide	Expl. A.		Phosphorus pentachloride	Cor. L.	White.
Nitrogen tetroxide	Expl. A.		Phosphorus sesquisulfide	Cor. L.	White.
Nitroglycerin, liquid.	Expl. A.		Phosphorus trichloride	Cor. L.	White.
Nitroglycerin, spirits of. (See: "Spirits of nitroglycerin.")	Expl. A.		Phosphorus white or yellow, dry	Cor. L.	White.
Nitroguanidine, dry. (See: "High explosives.")	Expl. A.		Phosphorus, white or yellow, in water	Cor. L.	White.
Nitroguanidine, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Photographic film (cellulose acetate base)	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Nitro mannite. (See: "Initiating explosive.")	Expl. A.		Photographic film (nitrocellulose base)	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Nitrosoguanidine. (See: "Initiating explosive.")	Expl. A.		Photographic film scrap (cellulose acetate base)	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Nitrosulphuric acid. (See: "High explosives.")	Expl. A.		Photographic film scrap (nitrocellulose base)	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with alcohol or solvent. (See: "Wet nitrosulphuric acid—30 percent alcohol or solvent.")	Expl. A.		Photographic film scrap (nitrocellulose base). (See: "Pyroxylin plastic scrap.")	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Photographic flash lamps (capable, upon breakage, of igniting inflammable vapors or finely divided combustible substances)	Haz.	
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Photographic flash lamps (that will not upon breakage, ignite inflammable vapors or finely divided combustible substances)	No restrictions	
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Photographic flash powder. (See: "Fireworks.")	No restrictions	
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Picric acid, dry. (See: "High explosives.")	Inf. S.	
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Picric acid, wet with not less than 10% water, in excess of 16 ounces but not exceeding 25 pounds.	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Picric acid, wet with not less than 10% water, over 25 pounds. (See: "High explosives.")	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Pine oil	Comb. L.	Red.
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Pinus resinosa	Inf. G.	
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Piperazine. (See: "Fireworks.")	Inf. L.	Red.
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Plastic solvent, N. O. S. (see: "Solvents, N. O. S.")	Pois. A.	Poison gas.
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Poisonous liquid or gas, N. O. S.	Pois. B.	Poison.
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Poisonous liquids, N. O. S.	Pois. B.	Poison.
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Poisonous liquids, N. O. S.	Pois. B.	Poison.
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Poisonous solids, N. O. S.	Pois. B.	Poison.
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Poisonous solids, N. O. S.	Pois. C.	Poison gas.
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Police grenades (liquid)	Pois. A.	Poison gas.
Nitrosulphuric acid, wet with water.	Expl. A.		Police grenades, tear gas.	Pois. C.	Poison gas.

* Unless otherwise exempt by the provisions of the detailed regulations.

Article	Classed as—	Label req.†	Article	Classed as—	Label req.†
• Polishes, metal, stove, furniture and wood, liquid	Inf. L.	Red.	• Shellac (see: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Inf. L.	Red.
• Polishing compounds, liquid	Comb. L.		• Shellac, liquid (see: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Inf. L.	Red.
• Potassium arsenate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.	• Shellac, raw	Haz.	
• Potassium arsenite, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.	• Signals, fireworks. (See: "Fireworks.")	Cor. L.	White.
• Potassium bromate	Oxy. M.	Yellow.	• Silver cyanide (tetrachloride)	Cor. L.	White.
• Potassium chlorate (see: "Chlorates")	Oxy. M.	Yellow.	• Silver cyanide. (See: "Cyanide of silver.")	Cor. L.	White.
• Potassium cyanide. (See: "Cyanide of potassium.")	Oxy. M.	Yellow.	• Sludge acid	Expl. C.	Tear gas.
• Potassium hydroxide. (See: "Caustic potash, solid.")	Oxy. M.	Yellow.	• Small-arms ammunition (see: "Ammunition for small arms.")	Expl. C.	
• Potassium hydroxide solution. (See: "Caustic potash, liquid.")	Inf. S.	Yellow.	• Small-arms primers	Expl. C.	
• Potassium nitrate (see: "Nitrates")	Inf. S.	Yellow.	• Smoke candles (see: "Fireworks")	Expl. B.	
• Potassium nitrate mixed (used) with sodium nitrate	Oxy. M.	Yellow.	• Smoke generators (see: "Chemical ammunition, class B or C")	Expl. B.	
• Potassium perchlorate (see: "Perchlorates")	Oxy. M.	Yellow.	• Smokeless powder for cannon	Expl. B.	
• Potassium permanganate (see: "Permanganates")	Oxy. M.	Yellow.	• Smokeless powder for small-arms in water	Expl. B.	
• Potassium periodate	Oxy. M.	Yellow.	• Smokeless powder for small-arms	Expl. B.	
• Potassium sulfide (fused or concentrated and ground)	Inf. S.	Yellow.	• Sodium arsenate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
• Potassium sulfide (fused or concentrated but not ground—May be shipped or broken)	Inf. S.	Yellow.	• Sodium arsenate (solution) liquid	Pois. B.	Poison.
• Potato spray (arsenical), liquid. (See: "Insecticide, liquid (termin emulsifier).")	Expl. C.		• Sodium esodylate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
• Primers			• Sodium chlorate (see: "Chlorates")	Pois. B.	Poison.
• Projectiles, explosives. (See: "Explosive projectiles.")			• Sodium chlorite (see: Calcium chlorite)	Oxy. M.	Yellow.
• Projectiles, gas, smoke, or incendiary, nonexplosive. (See: "Chemical ammunition, class A, B, or C.")			• Sodium cyanide. (See: "Cyanide of sodium.")	Oxy. M.	Yellow.
• Projectiles, illuminating. (See: "Fireworks.")			• Sodium dimethylarsenate (see: "Sodium cacodylate, solid")	Pois. B.	Poison.
• Projectiles, sand-loaded, empty or solid. (See: "Ammunition for Cannon, Nonexplosive.")			• Sodium hydroxide. (See: "Caustic soda, solid.")	Inf. S.	Yellow.
• Propane. (See: "Liquefied petroleum gas.")			• Sodium hydroxide solution. (See: "Caustic soda, liquid.")	Inf. S.	Yellow.
• Propylene			• Sodium nitrate (see: "Nitrates")	Inf. S.	Yellow.
• Prussic acid. (See: "Hydrocyanic acid, liquid.")	Inf. G.	Red.	• Sodium nitrate mixed (used) with potassium nitrate. (See: "Fusium nitrate mixed (used) with sodium nitrate.")	Oxy. M.	Yellow.
• Prussic acid, unstabilized. (See: "Hydrocyanic acid, unstabilized.")	Inf. L.	Red.	• Sodium perchlorate (see: "Perchlorates")	Oxy. M.	Yellow.
• Pyridine	Cor. L.	White.	• Sodium permanganate (see: "Permanganates")	Oxy. M.	Yellow.
• Pyrosulphuryl chloride	Inf. L.	Red.	• Sodium periodate	Inf. S.	Yellow.
• Pyroxylin cement (see: "Cement, pyroxylin")	Inf. L.	Yellow.	• Sodium sulfide (fused or concentrated but not ground—May be shipped or broken)	Inf. S.	Yellow.
• Pyroxylin plastics, rods, rolls, sheets, tubes	Inf. L.	Yellow.	• Pyroxylin	Expl. C.	
• Pyroxylin plastic scrap	Inf. S.	Yellow.	• Pyroxylin vement (see: "Cement, pyroxylin")	Inf. L.	Red.
• Pyroxylin solution (see: "Solvents, N. O. S.")	Inf. L.	Red.	• Pyroxylin plastics, rods, rolls, sheets, tubes	Inf. L.	Yellow.
• Pyroxylin solvent, N. O. S. (see: "Solvents, N. O. S.")	Inf. L.	Red.	• Pyroxylin plastic scrap	Inf. S.	Yellow.
• Quinclidine (see: "Lime unslaked")	Inf. L.	Red.	• Pyroxylin solution (see: "Solvents, N. O. S.")	Inf. L.	Red.
• Rags, oily. (See: "Fibers or fabrics with animal or vegetable oil.")	Haz.		• Pyroxylin solvent, N. O. S. (see: "Solvents, N. O. S.")	Inf. L.	Red.
• Rags, soap (when dry, clean and free from oil)	Haz.		• Quinclidine (see: "Lime unslaked")	Inf. L.	Red.
• Rags, wet. (See: "Fibers, burnt, wet or damp.")	Haz.		• Rags, oily. (See: "Fibers or fabrics with animal or vegetable oil.")	Haz.	
• Railway fuses. (See: "Fireworks.")	Comb. L.		• Rags, wet. (See: "Fibers, burnt, wet or damp.")	Haz.	
• Reducing compounds, paint, varnish, lacquer, etc. (See: "Com-pounds, lacquer, etc., removing, reducing, or thinning, liquid.")	Comb. L.		• Range oil	Comb. L.	
• Refined petroleum (export shipment only). (See: "Kerosine.")	Inf. L.		• Resin	Inf. L.	Red.
• Refrigerating machines (assembled for shipment and containing not over 15 pounds of an inflammable liquid for their operation)	Inf. G. or noninf. G.		• Rifle powder. (See: "Black powder.")	Inf. L.	Red.
• Refrigerating machines (of the self-contained type, consisting of separate lbs., weight of gas, or of the remote-control type, consisting of separate gas)	Inf. G. or noninf. G.		• Road asphalt or tar, liquid	Comb. L.	
• Resin	Haz.		• Road asphalt or tar (see: "Asphalt")	Comb. L.	
• Road asphalt or tar, liquid	Inf. L.	Red.	• Road oil. (See: "Fireworks.")	Haz.	Yellow.
• Road asphalt or tar (see: "Asphalt")	Comb. L.		• Roman candles. (See: "Fireworks.")	Inf. S.	
• Road oil. (See: "Fireworks.")	Haz.	Yellow.	• Rosin (Colophony)	Haz.	
• Roman candles. (See: "Fireworks.")	Inf. S.		• Rough ammoniate tankages (containing less than 7% moisture) (see: "Tankages")	Inf. S.	
• Rosin (Colophony)	Haz.		• Rough ammoniate tankages (containing 7% or more of moisture) (see: "Tankages")	Inf. S.	
• Rough ammoniate tankages (containing less than 7% moisture) (see: "Tankages")	Inf. S.		• Rubber butlines	Inf. S.	Yellow.
• Rough ammoniate tankages (containing 7% or more of moisture) (see: "Tankages")	Inf. S.		• Rubber cement (see: "Cement, rubber")	Inf. L.	Red.
• Rubber butlines	Inf. S.	Yellow.	• Rubber scrap, ground, powdered or granulated	Inf. S.	Yellow.
• Rubber cement (see: "Cement, rubber")	Inf. L.	Red.	• Rubber shoddy, regenerated rubber, or reclaimed rubber	Inf. S.	Yellow.
• Rubber scrap, ground, powdered or granulated	Inf. S.	Yellow.	• Rum denatured (see: "Alcohol or alcohol N. O. S.")	Comb. L.	Red.
• Rubber shoddy, regenerated rubber, or reclaimed rubber	Inf. S.	Yellow.	• Rust preventive coating	Expl. C.	
• Rum denatured (see: "Alcohol or alcohol N. O. S.")	Comb. L.	Red.	• Safety fuses	Expl. C.	
• Rust preventive coating	Expl. C.		• Safety squibs	Expl. C.	
• Safety fuses	Expl. C.		• Salt peter. (See: "Potassium nitrate.")	Inf. L.	Red.
• Safety squibs	Expl. C.		• Salt peter, Chile. (See: "Sodium nitrate.")	Inf. L.	Red.
• Salt peter. (See: "Potassium nitrate.")	Inf. L.	Red.	• Salutes. (See: "Fireworks.")	Inf. L.	Yellow.
• Salt peter, Chile. (See: "Sodium nitrate.")	Inf. L.	Red.	• Saw dust (when dry, clean and free from oil)	Inf. L.	Yellow.
• Salutes. (See: "Fireworks.")	Inf. L.	Yellow.	• Scheele's green, solid. (See: "Copper arsenite, solid.")	Inf. S.	Yellow.
• Saw dust (when dry, clean and free from oil)	Inf. L.	Yellow.	• Sea coal (see: "Coal facings")	Inf. S.	Yellow.
• Scheele's green, solid. (See: "Copper arsenite, solid.")	Inf. S.	Yellow.			
• Sea coal (see: "Coal facings")	Inf. S.	Yellow.			

† Unless otherwise exempt by the provisions of the detailed regulations.

Article	Classed as—	Label req. ¹
Tetrazene (quanyl nitrosamino quanyltetrazene). (See: "Initiating explosive.")		
Tetryl. (See: "High explosive.")		
Textile waste (see: "Cotton waste")	Haz.	
Textile waste, wet. (See: "Fibers, burnt, wet or damp.")		
Thallium salts, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Thallium sulfate, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Thinners for rust preventive coating	Comb. L.	
*Thinning compounds, paint, varnish, lacquer, etc. (See: "Compounds, lacquer, etc., removing, reducing or thinning, liquid.")		
Tine fuzes	Expl. C.	
Tin tetrachloride, anhydrous	Cor. L.	White.
Titanium tetrachloride	Cor. L.	White.
Toluol (toluene)	Inf. L.	Red.
Torches. (See: "Fireworks.")		
Torpedoes, cap. (See: "Fireworks.")		
Torpedoes, empty. (See: "Ammunition for cannon, nonexplosives.")		
Torpedoes, explosive. (See: "Explosive torpedoes.")		
Torpedoes, toy, railway or track. (See: "Fireworks.")		
Toy caps	Expl. C.	
Trace fuzes	Expl. C.	
Treated paper (manufactured articles properly dried to prevent spontaneous heating) (see: "Oiled clothing").	Haz.	
Treated textiles (manufactured articles properly dried to prevent spontaneous heating) (see: "Oiled clothing").		
Trichlorosilane	Inf. L.	Red.
Trimethylamine, aqueous solution (see: Dimethylamine, aqueous solution).	Inf. L.	Red.
Trinitrobenzene. (See: "High explosives.")		
Trinitrobenzene, wet (when wet with not less than 10% water and in a quantity not exceeding 16 ounces in one outside package).	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Trinitroresorcinol. (See: "High explosives.")		
Trinitrotoluene. (See: "High explosives.")		
Trinitrotoluene, wet (when wet with not less than 10% of water and in a quantity not exceeding 16 ounces in one outside package).	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Turpentine	Comb. L.	
*Turpentine substitutes	Comb. L.	
*Turpentine substitutes	Inf. L.	Red.
Twisted jute packing (rope) (treated or untreated)	Haz.	
Unstable explosives	Prohibited.	
*Varnish (see: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Inf. L.	Red.
*Varnish	Comb. L.	
*Varnish driers (see: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Inf. L.	Red.
*Varnish remover or reducer (see: "Compounds, lacquer etc., removing, reducing or thinning, liquid.")	Inf. L.	Red.
*Varnish thinning compounds (see: "Compounds, lacquer etc., removing, reducing or thinning, liquid.")	Inf. L.	Red.
Very signal cartridges. (See: "Fireworks.")		
Vinyl acetate, inhibited	Inf. L.	Red.
Vinylidene chloride, inhibited	Inf. L.	Red.
Water white (export shipment only). (See: "Kerosine.")		
*Waxes, liquid	Comb. L.	
Wet nitrocellulose (20% water). (See: "Nitrocellulose, wet with water.")		
Wet nitrocellulose (collodion cotton)—30% alcohol or solvent	Inf. L.	Red.
Wet nitrocellulose, colloided, granular or flake—20% alcohol or solvent	Inf. L.	Red.
Wet nitrocellulose—30% alcohol or solvent	Inf. L.	Red.
*Wood filler, liquid	Comb. L.	
*Wood filler (see: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Inf. L.	Red.
*Wood polish, liquid (see: "Polishes, metal, etc.")	Inf. L.	Red.
Wood shavings (when dry, clean, and free from oil)	Haz.	
*Wood stain, liquid	Comb. L.	
*Wood stain, liquid (see: "Paint, enamel, etc.")	Inf. L.	Red.
Wool waste. (See: "Cotton waste.")		
Wool waste, wet. (See: "Fibers, burnt, wet or damp.")		
X-ray film (cellulose acetate base)	No restrictions	
X-ray film (nitrocellulose base). (See: "Photographic film (Nitrocellulose base).")		
X-ray film scrap (cellulose acetate base)	No restrictions	
X-ray film scrap (Nitrocellulose base). (See: "Pyroxylin plastic scrap.")		
Xylol (xylene)	Inf. L.	Red.
Xylol bromide	Pois. C.	Tear gas.
Zinc arsenate	Pois. B.	Poison.
Zinc arsenite, solid	Pois. B.	Poison.
Zinc chlorate (see: "Chlorates").	Oxy. M.	Yellow.
Zinc cyanide. (See: "Cyanide of zinc.")		
Zinc ethyl	Inf. L.	Red.
Zinc nitrate (see: "Nitrates").	Oxy. M.	
Zinc permanganate (see: "Permanganates").	Oxy. M.	Yellow.
Zirconium metallic, dry	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Zirconium metallic, sludge	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Zirconium metallic, wet	Inf. S.	Yellow.
Zirconium nitrate (see: "Nitrates").	Oxy. M.	
Zirconium picramate wet with 20% water	Oxy. M.	Yellow.

AUTHORITY: §§ 146.21-1 to 146.21-100 issued under R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1275.

§ 146.21-1 *Definition of inflammable liquid.* An inflammable liquid (flammable liquid) is defined by the ICC regulations as set forth in § 146.21-5, and such definition is binding upon all shippers making shipments of inflammable liquids (flammable liquids) by common carrier vessels engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by water. This definition is accepted and adopted and forms part of the regulations in this subchapter applying to all shippers making shipments of inflammable liquids (flammable liquids) on any vessel and shall apply to the owners, charterers, agents, master, or other person in charge of a vessel and to other persons transporting, carrying, conveying, storing, stowing or using inflammable liquids (flammable liquids), on board any vessel subject to R. S. 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 170, and the regulations in this subchapter.

§ 146.21-5 *Inflammable liquid defined.* An inflammable liquid (flammable liquid) is any liquid which gives off inflammable (flammable) vapors (as determined by flashpoint from Tagliabue's open-cup tester, as used for test of burning oils) at or below a temperature of 80° F.

§ 146.21-10 *Export shipments of inflammable liquids.* Certain inflammable liquids are permitted by these regulations to be exported under shipping names differing from shipping names as required in domestic transportation. Such substances together with these "synonym" shipping names are indicated in the tables in § 146.21-100 and the "synonym" shipping names that are permitted are shown thereon. Substances shipped under these "synonym" shipping names may be accepted on board vessels that are permitted to transport such substances in export; provided the shipment otherwise conforms to the provisions of the regulations in this part. Stowage on board vessels shall be in accordance with the stowages indicated in the tables for the particular character of vessel involved.

§ 146.21-15 *Stowage on board vessels.* All inflammable liquids permitted for transportation on board vessels shall, when taken on board a vessel, be stowed in accordance with the provisions applying to the particular character of vessel as shown in the tables, § 146.21-100, and with the detailed regulations of stowage shown herein.

§ 146.21-20 *"On deck" stowage.* (a) Inflammable liquids, stowage of which is permitted "On deck" by the provisions of the table § 146.21-100 shall be properly secured, when so stowed, in a manner satisfactory to the master or other person in charge of the vessel consistent with the following conditions:

(1) Such inflammable liquid shall be so stowed as to provide safe access to the crew's quarters and to all parts of the deck required to be used in the navigation and necessary working of the vessel.

¹ Unless otherwise exempt by the provisions of the detailed regulations.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1275)

3. Sections 146.21-1 to 146.21-100, inclusive, are amended to read as follows:

SUBPART—DETAILED REGULATIONS GOVERNING INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Sec.		Sec.	
146.21-1	Definition of inflammable liquid.	146.21-25	"Under deck" stowage.
146.21-5	Inflammable liquid defined.	146.21-30	Prohibited storage.
146.21-10	Export shipments of inflammable liquids.	146.21-35	Boundary bulkheads.
		146.21-40	Hatch closing means.
		146.21-45	Ventilation.
		146.21-50	Electrical equipment in holds.
		146.21-55	Smoking prohibited, warning signs.
		146.21-60	Potable spirits.
		146.21-65	Limited quantity shipments.
		146.21-70	Limited quantity shipments of paint products.
		146.21-75	Limited quantity shipments of polishes.
146.21-15	Stowage on board vessels.	146.21-100	Table D—Classification: Inflammable liquids.
146.21-20	"On deck" stowage.		

(2) Such inflammable liquids shall not be stowed within a distance in a horizontal plane of 25 feet of an operating or embarkation point of a lifeboat when such point is at the same deck level as that upon which an inflammable liquid cargo is stowed, except on a vessel which by reason of its breadth, it is impossible to provide such horizontal distance; deck stowage is permitted when the cargo is confined to only one side of the center line of the vessel.

(3) Fire plugs, sounding pipes and access to same shall be maintained free and clear of inflammable liquid cargo stowed "On deck."

(b) On passenger-carrying vessels, when limited stowage of inflammable liquid is permitted "On deck", such liquids shall be stowed well away from any deck or spaces provided for use of passengers.

(c) At least one section of fire hose shall be connected with an adequate water supply and shall be in readiness for use adjacent to inflammable liquids when stowed "On deck". No cargo shall be stowed "On deck" unless two portable fire extinguishers of at least 2½ gallon foam type each or equivalent shall be located in a position easily accessible to such cargo.

§ 146.21-25 "Under deck" stowage.

(a) Stowage of inflammable liquids "Under deck" shall be either in ventilated holds or in holds that are gas-tight.

(b) Inflammable liquids that are permitted by these regulations to be stowed in a cargo hold or a compartment on board a passenger vessel shall not be so stowed unless the compartment or hold authorized for such stowage is fitted with either an overhead water sprinkler system, inert gas or steam smothering system.

(c) Inflammable liquids permitted on passenger vessels may be stowed in a hold or compartment the overdeck of which forms a boundary of a passenger space, provided such overdeck is of an AI type of construction or in lieu thereof is fitted on its underside in way of the passenger area with three inches of incombustible insulation.

(d) Compartments or holds in which inflammable liquid cargo is to be stowed and which are fitted with electrical circuits having outlets within the compartment or hold shall have such circuits disconnected from all sources of power supply unless the fixtures within the hold are of a vapor proof type, and such circuits shall not be again connected for power until the compartment or hold has been freed of any accumulation of inflammable vapors.

(e) After the stowage of inflammable liquid cargo has commenced in a compartment or hold that is not fitted with vapor proof type of electrical outlets, no portable means of artificial lighting shall be used within such a compartment or hold unless such portable equipment is of the vapor proof type. Electrical connections for permitted portable lighting shall be made to outlets located outside of the compartment or hold and above the weather deck. Hand flashlights shall be of the non-sparking type.

§ 146.21-30 *Prohibited storage.* (a) Inflammable liquids in any quantity shall not be stowed in a magazine in which is stowed any explosive, nor in a compartment or hold in which a magazine containing explosives is located.

(b) Inflammable liquids in a quantity in excess of 1 ton shall not be stowed "On deck" in vessels carrying Class "A" Dangerous Explosives or Class "B" Less Dangerous Explosives, unless the engine and boiler room spaces intervene between holds containing explosives and the space over which these liquids are stowed.

(c) Inflammable liquids in quantities in excess of 1 ton shall not be stowed in the same compartment, or in a compartment adjacent, or over, or under one in which inflammable compressed gases (except liquefied petroleum gases), as shown in the tables appearing in the compressed gas section (§ 146.24-100) are stowed. Small cargo vessels, having only two holds adjacent to each other, may stow inflammable liquids and compressed gases in adjacent holds provided such are separated from each other by the maximum horizontal distance available.

(d) Inflammable liquids may be stowed in a compartment having a boundary bulkhead or deck which also forms a boundary to a boiler room, engine room or a coal bunker or galley provided no containers of such inflammable liquid are stowed within twenty (20) feet of such bulkhead or deck. When the amount of such inflammable liquid to be stowed in the hold exceeds the space available the twenty (20) feet separation need not be complied with provided one or more of the following protections are provided:

(1) The bulkhead or deck is insulated with at least three (3) inches of insulation throughout its entire area subject to heat.

(2) A temporary wooden bulkhead of at least two inches thickness is constructed in the hold at least three inches off the engine room and six inches off the boiler room bulkhead and covering the entire area of the bulkhead that is subject to heat. The space between the permanent bulkhead and the temporary wooden bulkhead shall be filled full with bulk asbestos or mineral wool.

(3) A temporary wooden bulkhead constructed of one inch T and G sheathing located three feet off the boiler room or engine room bulkhead and filled with sand to a height of six feet above the tank top.

(e) Cargo compartment located "Tween decks" and having a boundary bulkhead which also forms a boundary to a boiler room, engine room, coal bunker, galley or a boiler room uptake casing may be utilized for the stowage of inflammable liquids under the conditions as outlined in paragraph (d) except that the provision in subparagraph (3) requiring filling with sand to a height of 6 feet shall be modified to provide for only 3 feet of sand.

(f) Inflammable liquids in drums or in export wooden cases having inside con-

tainers in excess of one quart capacity shall not be stowed as beam fillers. Wooden barrels, wooden boxes, and fiber-board boxes with inside containers of inflammable liquids of less than one quart capacity shall not be stowed as beam fillers unless it is possible to stow and observe "This Side Up" markings.

§ 146.21-35 *Boundary bulkheads.* Holds, with bulkheads in which cargo openings to adjacent holds are fitted, shall not be used for the stowage of inflammable liquids unless such openings are provided with means to securely close off and make the hold gas tight or unless the adjacent hold is also used for the stowage of inflammable or combustible liquid cargo.

§ 146.21-40 *Hatch closing means.* All unit compartments or holds used for the stowage of inflammable liquids shall be provided with full and efficient hatch covers. Tarpaulins if fitted or required to be fitted shall be protected by dunnaging before overstowing with cargo. Such tarpaulins shall be in one piece and free of rents, tears, or holes.

§ 146.21-45 *Ventilation.* All cargo holds in which inflammable liquids are to be stowed and which are provided with means for ventilating shall, before any inflammable liquid cargo in a quantity in excess of 1 ton be stowed in such hold, have fire screens fitted at the weather end of the vent ducts. This fire screen shall consist of two layers of fine brass wire screen of at least a 20 x 20 mesh spaced not less than ½ inch or more than 1½ inches apart. This screen may be removable, and if so fitted, means for effectively securing the same in place when in service shall be provided. Mushroom type heads shall have similar fire screens so fitted as to completely and efficiently cover the open area. For holds that are gas tight and fitted with vent trunks such vent trunks may be efficiently blanked off at both termini in lieu of fitting flame screens. Stowage of inflammable liquids in a quantity in excess of 1 ton shall not be permitted in holds or compartments that are fitted with gooseneck type of vent trunk heads.

§ 146.21-50 *Electrical equipment in holds.* Inflammable liquids shall not be stowed in holds or compartments in which electrical apparatus of any type except vapor proof are fitted unless positive means for disconnecting all such electrical apparatus are provided and such control means are located outside the boundaries of said space. Electrical power lines passing through a hold that is to be used for the stowage of inflammable liquids shall have such run of cable protected by metal covering to prevent damage and possible short circuit. Such metal protection shall be substantial enough to prevent crushing by reason of cargo which might be stowed against same.

§ 146.21-55 *Smoking prohibited, warning signs.* (a) Smoking prohibited in the vicinity of inflammable liquid cargo stowed "On deck" and in holds in which such cargo is stowed or in the vicinity of ventilators from such holds.

(b) Signs carrying the legend
 Inflammable Vapors
 Keep Lights and Fire Away
 No Smoking

shall be posted at each avenue of approach to inflammable liquid cargo when stowed "On deck" and in the vicinity of cargo hold ventilators when inflammable cargo is stowed in the hold. Such sign shall be painted on a white background using a bright red color for lettering. The letters shall not be less than 3 inches high.

§ 146.21-60 *Potable spirits*. Potable spirits packed in strong, tight barrels, drums, casks, wooden or fiberboard boxes may, when stowed in a compartment not subject to artificial heat, be transported on board any vessel without further restriction.

§ 146.21-65 *Limited quantity shipments*. (a) Inflammable liquids, except those enumerated in paragraph (c) of this section, in inside glass or earthenware containers having a capacity not

over 1 pint or 16 ounces by weight each, or inside metal containers not over 1 quart capacity each, packed in strong outside containers, except as otherwise provided, are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements.

(b) Such shipments may be accepted on board vessels subject to the regulations in this subpart, provided the bill of lading or other shipping paper correctly describes the article in accordance with the true name as shown in the commodity list. Stowage shall be "On deck under cover" or "Tween decks" in a compartment not subject to artificial heat.

(c) The following articles in any quantity are not exempt from any of the provisions of the regulations in this subpart:

- (1) Acrolein.
- (2) Carbon bisulfide (disulfide).
- (3) Ethyl chloride.
- (4) Ethyl trichlorosilane.
- (5) Ethylene oxide.
- (6) Inflammable liquids (flammable liquids) which are also corrosive liquids or oxidizing materials under these regulations.

(7) Lithium aluminum hydride (ethereal).
 (8) Nickel carbonyl.
 (9) Pentaborane.
 (10) Spirits of nitroglycerin in excess of one percent by weight.
 (11) Trichlorosilane.
 (12) Zinc ethyl.

§ 146.21-70 *Limited quantity shipments of paint products*. (a) Paint, enamel, lacquer, stain, shellac, varnish, aluminum, bronze, gold, wood filler, liquid, and lacquer base liquid and thinning, reducing and removing compounds therefor, and driers, liquid, therefor, when packed in inside glass or earthenware containers of not over 1-quart capacity each, or metal containers not over 5 gallons capacity each, and packed in strong outside containers are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements. When fiberboard box is used for such shipments by water gross weight must not exceed 65 pounds.

(b) Such shipments may be accepted on board all vessels subject to the regulations in this part, provided the bill of lading or other shipping paper correctly describes the article in accordance with the true name as shown in the commodity list. Stowage shall be "On deck under cover" or "Tween decks" in a compartment not subject to artificial heat.

of lading or other shipping paper correctly describes the article in accordance with the true name as shown in the commodity list. Stowage shall be "On deck under cover" or "Tween decks" in a compartment not subject to artificial heat.

§ 146.21-75 *Limited quantity shipments of polishes*. (a) Polishes, metal, stove, furniture and wood, liquid, when packed in inside glass or earthenware containers of not over 1 quart capacity each, or metal containers not over 5 gallons capacity each, and packed in strong outside containers are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements.

(b) Such shipments may be accepted on board all vessels subject to the regulations in this part, provided the bill of lading or other shipping paper correctly describes the article in accordance with the true name as shown in the commodity list. Stowage shall be "On deck under cover" or "Tween decks" in a compartment not subject to artificial heat.

§ 146.21-100 *Table D—Classification: Inflammable liquids.*

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Acetaldehyde (ethyl aldehyde).	A clear, volatile liquid with a pungent fruity odor. Will evaporate rapidly. Vapors when mixed with air are explosive over a very wide range of about 4% to 67%. Flashpoint about -17° F. Boiling point 70° F. Miscible with water. Keep cool.	Red.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 16A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 300, 105A, 300W, 105A, 400, 105A, 400W, 105A, 500, 105A, 500W, 105A, 600, 105A, 600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A).	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Acetone.....	A clear, colorless, liquid having a pleasant odor, somewhat similar to wood alcohol. Vapors are 2 times heavier than air and when mixed with air are explosive over a range of 7% to 18% in air. Sustained inhalation of vapors is dangerous. Flashpoint about 1° F. Boiling point 133° F. Miscible with water. Only residuum obtained as a by-product in the distillation of acetone. Flashpoint variable but usually low. Flashpoint about 5° F. Boiling point 172° F.	Red.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A L-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IVA).	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....
Acetone oils..... (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.)		Red.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Metal drums (ICC-5A) not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 5 gal. cap.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	
Acrylonitrile.....	A clear greenish yellow inflammable liquid having a pungent disagreeable odor. It is irritating to the eyes and respiratory organs. It is also poisonous. Very soluble in water. Flashpoint about 125° F. Boiling point about 125° F. In event of leakage, flush with large quantities of water. Keep cool. Stow well away from living quarters and all sources of heat. General: These alcohols are colorless, volatile liquids about 80% as heavy as water and possessing a characteristic odor. Their vapors are heavier than air, and will form explosive mixtures over varying ranges of percentages with air.	Red.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Metal drums (ICC-5A) not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 5 gal. cap.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	
Alcohol or alcohol, N. O. S. (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.)		Red.....	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap.	Ferry stowage (AA).....	Ferry stowage (BB).	
Alcohol, butyl.....		Red.	Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap.	Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap.	Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap.	
Alcohol, dematured.....		Red.				
Alcohol, ethyl.....		Red.				
Alcohol, propyl.....		Red.				
Alcohol, tertiary.....		Red.				
Alcohol, wood (methanol).....		Red.				
Butyl alcohol.....		Red.				
Cologne spirits (alcohol).....		Red.				
Columbian spirits (wood alcohol).....		Red.				
Extracts, liquid flavoring.....		Red.				
Isopropanol.....		Red.				

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Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, conditions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car (erry, passenger or vehicle
Amyl nitrite	<p>Yellowish, transparent volatile unstable liquid having faintly fruity odor. Decomposes on exposure to air, light or water. Vapors are orange color. Boiling point, 208° F. Miscible with water. Keep cool. Stow well away from all sources of heat.</p>	Red	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums: (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted
Antifreeze compounds liquid. (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.)	<p>Products added to the cooling systems (radiators) of automobiles, tractors, and to other mechanical systems to lower the freezing point of water. Among the common antifreezes are alcohol, glycerin, mixtures of both, and ethylene glycol. Flashpoint variable. Hazard similar to alcohol. Miscible with water.</p>	Red	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (AA) -----</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>
Antifreeze preparations, proprietary liquid (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.)						

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Benzene (benzol) Benzol (benzene)	A clear, colorless liquid of aromatic odor, distilled from coal tar. Flashpoint about -13° F. Boiling point 177° F. Will freeze solid slightly above the freezing point of water. Therefore, will flash below its own freezing point. Immiscible with water. Vapors are 2.77 times heavier than air and form an explosive mixture within a range of 1.5% to 7% in air. Vapors are poisonous and suffocating. A mixture of several of the lighter constituents of petroleum. Flashpoint about 5° F. to 153° F. Boiling point 104° to 153° F. Immiscible with water. Vapors are 4 to 5 times heavier than air and form an explosive mixture within a range of 2% to 5% in air.	Red.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums: (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lbs. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AJ-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 106A500, 105A600W, 105A600, 105A600W, A RA-II, A RA-III, A RA-IV, A RA-IVA). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.	Not permitted.	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.	R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.
Benzine Coal tar, light oil. Petroleum ether. Petroleum naphtha. Naphtha. (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.)		Red.				

Descriptive name of article	Characteristics, properties, conditions, etc., in this column required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle
<p>Low temperature (when present) in this column at or below 50° F.)</p> <p><i>A liquid cement-like solution of variable for mixes used in the manufacture of shoes. It may consist of nitrocellulose, shellac, or rosin dissolved in a volatile solvent. Flashpoint variable, depending upon the solvent used. Immiscible with water.</i></p>	<p>Red</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tweendecks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC not over 5 gal. cap.</p> <p>Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.</p> <p>Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, L, W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104-W, 105A, 300, 105A, 300W, 105A, 400, 105A, 400W, 105A, 500, 105A, 500W, 105A, 600, 105A, 600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IVA).</p> <p>Authorized only for export shipments:</p> <p>Steel barrels or drums (ICC-617X) STC not over 55 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tweendecks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 30 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC not over 5 gal. cap.</p> <p>Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 30 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tweendecks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 30 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC not over 5 gal. cap.</p> <p>Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tweendecks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 30 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC not over 5 gal. cap.</p> <p>Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.</p> <p>Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, L, W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104-W, 105A, 300, 105A, 300W, 105A, 400, 105A, 400W, 105A, 500, 105A, 500W, 105A, 600, 105A, 600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IVA).</p> <p>Authorized only for export shipments:</p> <p>Steel barrels or drums (ICC-617X) STC not over 55 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.</p>	
<p>Butyraldehyde</p> <p><i>Colorless liquid. Flashpoint 20° F. Boiling point 155° F. Vapors about 8 1/2 times heavier than air. Immiscible with water.</i></p>	<p>Red</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tweendecks readily accessible."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 30 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC not over 5 gal. cap.</p> <p>Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 30 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tweendecks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 30 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC not over 5 gal. cap.</p> <p>Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 30 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tweendecks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 30 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC not over 5 gal. cap.</p> <p>Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tweendecks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 30 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC not over 5 gal. cap.</p> <p>Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.</p> <p>Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, L, W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104-W, 105A, 300, 105A, 300W, 105A, 400, 105A, 400W, 105A, 500, 105A, 500W, 105A, 600, 105A, 600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IVA).</p> <p>Authorized only for export shipments:</p> <p>Steel barrels or drums (ICC-617X) STC not over 55 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.</p>	

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Carbon bisulfide (disul- fide).	A heavy, clear, colorless to yellow liquid having a very offensive odor. Highly inflammable. Protect from all sources of heat. Vapor is capable of igniting without presence of naked light, as from the temperature of a warm steam pipe. Mixtures of vapor and air are highly explosive over a range of 1% to 50% in air. Self-ignition occurs at about 215° F. in air. Boiling point about 115° F. Vapor is poisonous. Inmiscible with water. Stow well away from oxygen and oxidizing materials (yellow label).	Red	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 8 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV, ARA-IV).	Not permitted.	See under proper shipping name as: "Benzene," "Benzine," "Gasoline," etc. Ferry stowage (AA).....	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.
Cement, leather..... (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.)	These cements are chemical compounds of various ingredients such as: Asphalt with petroleum distillate; cellulose nitrate in acetone; bituminous asphalt and mineral oil; raw rubber solution and gasoline; etc., all possessing similar characteristics and hazards. Vapors highly inflammable and explosive when mixed in correct proportions with air. Sustained inhalation of vapors in unventilated compartments is dangerous.	Red	See under proper shipping name as: "Benzene," "Benzine," "Gasoline," etc. Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV).	See under proper shipping name as: "Benzene," "Benzine," "Gasoline," etc. Ferry stowage (AA).....	See under proper shipping name as: "Benzene," "Benzine," "Gasoline," etc. Ferry stowage (BB).	
Cement, liquid, N. O. S. Cement, pyroxilin Cement, roofing, liquid Cement, rubber..... (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.)		Red, Red, Red, Red.	See under proper shipping name as: "Benzene," "Benzine," "Gasoline," etc. Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV).	See under proper shipping name as: "Benzene," "Benzine," "Gasoline," etc. Ferry stowage (AA).....	See under proper shipping name as: "Benzene," "Benzine," "Gasoline," etc. Ferry stowage (BB).	

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry stowage (AA)	Ferry stowage (BB)
<p>Chlorobenzol Chlorobenzene Chlorbenzol Monochlorobenzene Monochlorobenzol Monochlorbenzol (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 50° F.)</p>	<p>Clear colorless liquid with an almondlike odor. Flashpoint variable, about 85° F. Vapors heavier than air and immediately toxic. Immiscible with water. Explosive limits 1.5% to 9.6%.</p>	<p>Red</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or kegs: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (BB) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.</p>
<p>Coal tar distillate Coal tar oil (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.)</p>	<p>Distillates of coal tar. The lighter distillates are highly inflammable and will consist of benzene, toluene and xylene. Properties and hazards similar to "Coal tar naphtha," which see below. Miscible with water. Mixtures of small amounts of benzene and toluene with xylene. The crude is a dark straw colored liquid and the refined is a water white liquid. Flashpoint ranges between 60° F. and 77° F. Mixtures of vapor in air are explosive over a range of 1.5% to 8%. Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors are poisonous and self-igniting. Immiscible with water.</p>	<p>Red</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or kegs: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (BB) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>
<p>Coal tar naphtha Naphtha solvent (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.)</p>	<p>Distillates of coal tar. The lighter distillates are highly inflammable and will consist of benzene, toluene and xylene. Properties and hazards similar to "Coal tar naphtha," which see below. Miscible with water. Mixtures of small amounts of benzene and toluene with xylene. The crude is a dark straw colored liquid and the refined is a water white liquid. Flashpoint ranges between 60° F. and 77° F. Mixtures of vapor in air are explosive over a range of 1.5% to 8%. Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors are poisonous and self-igniting. Immiscible with water.</p>	<p>Red</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or kegs: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (BB) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
			<p>Outside containers—Continued Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IVA). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap. Shovage: "On deck in open." "Between decks readily accessible." Outside container: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IVA).</p>	<p>Outside containers—Continued Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.</p>	<p>R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Outside containers—Continued Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IVA). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap. Not permitted.</p>
Collodion	<p>Solution of <i>tetrantropocellulose</i> in ether, alcohol or other solvent. Pale yellow liquid. Flashpoint approximately 0° F. Immiscible with water. Keep cool.</p>	Red			

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry stowage (A.A.)	Ferry stowage (BB)
Compounds, cleaning, liquid.	May consist of volatile inflammable solvents having low flashpoints.	Red.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lbs. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lbs. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (A.A.)	Ferry stowage (BB)
Carbon remover, liquid. Cleaning fluid or liquid. Compounds, type-cleaning, liquid. Compounds vulcanizing, liquid. Eradicators, paint or grease, liquid. (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.)	Compounds which through solvent or detergent action remove old paint from surfaces. Exceptionally slow-drying thinners used with pyroxylin base lacquer or enamels to retard speed of drying. Clear liquid solvents and diluents for the reduction of primers, surfacers, and enamels to proper working consistencies.	Red.	Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV).	Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.
Compounds, enamel.	Compounds which through solvent or detergent action remove old paint from surfaces. Exceptionally slow-drying thinners used with pyroxylin base lacquer or enamels to retard speed of drying. Clear liquid solvents and diluents for the reduction of primers, surfacers, and enamels to proper working consistencies.	Red.	Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.	Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.	Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.	Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.

Required conditions for transportation					
Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	
Varnish remover or reducer. Varnish thinning compounds. (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.)		Red. Red.	<p>Outside containers—Continued Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p> <p>Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IVA).</p> <p>Authorized only for liquids having a flashpoint above 20° F.: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37E) STC, not over 8½ gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12E), WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap. See: "Polishes, metal, stove, furniture and wood, liquid."</p>	<p>Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle</p> <p>Outside containers—Continued Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle</p> <p>Outside containers—Continued Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p> <p>Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IVA).</p> <p>Authorized only for liquids having a flashpoint above 20° F.: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37E) STC, not over 8½ gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12E), WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap. See: "Polishes, metal, stove, furniture and wood, liquid."</p>
Compounds, polishing, liquid (when possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.) Crotonaldehyde	This material is in the form of a clear and almost colorless liquid, having a vapor extremely irritating to the eyes, nose and throat. Pasty detour odor. Flashpoint about 65° F. Vapors about 2½ times heavier than air. Insoluble with water.	Red	<p>On deck in open. "On deck under cover." Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B), not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>See: "Polishes, metal, stove, furniture and wood, liquid."</p> <p>Not permitted.</p>	<p>See: "Polishes, metal, stove, furniture and wood, liquid."</p> <p>Not permitted.</p>

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Crude oil, petroleum (when possessing a flash-point at or below 80° F.).	<p>Crude petroleum in its natural state or which has been subjected only to natural weathering or settling and not blended with any other product.</p> <p>A heavy, oily liquid, having color varying from green to almost black. It usually has a disagreeable odor, and varies in inflammability according to percentage of more soluble ingredients. Immiscible with water.</p>	Red.....	<p>Outside containers—Continued</p> <p>Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.</p> <p>Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p> <p>Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A L-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, A RA-II, A RA-III, A RA-IV, A RA-IV A).</p> <p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STO not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC not over 55 gal. cap.</p> <p>Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.</p> <p>Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p> <p>Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A L-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, A RA-II, A RA-III, A RA-IV, A RA-IV A).</p> <p>Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.</p> <p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap.</p> <p>Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.</p>	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers:
Cyclohexane.....	A clear, colorless liquid having a pungent odor. Flashpoint below 90° F. Forms inflammable or explosive mixtures with air. Immiscible with water. Stow well away from all sources of heat.	Red.....	<p>Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.</p> <p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap.</p> <p>Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.</p>	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....
Cyclopentane.....	Moderately volatile. Flashpoint below 90° F. Forms inflammable and explosive mixture with air. Immiscible with water. Stow well away from all sources of heat.	Red.....	<p>Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.</p> <p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap.</p> <p>Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.</p>	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....
Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A L-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, A RA-II, A RA-III, A RA-IV, A RA-IV A).	Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Cyclopentane, methyl.....	Colorless liquid having organic odor. Moderately volatile. Flashpoint below 50° F. Forms inflammable or explosive mixtures with air. Miscible with water. Stow well away from all sources of heat.	Red.	Outside containers—Continued Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A, IV-A).	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....
Diethylamine.....	Clear, colorless liquid. Flashpoint below 0° F. Miscible with water.	Red.....	“On deck— in open.” “On deck under cover.” Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....
Dimethyl sulfide.....	A clear, volatile liquid having an offensive disagreeable odor. Will evolve sulfur dioxide gas in a fire. Boils at approximately 97° F. Miscible with water.	Red.	Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A) Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry stowage (AA).....
Dimethylamine aqueous solution.	<i>A 7 aqueous solution of an inflammable gas having a flash point of 25° solution 32°</i>	Red.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible."	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover."	Ferry stowage (BB). R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Monomethylamine aqueous solution.	<i>Flash point 45° F.</i> Properties similar to above.....	Red.	Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.	Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.	Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 10 gal. cap.
Trimethylamine aqueous solution.	Properties similar to above.....	Red.	Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.

Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103Y, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105, 105A, 105A-W, 105A-300, 105A-300W, 105A-400, 105A-400W, 105A-500, 105A-500W, 105A-600, 105A-600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A).

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
<p>Drugs, chemicals, medicines, or cosmetics, N. O. S.</p> <p>A unit substance or a compound classified as an inflammable liquid in accordance with the definition contained herein, when prepared, packed and offered to the trade as drugs chemicals medicines, or cosmetics.</p> <p>In quantity not exceeding 1 pint or 16 ounces by weight in glass or earthenware containers, or 1 quart or 32 ounces by weight in inside metal containers.</p> <p>The following substances shall not be shipped under this designation:</p> <p>Acrolein. Carbon bisulfide (disulfide). Ethyl chloride. Ethyl trichlorosilane. Ethylene oxide. Inflammable liquids (flammable liquids) which are also corrosive liquids or oxidizing materials under these regulations. Lithium aluminum hydride (etheral). Nickel carbonyl. Pentaborane. Spirits of nitroglycerin in excess of 1 percent by weight. Trichlorosilane. Zinc ethyl.</p>	<p>Observe instructions regarding "This side up" storage when packages are so marked.</p> <p>It is not required that the containers be ICC specification containers, although ICC specification containers are acceptable, but the officer in charge of loading the vessel shall satisfy himself that they are sufficient in all respects for the purpose intended. He shall refuse any containers showing damage, leakage or an inability to properly contain the substance.</p>	<p>No label required.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible."</p> <p>Outside containers: Strong wooden barrels, WIC, not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Strong wooden boxes, WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible."</p> <p>Outside containers: Strong wooden barrels, WIC, not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Strong wooden boxes, WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (A.A.).....</p> <p>Outside containers: Strong wooden barrels, WIC, not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Strong wooden boxes, WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (B.B).</p> <p>Outside containers: Strong wooden barrels, WIC, not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Strong wooden boxes, WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Drugs, chemicals, medicines, or cosmetics, N. O. S. A unit substance or a compound classified as an inflammable liquid in accordance with the definition contained herein, when prepared, packed and offered to the trade as drugs, chemicals, medicines, or cosmetics. In quantity exceeding 1 pint or 16 ounces by weight, in glass or earthenware containers, or 1 quart or 32 ounces by weight in inside metal containers. The following substances shall not be shipped under this designation: Acrolein. Carbon bisulfide (disulfide).		Red	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "On deck under cover." "On deck under cover." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums: (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes WIC, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes WIC, (ICC-12B) not over 65 lbs. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums WIC, (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL, 104, 104W, 104A, 104AW, 105A, 105AW, 105A300W, 105A300W, 105A400W, 105A500W, 105A600W, 105A600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap. Containers authorized only for liquids having a flashpoint above 20° F. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10B) not over 50 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIMC (ICC-12E) not over 110 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "On deck under cover." "On deck under cover." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5B) not over 30 lb. net wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 30 lb. net wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums: (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes WIC, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes WIC, (ICC-12B) not over 65 lbs. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums WIC, (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL, 104, 104W, 104A, 104AW, 105A, 105AW, 105A300W, 105A300W, 105A400W, 105A500W, 105A600W, 105A600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap. Containers authorized only for liquids having a flashpoint above 20° F. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10B) not over 50 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIMC (ICC-12E) not over 110 lb. gr. wt.
Ether	Colorless, volatile liquid, pleasant aromatic odor. Suffocating and poisonous. The vapor of ether mixed with air is explosive over a very wide range of 1.8% to 48%. Vapor is 2.5 times heavier than air and will ignite at a considerable distance from the source of leakage. Flashpoint - 13° F. Boiling point about 95° F. Miscible with water. Keep cool.	Red	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.	Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5B) not over 30 lb. net wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 30 lb. net wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5B) not over 30 lb. net wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 30 lb. net wt.

Required conditions for transportation

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Ethyl methyl ether.....	Characteristic properties and cautions similar to "Ether," see above.	Red.	Outside containers—Continued Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 55 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "When decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-3, 3A, 3B, 5C, 5D) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) SIC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 55 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, A RA-II, A RA-III, A RA-IV, A RA-IV-A.	Outside containers—Continued Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 55 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....	Outside containers—Continued Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 55 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....	Outside containers—Continued Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 55 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....
Ethyl acetate.....	Colorless, volatile liquid having a characteristic fruity odor. Vapors are 3 times heavier than air and form an explosive mixture within a range of 2 1/2% to 11% in air. Flashpoint at or about 2 1/2° F. Boiling point 170° F. Miscible with water. Keep cool.	Red.....	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Ethyl chloride.....	Colorless, volatile liquid. Gas at temperatures above 64° F. Anesthetic. Vapors in low concentrations will be suffocating. Flashpoint about -57° F. Boiling point about 54° F. Vapors when mixed with air are explosive over a range of 3.5% to 18%. Miscible with water. Keep cool.	Red.....	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Ethyl formate.....	Colorless inflammable liquid. Vapors when mixed with air are explosive over a range of 3.5% to 16.5%, and are about 2½ times heavier than air. Flashpoint about 10° F. Boiling point 130° F. Soluble in water. Keep cool.	Red.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 300, 105A, 300W, 105A, 400, 105A, 400W, 105A, 500, 105A, 500W, 105A, 600, 105A, 600W, ARA-I, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A)	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.
Ethyl methyl ketone.....	Colorless liquid, acetone-like odor. Sustained inhalation of vapors in unventilated compartments is dangerous. Vapors are about 2½ times heavier than air and form an explosive mixture within a range of 2% to 13% in air. Flashpoint approximately 50° F. Miscible with water. Colorless, inflammable liquid, pleasant odor and sweet taste. Vapors are more than 3 times heavier than air and will form an explosive mixture with a lower limit of 3.8% in air. Sustained inhalation of vapors in unventilated compartments is dangerous. Flashpoint approximately 50° F. Immiscible with water.	Red.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 300, 105A, 300W, 105A, 400, 105A, 400W, 105A, 500, 105A, 500W, 105A, 600, 105A, 600W, ARA-I, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A)	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.
Ethyl nitrate (Nitric ether).	Colorless, inflammable liquid, pleasant odor and sweet taste. Vapors are more than 3 times heavier than air and will form an explosive mixture with a lower limit of 3.8% in air. Sustained inhalation of vapors in unventilated compartments is dangerous. Flashpoint approximately 50° F. Immiscible with water.	Red.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 300, 105A, 300W, 105A, 400, 105A, 400W, 105A, 500, 105A, 500W, 105A, 600, 105A, 600W, ARA-I, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A)	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.

Required conditions for transportation						
Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle
Ethyl nitrite (Nitrous ether).	Yellowish liquid, aromatic odor. Exceedingly volatile. Vapors are about 3 times heavier than air and form an explosive mixture within a range of 3% to 50% in air. Flashpoint about -31° F. Boiling point 61.5° F. Spontaneously decomposes at 191° F. Immiscible with water. Keep cool. Stow well away from all sources of heat.	Red	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-5F) not over 11 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums, WIC (ICC-17H, 37D) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 16B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Ethyl trichlorosilane.	Colorless liquid with acrid odor. Evolves white fumes when exposed to moist air. Reacts violently with water to evolve heat and white, acid fumes. Fumes extremely corrosive. Flashpoint below 80° F. Handle carefully to avoid damage to containers and exposure of contents to air.	Red	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Ethylene dichloride. Dichloroethylene.	Colorless, oily liquid, pleasant chloroform-like color. Anesthetic vapors in low concentrations will be suffocating. Vapors are 3 1/2 times heavier than air and form an explosive mixture within a range of 6% to 16% in air. Flashpoint 70° F. Immiscible with water.	Red	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
			Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
			Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Ethylene oxide.....	A colorless, highly volatile liquid with ether-like odor. Anesthetic vapors even in low concentrations will be suffocating. Vapors are 1 1/2 times heavier than air and form an explosive mixture within a range of 5% to 80% in air. Flash point below 80° F. Boiling point, 51° F.	Red.....	Outside containers—Continued. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, 103A-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5P) lashed, not over 61 gal. cap. Drums marked "Keep this End Up". Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300-W, 105A400, 105A400-W, 105A500, 105A500-W, 105A600, 105A600-W, ARA-IV-A.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat."	Outside containers—Continued. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....	Outside containers—Continued. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....
Gas dups, hydrocarbon.....	Liquid condensate of gas. Has odor of illuminating gas. Flashpoint variable but usually low. Immiscible with water.	Red.....	Outside containers—Continued. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, 103A-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat."	Outside containers—Continued. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....	Outside containers—Continued. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....
Gasoline..... Permitted shipping names for export only: Essence, Motor fuel, Motor spirit, Petrol, Benzoline, Gasolina, Nafsa.	Derivative of crude petroleum. Vapor is 5 to 4 times heavier than air and when mixed with air is explosive over a range of 1.5% to 6%. Flashpoint less than 0° F. Immiscible with water and will float on surface.	Red.....	Outside containers—Continued. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, 103A-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat."	Outside containers—Continued. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....	Outside containers—Continued. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....

NOTE: Shall not be accepted for transportation on board passenger vessels or passenger-carrying ferry vessels except such fuel as is carried within the fuel tanks of motor vehicles for use as a source of motive power for their own propulsive or auxiliary motors when such motor vehicles are being transported on board such vessels.

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Heptane.....	<p>Colorless, volatile liquid having organic odor. Forms inflammable or explosive mixtures with air. Flashpoint about 95° F. Boiling point about 90° F. Immiscible with water.</p>	Red.....	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A-300, 105A-500W, 105A-600, 105A-600W, 105A-600V, 105A-600WV, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A.)</p>	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.
Hexane.....	<p>Colorless, extremely volatile liquid having organic odor. Forms inflammable or explosive mixtures with air. Flashpoint below 0° F. Boiling point about 166° F. Immiscible with water.</p>	Red.....	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A-300, 105A-500W, 105A-600, 105A-600W, 105A-600V, 105A-600WV, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A.)</p>	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.

• Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Inflammable liquids, N. O. S. Flammable liquids, N. O. S.	May be any liquid classifying as an inflammable liquid in accordance with the definitions provided in these regulations, provided such inflammable liquid is not otherwise specified by name in these regulations. <i>Flashpoint variable, may be less than 50° F.</i>	Red	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A) Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC 21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC 21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.
Ink (when possessing a flashpoint at or below 50° F.)	A fluid or viscous material containing coloring matter in solution or suspension. <i>Flashpoint variable.</i>	Red	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC 21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC 21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC 21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.
R. K. car ferry, passenger or vehicle			Ferry stowage (BB).	Ferry stowage (AA)	Ferry stowage (BB).

Required conditions for transportation						
Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Insecticide, liquid (terminator) (when possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.). NOTE: Insecticides having a flashpoint at or below 20° F. shall not be offered for transportation or be transported on board passenger-carrying vessels.	Insecticides frequently contain petroleum or coal tar distillates or other inflammable liquids. Flashpoint variable. Immiscible with water.	Red	<p>Outside containers—Continued</p> <p>Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p> <p>Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A-L-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300W, 105A400W, 105A500W, 105A600W, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A).</p> <p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p> <p>Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A-L-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300W, 105A400W, 105A500W, 105A600W, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A.) Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.</p> <p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Outside containers—Continued</p> <p>Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p> <p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Outside containers—Continued</p> <p>Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p> <p>Stowage (BB).</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p> <p>Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A-L-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300W, 105A400W, 105A500W, 105A600W, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A.) Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.</p>	
Isocetane	Clear, colorless, slightly volatile liquid having an organic odor. Vapors much heavier than air. Flashpoint below 20° F. Immiscible with water.	Red	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted
Isocetene	Clear, colorless liquid having an organic odor. Vapors heavier than air. Flashpoint below 20° F. Immiscible with water.	Red	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted

Required conditions for transportation					
Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, conditions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Isopentane.....	<i>Clear, colorless, very volatile liquid having an organic odor. Vapors heavier than air. Flashpoint below -60° F. Boiling point about 81° F. Immiscible with water.</i>	Red.....	Outside containers—Continued Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A.) Stowage: “On deck protected.” “On deck under cover.” Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....
Isoprene.....	<i>Clear, colorless, very volatile liquid having an organic odor. Vapors heavier than air. Flashpoint below -60° F. Boiling point about 81° F. Immiscible with water.</i>	Red.	Outside containers—Continued Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	Ferry storage (AA)	Ferry storage (BB)
<p>Lacquer base or lacquer chips, plastic (wet with alcohol or solvent). Wet with at least 20% by weight of alcohol or solvent not lower than 30° F. (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.)</p>	<p>Lacquer chips are composed of nitrocellulose incorporated with a plasticizer and pigments. They are the film-forming part of lacquer which remains after the solvents or thinners have evaporated. Involved in fire will give off nitrous fumes which are deep orange in color and extremely poisonous. Flashpoint is variable depending upon the solvent used to wet the chips. Inmiscible with water.</p>	<p>Red.....</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 5M, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 5M, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....</p>	<p>Ferry storage (AA)..... Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 5M, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....</p>	<p>Ferry storage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 5M, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.</p>	
<p>Lithium aluminum hydride, ethereal</p>	<p>Clear, water-white liquid with odor resembling ether. Reacts quickly with water to evolve an inflammable gas. Solvent very volatile. If spilled, the ether evaporates to leave a residue which is easily ignited by spark or mild friction.</p>	<p>Red.....</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A, 6B, 6C, or 17H) (STC) with not more than one inside glass container not exceeding 2 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) with inside glass or earthenware containers not over 1 quart each enclosed in airtight metal cans. Outside container not over 16 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 5M) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap.</p>	<p>Ferry storage (AA)..... Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 5M, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....</p>	<p>Ferry storage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 5M, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.</p>	
<p>Methyl acetate.....</p>	<p>A clear, colorless, volatile liquid with fragrant odor. Vapors are 2 1/2 times heavier than air and form an explosive mixture within a range of 4% to 14% in air. Flashpoint about 80° F. Boiling point about 156° F. Slightly miscible with water.</p>	<p>Red.....</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 5M) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap.</p>	<p>Ferry storage (AA)..... Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 5M, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....</p>	<p>Ferry storage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 5M, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.</p>	
<p>Methyl acetone.....</p>	<p>A water-white, anhydrous liquid consisting of acetone with methanol. Flashpoint variable, may be as low as 4° F. Miscible with water.</p>	<p>Red.....</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 5M) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap.</p>	<p>Ferry storage (AA)..... Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 5M, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....</p>	<p>Ferry storage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 5M, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.</p>	

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, equi- valents, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Methyl formate.....	<p><i>Colorless liquid, agreeable odor. Vapor pressure 18 lbs. at 100° F. Vapor 2 1/2 times heavier than air and for in an explosive mixture with air in a range of 4.2% to 28% in air.</i></p> <p><i>Sustained inhalation of vapors in air, unventilated compartments is dangerous.</i></p> <p><i>Flashpoint 85° F.</i></p> <p><i>Boiling point 88° F.</i></p> <p><i>Slightly miscible with water.</i></p>	Red.....	<p>Outside containers—Continued</p> <p>Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.</p> <p>Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p> <p>Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A1-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A).</p> <p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) 5TC, not over 55 gal. cap. barrels or drums</p> <p>Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.</p> <p>Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....
Motor fuel, N. O. S. (when possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.)	<p><i>Any fuel for internal combustion motors not otherwise specified by name in these regulations.</i></p> <p><i>Vapors when mixed with air may be explosive over a wide range.</i></p> <p><i>Flashpoint variable.</i></p> <p><i>May or may not be miscible with water.</i></p>	Red.....	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) 5TC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) 5TC, not over 55 gal. cap.</p> <p>Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap.</p> <p>Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....

NOTE: Shall not be accepted for transportation on board passenger vessels or passenger-carrying ferry vessels except such fuel as is contained within the fuel tanks of motor vehicles for use as a source of motive power for their own propulsive or auxiliary motors when such motor vehicles are being transported on board such vessels.

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Neohexane	<p><i>Clear, water-white, rather volatile liquid.</i> <i>Vapors form inflammable or explosive mixture with air.</i> <i>Flash point below 0° F.</i> <i>Immiscible with water.</i> <i>Boiling point about 120° F.</i></p>	Red	<p>Outside containers—Continued Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A I-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap. Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "On decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-3, 5A, 5B, 3C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A I-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap. Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted
Nickel carbonyl	<p><i>Colorless, volatile liquid.</i> <i>Poisonous.</i> <i>Vapors explode in air at about 140° F.</i> <i>Vapors heavier than air.</i> <i>Boiling point approximately 110° F.</i> <i>Immiscible with water.</i></p>	Red	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	

Required conditions for transportation					
Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	
Oil: Oil, N. O. S. Petroleum oil. Petroleum oil, N. O. S. (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F., but not less than 20° F.) NOTE: For these liquids when possessing a flashpoint at or below 20° F., see "Petroleum distillate."	May include any oil product derived from crude petroleum, except oils properly described by name within these regulations. Flashpoint variable. Immiscible with water.	Red	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.
Paint, enamel, lacquer, stain, shellac, varnish, aluminum, bronze, gold, wood filler, liquid, and lacquer base liquid. Aluminum liquid (or paint). Bronze liquid (or paint). Driers, paint, varnish, enamel, etc. Furniture or wood stain, liquid. Gold paint. Lacquer. Lacquer base liquid. Leather bleach. Mortar stain, liquid. Paint driers, liquid. Shellac, liquid. Stain. Varnish. Varnish driers.	Flashpoint variable. May or may not be miscible with water.	Red	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap.	Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.

Required conditions for transportation						
Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Wood filler Wood stains, liquid (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.) When the flashpoint of a liquid shipped under this descriptive name is 20° F. or below, the bill of lading or other shipping paper shall bear the following certification: "This liquid possesses a flashpoint of 20° F. or less." When the flashpoint is above 20° F. and not more than 80° F. the following certification shall appear thereon: "This liquid possesses a flashpoint of above 20° F. but not more than 80° F."		Red. Red.	Outside containers—Continued Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for liquids having a flashpoint above 20° F.: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37E) STC, not over 8½ gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.	Outside containers—Continued Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Outside containers—Continued Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for liquids having a flashpoint above 20° F.: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37E) STC, not over 8½ gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Outside containers—Continued Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for liquids having a flashpoint above 20° F.: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37E) STC, not over 8½ gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.
Pentaborane	A colorless liquid with a disagreeable odor. Poisonous. Boiling point 58.4° C. Decomposed by water yielding hydrogen gas which is inflammable and forms explosive mixtures with air. Keep cool. Stow well away from all sources of artificial heat. A clear colorless, volatile liquid obtained from petroleum. Vapors when mixed with air are explosive over a range of approximately 1.4% to 8.0% in air. Flashpoint below 0° F. Boiling point 86° F. to 104° F. Immiscible with water. Keep cool. A clear, colorless, volatile liquid having an organic odor. Vapors form inflammable or explosive mixtures with air. Flashpoint below 0° F. Boiling point about 156° F. Immiscible with water. Keep cool.	Red	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	
Pentane		Red	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	
Pentane methyl		Red.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	

Required conditions for transportation

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, conditions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle
<p>Pyridine..... (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.)</p>	<p><i>A slightly yellow or colorless liquid having a penetrating and offensive odor. Vapors are 2.75 times heavier than air and form an explosive mixture within a range of 1.8 to 12.4% in air. Vapors are poisonous and suffocating. Flashpoint 68° F. Miscible with water.</i></p>	<p>Red.....</p>	<p>Outside containers—Continued. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, 103L-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 300, 105A, 300W, 105A, 400, 105A, 400W, 105A, 500, 105A, 500W, 105A, 600, 105A, 600W, 105A, 600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for liquids having a flashpoint above 20° F.: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap. Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AJ-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 300, 105A, 300W, 105A, 400, 105A, 400W, 105A, 500, 105A, 500W, 105A, 600, 105A, 600W, 105A, 600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A).</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (AA).....</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC: (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Outside containers—Continued. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AJ-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 300, 105A, 300W, 105A, 400, 105A, 400W, 105A, 500, 105A, 500W, 105A, 600, 105A, 600W, 105A, 600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A). Authorized only for liquids having a flashpoint above 20° F.: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap. Ferry stowage (BB).</p>

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Required conditions for transportation

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, mutations, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	Ferry stowage (BB)
Refrigerating machines (assembled) for shipment and containing not over 15 pounds of an inflammable liquid for their operation).		No label required.	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden boxes or crates. Note: It is not required that the above containers be ICC specification containers, although ICC specification containers are acceptable, but the officer in charge of loading the vessel shall satisfy himself they are sufficient in all respects for the purpose intended. Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat."</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden boxes or crates. Note: It is not required that the above containers be ICC specification containers, although ICC specification containers are acceptable, but the officer in charge of loading the vessel shall satisfy himself they are sufficient in all respects for the purpose intended. Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat."</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden boxes or crates. Note: It is not required that the above containers be ICC specification containers, although ICC specification containers are acceptable, but the officer in charge of loading the vessel shall satisfy himself they are sufficient in all respects for the purpose intended. Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat."</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden boxes or crates. Note: It is not required that the above containers be ICC specification containers, although ICC specification containers are acceptable, but the officer in charge of loading the vessel shall satisfy himself they are sufficient in all respects for the purpose intended. Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat."</p>
Road asphalt or tar, liquid, cut-back. (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.) (\$146.27-100 for transportation of asphalt or road tar in highway tank vehicles.)	<p>Substance prepared by the muting of asphalt with petroleum distillate. Pungent, penetrating odor. Miscible with water.</p>	Red.	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M, 6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>

Required conditions for transportation						
Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, evaluations, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Solvents, N. O. S. (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 50° F.)	Inflammable, volatile liquids used for solvents, other than those solvents specified by name in these regulations. May be extremely volatile liquids and if so, vapors in air will form explosive mixtures. Vapors may be poisonous and suffocating. Flashpoint variable.	Red.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 105A-300W, 105A, 105A-400, 105A-400W, 105A-500, 105A-500W, 105A-600, 105A-600W, A.R.A.-II, A.R.A.-III, A.R.A.-IV, A.R.A.-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap. Containers authorized only for liquids having a flashpoint above 20° F. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10B) not over 50 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 105A-300W, 105A, 105A-400, 105A-400W, 105A-500, 105A-500W, 105A-600, 105A-600W, A.R.A.-II, A.R.A.-III, A.R.A.-IV, A.R.A.-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap. Containers authorized only for liquids having a flashpoint above 20° F. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10B) not over 50 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB).	Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes WIC (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 105A-300W, 105A, 105A-400, 105A-400W, 105A-500, 105A-500W, 105A-600, 105A-600W, A.R.A.-II, A.R.A.-III, A.R.A.-IV, A.R.A.-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap. Containers authorized only for liquids having a flashpoint above 20° F. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10B) not over 50 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt.
Plastic solvent, N. O. S. Pyroxylin solution. (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 50° F.)		Red.	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Wooden boxes lined with ICC-21A, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 16A) WIMC not over 6 quarts cap. in one outside container. Inside containers must be entirely surrounded by at least 2 inches of fine, dry sawdust or Kieselguhr.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Spirits of nitroglycerin (When consisting of not more than 10% by weight of nitroglycerin in ethyl alcohol or acetone.)	Solutions of nitroglycerin of not more than 10% strength in grain alcohol or acetone. It is not explosive but rupture of a package may allow solvent to evaporate and thus leave the nitroglycerin, which is explosive.	Red.				

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Required conditions for transportation	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Spirits of nitroglycerin... (When consisting of not more than 1% by weight of nitroglycerin in ethyl alcohol.)	Solution of nitroglycerin of not more than 1% strength in grain alcohol.	Red.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Inside containers must be entirely surrounded by at least two inches of fine, dry sawdust or kieselguhr. Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes: (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 105A-300, 105A-300W, 105A-400, 105A-400W, 105A-500, 105A-500W, 105A-600, 105A-600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A) Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Inside containers must be entirely surrounded by at least two inches of fine, dry sawdust or kieselguhr. Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes: (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 105A-300, 105A-300W, 105A-400, 105A-400W, 105A-500, 105A-500W, 105A-600, 105A-600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A) Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Inside containers must be entirely surrounded by at least two inches of fine, dry sawdust or kieselguhr. Ferry stowage (BB).	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle Ferry stowage (AA)..... Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Inside containers must be entirely surrounded by at least two inches of fine, dry sawdust or kieselguhr. Ferry stowage (AA)..... Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes: (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 105A-300, 105A-300W, 105A-400, 105A-400W, 105A-500, 105A-500W, 105A-600, 105A-600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A) Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15X) WIMC not over 10 gal. cap. Not permitted.
Toluol... (Toluene.)	Colorless volatile liquid. Benzene-like odor, distillate from coal tar. Vapors are 3 times heavier than air and form an explosive mixture within a range of 1.5% to 7% in air. Vapors are poisonous and suffocating. Flashpoint 45° F. Immiscible with water.	Red.....	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes: (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 105A-300, 105A-300W, 105A-400, 105A-400W, 105A-500, 105A-500W, 105A-600, 105A-600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A) Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Inside containers must be entirely surrounded by at least two inches of fine, dry sawdust or kieselguhr. Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes: (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 105A-300, 105A-300W, 105A-400, 105A-400W, 105A-500, 105A-500W, 105A-600, 105A-600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A) Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap.	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Inside containers must be entirely surrounded by at least two inches of fine, dry sawdust or kieselguhr. Ferry stowage (BB).	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle Ferry stowage (AA)..... Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Inside containers must be entirely surrounded by at least two inches of fine, dry sawdust or kieselguhr. Ferry stowage (AA)..... Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes: (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 105A-300, 105A-300W, 105A-400, 105A-400W, 105A-500, 105A-500W, 105A-600, 105A-600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A) Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15X) WIMC not over 10 gal. cap. Not permitted.
Trichlorosilane.....	Clear, transparent, volatile liquid. Fumes strongly in moist air. Fumes are extremely irritating and corrosive. Decomposes with some violence on contact with water to liberate corrosive gas. Flashpoint below 30° F. Keep cool.	Red.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-5F) not over 11 gal. cap. (ICC-17H, 37D) STC, WIC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 16B) WIC not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-5F) not over 11 gal. cap. (ICC-17H, 37D) STC, WIC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 16B) WIC not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Inside containers must be entirely surrounded by at least two inches of fine, dry sawdust or kieselguhr. Ferry stowage (BB).	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle Ferry stowage (AA)..... Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Inside containers must be entirely surrounded by at least two inches of fine, dry sawdust or kieselguhr. Ferry stowage (AA)..... Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes: (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 105A-300, 105A-300W, 105A-400, 105A-400W, 105A-500, 105A-500W, 105A-600, 105A-600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A) Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap. Not permitted.

Required conditions for transportation

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, conditions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Turentine substitutes.—When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.) Vinyl acetate, inhibited.	<i>Special fractions of petroleum oils (usually with a boiling point of 200° to 500° F.) used in the place of turpentine as a paint thinner, etc.</i> <i>Flashpoint variable.</i> <i>Clear, colorless liquid having a penetrating odor.</i> <i>Soluble in most organic solvents.</i> <i>Flashpoint about 30° F.</i> <i>Immiscible with water.</i>	Red	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL, A1-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-V, A.) Authorized only for export shipments of turpentine substitutes: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. WIMC, not over 10 gal. cap.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Ferry stowage (AA).....	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL, W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, ARA-I, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-V, A.) Authorized only for export shipments of turpentine substitutes: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. WIMC, not over 10 gal. cap.
Vinylidene chloride, inhibited.	<i>Clear, colorless to straw-colored, rather volatile liquid having a penetrating odor.</i> <i>Flashpoint below 10° F.</i> <i>Immiscible with water.</i>	Red	Stowage: "On deck in open." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, WIC (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, WIC (ICC-12B, 12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber or plywood drums, WIC (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.

Required conditions for transportation					
Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
<p>Wet nitrocellulose (colloid, granular or flake) must contain at least 20% by weight of alcohol or a solvent with flashpoint not lower than 30° F.)</p>	<p>Formed by the nitration of cotton by treatment with a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids. Involved in a fire will give off nitrous fumes, deep orange in color, and extremely irritating and poisonous. Flashpoint variable, not less than 50° F. Check gross weight of containers to be certain no leakage has occurred. Refuse leaking containers or ones showing signs of having leaked.</p>	<p>Red.....</p>	<p>Outside containers—Continued Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103AL-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 300, 105A, 300W, 105A, 400, 105A, 400W, 105A, 500, 105A, 500W, 105A, 600, 105A, 600W, ARA-II, ARA-III, ARA-IV, ARA-IV-A.) Storage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G, 5M) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A, 6B, 6C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 16 gal. cap. boxes (ICC-12B) Fiberboard boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard drums (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Not permitted..... Not permitted..... Not permitted.....</p>	<p>R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle</p>
<p>Wet nitrocellulose (colloid cotton) must contain at least 30% by weight of alcohol or a solvent with flashpoint not lower than 30° F.)</p>	<p>Formed by the nitration of starch. Characteristics and hazards similar to those of nitrocellulose, wet with an inflammable liquid, which see above. Check gross weight of containers to be certain no leakage has occurred. Refuse leaking containers or ones showing signs of having leaked.</p>	<p>Red.....</p>	<p>Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes: (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Not permitted.....</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (A.A.)..... Ferry stowage (D.D).</p>
<p>Xylenol (When possessing a flashpoint at or below 80° F.)</p>	<p>Coal tar distillate. Colorless liquid having a characteristic odor. Vapors are 4 times heavier than air and will form an explosive mixture in air. Vapors are poisonous and suffocating. Flashpoint 75° F. or above. Immiscible with water.</p>	<p>Red.....</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes: (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Not permitted.....</p>	<p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 16 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes: (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12E) WIMC, not over 110 lb. gr. wt.</p>

Required conditions for transportation						
Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Zinc ethyl.....	Colorless liquid. Takes fire on contact with air. Decomposes in water. Boiling point 118° C. Keep cool.	Red.....	Outside containers—Continued Fiber or plywood drums (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, A RA-II, A RA-III, A RA-IV, A RA-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes WIMC (ICC-15X) not over 10 gal. cap. Stowage: "On deck protected." Containers: Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Outside containers—Continued Fiber or plywood drums (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....	Outside containers—Continued Fiber or plywood drums (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Not permitted.....	Outside containers—Continued Fiber or plywood drums (ICC-21A, 22A, 22B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W, 105A, 105A300W, 105A400, 105A400W, 105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W, A RA-II, A RA-III, A RA-IV, A RA-IV-A). Authorized only for export shipments: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17X) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15X) WIMC not over 10 gal. cap. Not permitted.

(R. S. 4405 and 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170)

4. § 146.25-100 Table H—Classification: Class A: Extremely dangerous poisons is amended by deleting the article "Acrolein" in column 1 together with its description in column 2 and label required in column 3. (This item has been reclassified from a poison gas to an inflammable liquid.)

(R. S. 4405, as amended; 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170)

Subchapter Q—Specifications

PART 160—LIFESAVING EQUIPMENT

1. Part 160 is amended by adding a new subpart 160.005, containing §§ 160.005-1 to 160.005-7, inclusive, reading as follows:

SUBPART 160.005—LIFE PRESERVERS, FIBROUS GLASS, ADULT AND CHILD (JACKET TYPE), MODELS 51, 52, 55, AND 56, FOR MERCHANT VESSELS

Sec.

160.005-1 Applicable specifications and plans.

160.005-2 Types and models.

160.005-3 Materials.

160.005-4 Construction.

160.005-5 Inspections and tests.

160.005-6 Marking.

160.005-7 Procedure for approval.

AUTHORITY: §§ 160.005-1 to 160.005-7 issued under R. S. 4405, as amended; 4481, 4483, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 474, 481. Interpret or apply R. S. 4417a, as amended; 4426, as amended; 4482, 4491, as amended; 4492, sec. 11, 35 Stat. 428, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 163-167, sec. 3, 54 Stat. 347, sec. 5, 55 U. S. C. 244, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 391a, 404, 475, 489, 490, 396, 367, 526-526t, 1333, 50 U. S. C. App. 1275.

§ 160.005-1 Applicable specifications and plans—(a) Specifications. The following specifications, of the issue in effect on the date life preservers are manufactured, form a part of this subpart:

(1) Federal Specifications:
V-T-276—Thread, Cotton.
CCC-D-651—Drill Unbleached.
CCC-T-191—Textiles; General Specifications, Test Methods.
DDD-S-751—Stitches; Seams; and Stitching.

(2) Military Specifications:
JAN-C-299—Cloth, Cotton, Print.
JAN-C-300—Cloth, Cotton Drill (Fully Shrunk).
JAN-W-530—Webbing, Cotton, Natural or in Colors.
MIL-L-3129—Life Preservers, Jacket Type, Fibrous Glass.

(3) Navy Department Specifications:
21T4—Twine, Cotton, Mattress, Polished, for use in Tuffing machines.
23G7—Glass, Fibrous (For Life Preservers).

(b) Plans. The following plans, of the issue in effect on the date life preservers are manufactured, form a part of this subpart:

Drawing No. 160.005-1:
(Sheet 1)—Cutting Pattern and General Arrangement (Adult).
(Sheet 2)—Alternate Stitching of Tapes and Webbing (Adult and Child).
(Sheet 3)—Pad Detail (Adult).
(Sheet 4)—Cutting Pattern and General Arrangement (Child).
(Sheet 5)—Pad Detail (Child).

(c) Copies on file. Copies of the above specifications and plans shall be kept on file by the manufacturer, together with the certificate of approval. The Coast Guard plans may be obtained upon request from the Commandant, United States Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington 25, D. C. The Federal Specifications may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The Military and Navy Department Specifications may be obtained from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.

§ 160.005-2 Types and models. (a) Life preservers specified by this subpart shall be of the following types:

(b) *EnVELOPE*. The life preserver envelope, or cover, shall be made of cotton drill without sizing, thread count approximately 74 x 60, having a minimum breaking strength of 100 pounds in the warp and 80 pounds in the filling when tested in accordance with Federal Specification CCC-T-191, and may be treated with a fire resistive substance of an approved type. Cotton drills meeting the requirements for Type I, Class A, of Military Specification JAN-C-300 or for Type A of Federal Specification CCC-D-651, are acceptable. The color shall be Indian Orange, Cable No. 70072, Standard Color Card of America, Ninth Edition, issued by the Textile Color Association of the United States, Inc., 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. Samples

Type A—Adult, removable pads not inclosed within vinyl film outer pad covering.
Model 51—Child, removable pads not inclosed within vinyl film outer pad covering.
Model 52—Adult, removable pads inclosed within vinyl film outer pad covering.
Type B—Child:
Model 55—Child, removable pads not inclosed within vinyl film outer pad covering.
Model 56—Child, removable pads inclosed within vinyl film outer pad covering.
§ 160.005-3 Materials—(a) Fibrous glass. The fibrous glass shall comply with the requirements of Navy Department Specification 23G7.
(b) *EnVELOPE*. The life preserver envelope, or cover, shall be made of cotton drill without sizing, thread count approximately 74 x 60, having a minimum breaking strength of 100 pounds in the warp and 80 pounds in the filling when tested in accordance with Federal Specification CCC-T-191, and may be treated with a fire resistive substance of an approved type. Cotton drills meeting the requirements for Type I, Class A, of Military Specification JAN-C-300 or for Type A of Federal Specification CCC-D-651, are acceptable. The color shall be Indian Orange, Cable No. 70072, Standard Color Card of America, Ninth Edition, issued by the Textile Color Association of the United States, Inc., 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. Samples

of fabric conforming to this color requirement may be obtained upon request. The fastness of the color shall be rated "good" when tested in accordance with Federal Specification CCC-T-191, Section XIII, paragraph 2C, Test No. 2 for light, paragraph 4 for laundering, and paragraph 6 for water. Alternate covering materials will be given special consideration.

(c) *Tunnel strip.* The tunnel strip shall be made of cotton drill conforming to the requirements for the envelope cover, and shall not be treated with a fire resistive substance.

(d) *Pad covering.* The covering for the fibrous glass pads shall be any cotton sheeting or print cloth which possesses not less strength than unbleached cotton print cloth known commercially as 38½ inch, 64 x 56, 5.50 yards, having a minimum breaking strength of 36 pounds in the warp and 22 pounds in the filling. Cotton print cloths meeting the requirements of Type I, Class B, of Military Specification JAN-C-299, are acceptable.

(e) *Outer pad covering.* The outer covering for the fibrous glass pads for Models 52 and 56 life preservers shall be a vinyl resin film complying with the applicable requirements of Section 3 of Military Specification MIL-L-3129.

(f) *Tie tapes and drawstrings.* The tie tapes at the neck and the lower drawstrings shall be made of 1¼ inch cotton tape weighing not less than 0.3 ounce per linear yard, and having a minimum breaking strength of 200 pounds. Tie tapes and drawstrings shall not be treated with a fire resistive substance.

TABLE 160.005-4 (c)—DISTRIBUTION OF FIBROUS GLASS IN PAD INSERTS

Pad inserts	Models 51 and 52 (minimum)	Models 55 and 56 (minimum)
	Ounces	Ounces
Back pad.....	11.5	7.5
Upper front pad section.....	7.25	4.75
Lower front pad section.....	10.0	6.5
Total.....	46	30

(g) *Body strap.* The body strap shall be made of one-inch cotton webbing having a minimum breaking strength of 400 pounds. One-inch cotton webbing meeting the requirements for Types IIb, III, or V, of Military Specification JAN-W-530, are acceptable. The complete body strap assembly shall have a minimum breaking strength of 360 pounds.

(h) *Dee rings and snap hook.* The dee rings and snap hook shall be brass, bronze, or stainless steel, and of the approximate size indicated by Dwg. No. 160.005-1, Sheet 1. The snap hook spring shall be phosphor bronze or other suitable corrosion-resistant material. Dee ring ends shall be welded to form a continuous ring. The webbing opening of the snap hook shall be a continuous ring.

(i) *Reinforcing tape.* The reinforcing tape shall be ¾-inch cotton tape weighing not less than 0.18 ounce per linear yard and having a minimum breaking strength of 120 pounds.

(j) *Thread.* The thread shall be Type 1B, No. 20, 4-ply cotton thread, conform-

ing to the requirements of Federal Specification V-T-276.

(k) *Tufting twine.* The tufting twine shall be in compliance with Navy Department Specification 21T4.

§ 160.005-4 *Construction*—(a) *General.* This specification covers life preservers which essentially consist of a vest-cut envelope containing pockets in which are inclosed pads of buoyant material, the life preserver being fitted with tapes and webbing to provide complete reversibility, proper adjustment for close fit to the bodies of various size wearers, and proper flotation characteristics to hold the wearer in an upright backward position with head and face out of water.

(b) *Envelope.* The envelope shall be of not more than two pieces, one piece for either side, cut to the pattern shown on Dwg. No. 160.005-1, Sheet 1, for adult size, and Dwg. No. 160.005-1, Sheet 4, for child size, joined by seams and stitching as shown on the drawing. A drawstring tunnel shall be formed by stitching a strip of the tunnel strip material as shown by the drawing. The ends of the tunnel strip shall be tucked under the reinforcing tape stitched around the end openings so there is no direct access to the pads from the outside. Three pockets shall be formed for insertion of the pads. The two front pads shall be removable from the envelope when portions of the lower longitudinal seam are opened, and the back pad shall be removable when a portion of one armhole seam is opened. The pads shall be well inserted into the pockets of the envelope, in no case more than one inch from the top seam of the pocket.

(c) *Pad inserts.* The fibrous glass pads shall be formed from two pieces of material each cut to the patterns shown by Dwg. No. 160.005-1, Sheet 3, for adult size, and Sheet 5, for child size, with seams as indicated on the drawing, and filled with buoyant fibrous glass distributed as follows:

(1) For Models 52 and 56 life preservers, the fibrous glass pads shall be inclosed in the outer pad covering specified by § 160.005-3 (e), which shall be heat sealed tight to pass the tests prescribed by the applicable paragraphs of Military Specification MIL-L-3129.

(2) For Models 51 and 55 life preservers, the pads shall not be in the vinyl film outer pad covering.

(d) *Tie tapes.* The tie tapes at the neck shall extend not less than 14 inches from the edge of the adult life preserver and not less than 12 inches from the edge of the child life preserver. They shall be stitched through both thicknesses of the envelope as shown by Dwg. No. 160.005-1, Sheet 1, for adult size, and Sheet 4, for child size, or by the alternate stitching shown on Sheet 2. The free ends shall be doubled over and stitched in accordance with Section E-E of Sheet 1.

(e) *Drawstrings.* The drawstrings at the waist shall extend not less than 8 inches from the edge of the life preserver and shall be secured in the drawstring tunnel as shown by Dwg. No. 160.005-1, Sheet 1, for adult size, and

Sheet 4, for child size, or by the alternate stitching shown on Sheet 2. The free ends shall be doubled over and stitched in accordance with Section E-E of Dwg. No. 160.005-1, Sheet 1.

(f) *Body strap.* The body strap shall be fitted with a single dee ring on one end and with the arrangement of a snap hook and prethreaded double dee rings as shown on Dwg. No. 160.005-1, Sheet 1, on the other. The body strap shall be stitched as shown on the drawings, and the edge of the single dee ring shall be 20 inches from the center line for adult size and 15 inches for child size.

(g) *Reinforcing tape.* Binding tape shall be stitched approximately 15 inches for adult jackets and 12 inches for child jackets around the back of the neck, and also around the openings of the drawstring tunnel, as indicated by the drawings.

(h) *Stitching.* All stitching shall be a short lock stitch conforming to Stitch Type 301 of Federal Specification DDD-S-751, and there shall be not less than 7, nor more than 9 stitches to the inch.

(i) *Tufting.* The pad inserts shall be tufted in the locations shown on Dwg. No. 160.005-1, Sheet 3, for adult size, and Dwg. No. 160.005-1, Sheet 5, for child size, except the alternate method provided by § 160.005-4 (j) may be employed for certain tufts in the case of Models 51 and 55 life preservers.

(j) *Securing pad inserts in envelope pockets.* The removable pad inserts shall be secured in the pockets of the envelopes of Models 51 and 55 life preservers, in no case more than one inch from the top seam of the pocket, by a row of stitching, approximately 1¼ inches long near the upper edge of each pocket, which stitching shall extend through both envelope covers and the pad cover fabric. The alternate method of securing the pad inserts in the pockets of the envelopes of Models 51 and 55 life preservers, in no case more than one inch from the top seam of the pocket, shall be by extending the tufts in the upper section of the front pads, and the tuft in the back pad, through the envelope covers and the pads. The removable pad inserts, which are contained in coated fabric outer pad covering, shall not be stitched or tufted to the envelopes of Models 52 and 56 life preservers.

(k) *Workmanship.* Life preservers shall be of first-class workmanship and shall be free from any defects materially affecting their appearance or serviceability.

§ 160.005-5 *Inspections and tests*—

(a) *General.* An inspector shall examine all life preservers at the place of manufacture for compliance with this specification. Samples of materials entering into the construction may be taken at random by the inspector and tests made for compliance with the applicable requirements. After satisfying himself that the life preservers have been manufactured according to this specification, he shall select indiscriminately from each lot of 250 or less, at least one life preserver to be tested for buoyancy as specified by § 160.005-5 (b).

If the specimen life preserver passes the buoyancy test, the lot shall be acceptable as to buoyancy. If the specimen life preserver fails the buoyancy test, ten additional specimen life preservers shall be selected at random from the lot and tested for buoyancy. If all the ten additional specimen life preservers pass the test, the lot shall be acceptable as to buoyancy. If any one of the ten additional specimen life preservers fails the buoyancy test, the lot shall be rejected. Rejected lots may be tested 100 percent by the manufacturer and all nonconforming units eliminated, whereupon the remainder of the lot may be re-submitted for official inspection. When any specimen life preserver shall fail the buoyancy test, ten specimen life preservers shall be selected at random and tested from the next succeeding lot submitted for official inspection. When the inspector has satisfied himself that the life preservers submitted for inspection are of a type officially approved in the name of the company, and that such life preservers meet the requirements of this specification, they shall be plainly marked in waterproof ink with the words, "Approved, U. S. Coast Guard, (Inspection date), (Inspector's initials), and (Port)". The manufacturer shall provide a suitable place and the necessary apparatus for the use of the inspector in conducting tests at the place of manufacture.

(b) *Buoyancy test.* The life preserver shall be placed in a weighted wire cage of sufficient weight to submerge the life preserver. The cage with the life preserver attached shall then be submerged for 48 hours in a tank of fresh water so the top of the life preserver is approximately 2 inches below the surface of the water. The buoyancy shall be determined to equal the weight of the weighted cage in water less the weight of the cage in water with the life preserver inside. Models 51 and 52 life preservers shall support not less than 16½ pounds net weight, and Models 55 and 56 life preservers shall support not less than 11 pounds net weight. A Model 51 or 55 life preserver may be tested as a unit. For a Model 52 or 56 life preserver, the pads shall be separated from the preserver. The pads shall then be held with moderate hand pressure beneath the surface of a tank of water to test for leaks in the vinyl film outer pad covering, as evidenced by escaping air bubbles. The vinyl film outer pad covering shall then be removed from the pads, and the pads placed in the cage and tested for buoyancy as described above.

§ 160.005-6 *Marking*—(a) *General.* Each life preserver shall be plainly marked in waterproof ink on a front compartment with the word, "Adult" or "Child", as the case may be, with the model number, with the name and address of the manufacturer, and with the official approval number assigned to the life preserver.

§ 160.005-7 *Procedure for approval*—(a) *General.* Life preservers are approved only by the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, Washington, D. C. Each model life preserver is considered sep-

arately. Correspondence pertaining to the subject matter of this specification shall be addressed to the Commander of the Coast Guard District in which the factory is located. The Commander of the district will detail a marine inspector to the factory to observe the production facilities and manufacturing methods and to select at random, from life preservers already manufactured, not less than three life preservers for examination and test. A copy of the inspector's report, together with one specimen life preserver and one set of pad inserts, will be forwarded to the Commandant for assignment of an official approval number.

2. Subpart 160.024, containing §§ 160.024-1 to 160.024-7, inclusive, is amended to read as follows:

SUBPART 160.024—SIGNALS, DISTRESS, PISTOL-PROJECTED PARACHUTE RED FLARE, FOR MERCHANT VESSELS

Sec.

- 160.024-1 Applicable specifications and plans.
- 160.024-2 Type.
- 160.024-3 Materials, workmanship, construction, and performance requirements.
- 160.024-4 Sampling, inspections, conditioning, and tests.
- 160.024-5 Marking.
- 160.024-6 Container.
- 160.024-7 Procedure for approval.

AUTHORITY: §§ 160.024-1 to 160.024-7 issued under R. S. 4405, as amended, 4488, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 481. Interpret or apply R. S. 4417a, as amended, 4491, as amended, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 347, sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 1, 391a, 489, 367, 1333, 50 U. S. C. App. 1275.

§ 160.024-1 *Applicable Specifications and Plans*—(a) *Specification.* The following specification, of the issue in effect on the date pistol-projected parachute red flare distress signals are manufactured, forms a part of this subpart:

(1) Coast Guard Specification 160.028—Signal Pistols.

(b) *Plans.* The following plans, of the issue in effect on the date pistol-projected parachute red flare distress signals are manufactured, form a part of this subpart:

(1) Drawing No. 160.028-2 (A). Signal pistol, chamber and bore dimensions.

(2) Drawing No. 160.024-6 (A). Container for signal pistol and pistol-projected, parachute red flare distress signals.

(c) *Copies on file.* Copies of the above specification and plans shall be kept on file by the manufacturer, together with the approved plans and certificate of approval. The specification and plans may be obtained upon request from the Commandant, United States Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington 25, D. C.

§ 160.024-2 *Type.* (a) Pistol-projected parachute red flare distress signals specified by this subpart shall be of one type which shall consist essentially of a cartridge having centered primer, propelling charge, and projectile consisting of a case, delay element, expelling charge, and pyrotechnic candle attached to a parachute by shroud lines; the cartridge to be of such dimensions that it

can be fitted into and fired from a signal pistol with chamber and bore dimensions within the limits provided by Drawing No. 160.028-2 (a).

§ 160.024-3 *Materials, Workmanship, Construction, and Performance Requirements*—(a) *Materials.* The materials used in pistol-projected parachute red flare distress signals shall conform strictly to the specifications and drawings submitted by the manufacturer and approved by the Commandant. In general, all metallic parts shall be corrosion-resistant or properly protected against corrosion.

(b) *Workmanship.* Pistol-projected parachute red flare distress signals shall be of first class workmanship and shall be free from imperfections of manufacture affecting their appearance or that may affect their serviceability.

(c) *Construction.* The exterior case of the cartridge shall be made of suitable metal and shall protect against the entrance of moisture. The projectile case and delay element shall be so constructed as to prevent any possibility of the propelling charge blowing by and causing premature ejection of the projectile contents.

(d) *Firing and operating characteristics.* Cartridges shall fire and operate satisfactorily when shot from a pistol of the type described in Subpart 160.028. The pyrotechnic candle shall not ignite explosively or burn in such a manner that might damage the parachute. The pyrotechnic candle shall ignite and burn satisfactorily with uniform intensity.

(e) *Water resistance.* Cartridges shall function properly after having been subjected to the conditioning described in § 160.024-4 (e).

(f) *Altitude.* The signal projectile when discharged vertically upward shall attain an altitude of not less than 150 feet, and be so constructed that the parachute and pyrotechnic candle will be expelled at approximately the maximum altitude reached.

(g) *Rate of descent.* The pyrotechnic candle and parachute, during the period of burning shall descend at an average rate not to exceed 6 feet per second in reasonably still air.

(h) *Chemical stability.* The pyrotechnic candle shall function properly after having been subjected to the elevated temperature conditioning experiment described in § 160.024-4 (e). No ignition shall occur during the conditioning experiment.

(i) *Temperature of ignition of signal materials.* When tested as described by § 160.024-4 (f), the temperature of ignition of the signal materials shall be not less than 338° F. (170° C.).

(j) *Burning time.* The pyrotechnic candle shall burn in air not less than 30 seconds, as determined by § 160.024-4 (g).

(k) *Candlepower.* The average luminous intensity for any pyrotechnic candle shall be not less than 20,000 candlepower, as determined by § 160.024-4 (h). The minimum for a single specimen shall be not less than 14,000 candlepower for more than 5 seconds.

(l) *Chromaticity.* The color of the burning flare shall be vivid red as determined by § 160.024-4 (i).

§ 160.024-4 *Sampling, inspections, conditioning, and tests*—(a) *Classification of tests of cartridges.* The methods of sampling, inspections, and tests conducted upon signals shall be considered as falling within one of the following general classifications:

- (1) Qualification (type or brand approval) tests;
- (2) Production check tests (at place of manufacture); and
- (3) Production check tests (at a government laboratory).

(b) *Qualification (type or brand approval) tests of cartridges.* Pre-approval samples, selected in accordance with § 160.024-7 (c), shall be tested in accordance with the following testing schedule to determine qualification for type or brand approval (cost of tests to be borne by the manufacturer):

(1) Test 12 cartridges for water resistance characteristics, § 160.024-3 (e), following which test same 12 specimens for firing and operating characteristics. The magnitude of the failures shall be determined as follows:

[In the case of concurrent or simultaneous defects, penalties will not be applied cumulatively, but only for the greatest defect]

	Percentage of failure
(i) Misfire (when attributable to the primer and not to the malfunction of the pistol).....	100
(ii) Failure to eject projectile contents.....	100
(iii) Failure to ignite prime of candle.....	100
(iv) Ignites, but burns less than 25 percent of specified time before reaching ground.....	75
(v) Burns at least 25 percent but less than 50 percent of specified time before reaching ground.....	50
(vi) Burns at least 50 percent, but less than 75 percent of specified time before reaching ground.....	25
(vii) Complete carrying away or destruction of parachute before 25 percent of specified burning time has elapsed.....	75
(viii) Complete failure of parachute to open.....	50
(ix) Failure of parachute to open completely, with illuminant reaching ground before 75 percent of burning time has elapsed.....	25
(x) Reached 50 percent, but less than 100 percent of specified altitude.....	25
(xi) Reaches less than 50 percent of specified altitude.....	50

(2) Disassemble 6 cartridges and test the pyrotechnic candles for burning time, candlepower, and chromaticity, § 160.024-3 (j), (k), and (l).

(3) Disassemble 3 cartridges and test for temperature of ignition, § 160.024-3 (i).

(4) Test 3 cartridges for chemical stability, § 160.024-3 (h), following which, test them for firing and operating characteristics, § 160.024-3 (d).

(c) *Sampling, inspections, and test of cartridges from production lots.* The production of pistol-projected parachute red flare distress signals produced under an official type or brand approval shall be checked for compliance with this specification in the manner set forth below:

(1) *Lot size and sampling procedure.* For purposes of sampling the production of pistol-projected parachute red

flare distress signals, a lot shall consist of not more than 3,000 signals. A new lot shall be started with any change or modification in raw materials or manufacturing methods. Lots shall be numbered serially by the manufacturer, and the lot number shall be plainly and indelibly marked on the cartridge case of each signal in the lot. A marine inspector shall select at random from each lot the number of specimen signals indicated in the following table for inspection, conditioning, and testing:

TABLE 160.024-4 (c) (1)—NUMBER OF SPECIMEN SAMPLES

Lot size	Minimum number of specimens of sample
Not more than 1,000.....	15
1,001 to 3,000.....	24

(2) *Inspection (at place of manufacture).* The marine inspector shall be admitted to the place of manufacture and shall familiarize himself with the various operations involved in the manufacturing process and, from observation during manufacture, satisfy himself that pistol-projected parachute red flare distress signals are being made in general accordance with this subpart and of materials and parts conforming strictly with the specifications and drawings submitted by the manufacturer and approved by the Commandant. Specimens or samplings of materials entering into construction may be taken at random, either in the raw material state or during manufacture, by the inspector and tests made for compliance with applicable requirements. The test specimens comprising the sample, selected in accordance with subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be examined by the inspector for surface defects.

(3) *Production check tests (at place of manufacture).* (i) The manufacturer shall provide a suitable place and the necessary apparatus for the use of the inspector in conducting such production check tests as are done at the place of manufacture. Samples from production lots selected in accordance with subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall, except when tested at a government laboratory as prescribed below, be tested at the place of manufacture in accordance with the following testing schedule: 1st day: Place all specimens in water-resistance conditioning, § 160.024-4 (d); 2d day: Remove all specimens from water-resistance conditioning. Test all but three specimens for firing and operating characteristics, § 160.024-3 (d). Performance shall be rated as in paragraph (b) (1) of this section. Disassemble 3 cartridges and test pyrotechnic candle for burning time and candlepower, paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section. The visual color shall be vivid red, but measurements for chromaticity will not be made.

(ii) Report of inspection and test shall be forwarded to the Commandant.

(4) *Production check tests (at a Government laboratory).* Tests at a Government laboratory shall be made on not less than one sample from each ten production lots of pistol-projected para-

chute red flare distress signals, or not less than once in each year, whichever occurs more frequently. Sampling and inspection shall be made at the place of manufacture as provided in subparagraphs (1) and (2), of this paragraph, except that for these tests the sample shall consist of 24 specimens. The sample will be forwarded prepaid by the manufacturer to the Commandant. Tests at the Government laboratory shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule given in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) *Conditioning of test specimens—water resistance.* Immerse specimens horizontally in water at not more than 30° C. with uppermost portion of the signal approximately one inch below the surface of the water for a period of 24 hours.

(e) *Conditioning—Elevated temperature, humidity, and storage.* Place specimens in a thermostatically controlled even-temperature oven held at 90° C. with not less than 90 percent relative humidity for 72 hours. Remove specimens and store at room temperature (20° to 25° C.) with approximately 65 percent relative humidity for ten days.

(f) *Test method—temperature of ignition of signal materials.* The test shall be conducted in a uniformly heated gas or electric oven with a chamber of at least 6 inches by 9 inches inside measurement. If gas heated, the oven should be of jacketed type with the products of combustion of the heating gas excluded from the inner chamber. The oven should be provided with an opening or openings at the top of at least ¾ square inch in area to provide air circulation within. A suitable 600° F. 3-inch immersion thermometer shall be inserted through a sleeve in the top of the oven. A shelf of perforated sheet metal shall be provided at the mid-height of the oven. A wire screen cup ½ inch in diameter by ¾ inch high shall be provided. The materials to be tested shall be placed to a depth of ½ inch in the wire screen cup. (Ordinarily, materials adjacent to each other in the assembled signal will be blended together for the test, materials non-adjacent ordinarily will not be blended together for the test). The cup then shall be placed on the shelf so as to be within ½ inch to ¼ inch from the bulb of the thermometer or the junction of the thermocouple. The temperature of the oven is to be raised to about 284° F. (140° C.) at a convenient rate, after which the temperature is to be raised at a rate not to exceed 2° F. per minute until ignition occurs or 338° F. (170° C.) has been reached. Time and temperature readings at 30 second intervals and also time at which ignition, if such occurs, are to be recorded. If ignition occurs, the approximate ignition temperature, to be reported, can be obtained by extrapolation from the time-temperature data. Alternate test methods will be given special consideration by the Coast Guard.

(g) *Test method—burning time.* The burning time of the pyrotechnic candle shall be obtained by stop watch measurements from the time positive flame is emitted until it ceases. The burning time for a sample (i.e., all the test speci-

mens from a single lot) shall be the arithmetical average for all specimens in the sample.

(h) *Test method—candlepower.* The candlepower of each pyrotechnic candle tested shall be measured by a visual photometer or equivalent photometric device while the specimen is supported in a horizontal position and the photometer is at right angles to the axis of the specimen. Visual candlepower readings shall be observed and recorded at approximately 20 second intervals during the burning of the specimen. The minimum photometric distance shall be 10 feet. Recording photometers shall have a chart speed of at least one inch per minute. The candlepower of the specimen shall be computed as the arithmetical average of the readings recorded. The range for a specimen shall be the difference between the greatest and least candlepower reading. The candlepower for the sample (i. e. all test specimens from a single lot) shall be the arithmetical average of the candlepower values computed for each of the specimens making up the sample. The range for the sample shall be the difference between the computed greatest candlepower of a specimen and the computed least candlepower of another specimen in the sample. Signals failing to ignite shall be disregarded in computing the range of a sample.

(i) *Test method—chromaticity.* In order to determine that light from the specimen may be termed "vivid red" (ISCC-NBS method of designating colors, RP1239) two identical test plates of white cardboard 12" x 24" are used. Except for a negligible amount of stray daylight, the first test plate is illuminated by light from the specimen placed at a distance of about 5 feet. The second test plate is illuminated only by light from an incandescent lamp operated at a color temperature close to 2448° K. at a distance of about one foot. The first test plate is viewed directly, the second through combinations of Lovibond red, yellow, and blue glasses selected so as to approximate a chromaticity match. By separating the test plates by a wide unilluminated area (subtending at the observer about 45°) it is possible to make determinations of chromaticity in terms of the standard I. C. I. diagram (mixture diagram according to the 1931 International Commission on Illumination Standard Observer and Coordinate System) with an uncertainty in x or y not greater than 0.005, in spite of fluctuations in candlepower of the specimen by factors as high as 2 or 3. The light from burning red flare distress signals shall show values in terms of the I. C. I. Standard Observer and Coordinate system of not less than 0.61 for the x coordinate and not more than 0.34 for the y coordinate for any of the determinations made during the positive flame emitting period.

(j) *Lot acceptance or rejection.* When the marine inspector has satisfied himself that the pistol-projected parachute red flare distress signals in the lot are of a type officially approved in the name of the manufacturer and meet the requirements set forth in this subpart, each of the smallest packing cartons or boxes

(usually containing one dozen signals), in which the cartridges are sealed prior to shipment, shall be plainly marked with the words: "Inspected and Passed, (date), (port), Inspector's initials." A lot shall be rejected: (1) When, of that portion of the lot tested for firing and operating characteristics, the failures as computed by the table shown in subparagraph (b) (1) of this section, exceeds 15 percent; or (2) when, of the signals tested for the other required characteristics, there is any failure to meet the requirements herein. Signals from rejected lots may, when permitted by the inspector, be reworked by the manufacturer to correct the deficiency for which they were rejected and be re-submitted for official inspection. Signals from rejected lots may not, unless subsequently accepted, be sold or offered for sale under representation as being in compliance with this specification or as being approved for use on merchant vessels.

§ 160.024-5 *Marking—(a) Cartridge.* Each pistol-projected parachute red flare distress signal shall be legibly marked as follows:

(Company brand or style designation)

PISTOL-PROJECTED PARACHUTE RED FLARE
DISTRESS SIGNAL

20,000 candlepower—30 seconds burning time

USE ONLY WHEN AIR CRAFT OR VESSEL
IS SIGHTED

DIRECTIONS: Fire upward from signal pistol

(Month and year manufactured) Lot
No. -----

Manufactured by (name and address of
manufacturer)

U. S. COAST GUARD APPROVAL No. -----
for merchant vessels

(b) *Other marking.* On each pistol-projected parachute red flare distress signal there shall be die-stamped, in figures not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch high, on each integral part of the cartridge, the month and year of manufacture. The pyrotechnic candle shall be legibly marked with the month and year of manufacture. In addition to any other marking placed on the smallest packing carton or box containing cartridges, each carton or box shall be plainly and permanently marked to show the month and year of manufacture and lot number.

§ 160.024-6 *Container—(a) General.* Containers for stowage of signal pistols and pistol-projected parachute red flare distress signals in lifeboats and life rafts on merchant vessels are not required to have specific approval or to be of special design, but they shall meet the following test for watertightness when closed, and shall be capable of being opened and reclosed hand-tight to meet the same watertightness test. The materials shall be copper, brass, bronze, or other material equally corrosion-resistant to salt water and spray. The type container illustrated by Drawing number 160.024-6 (A) is recommended for most purposes.

(b) *Watertightness test for containers.* Whenever question arises as to the watertightness of a container, the fol-

lowing test may be made to determine whether it is satisfactory in this respect. Open the container, remove the contents, insert colored blotting paper as a lining, reclose container as tightly as possible by hand (no wrenches or special tools permitted) submerge container with top about one foot below the surface of the water for two hours, remove container from water, wipe off excess moisture on outside, then open the container and examine the blotting paper and entire interior for evidence of moisture penetration. If any moisture or water is evidenced, the container is not satisfactory.

(c) *Marking of container.* Containers shall be embossed or bear a brass or equivalent corrosion-resistant nameplate, or otherwise be suitably and permanently marked, to plainly show in letters not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high the following wording: "Signal Pistol and Pistol-Protected Parachute Red Flare Distress Signals." No additional marking which might cause confusion as to the contents shall be permitted.

NOTE: The vessel's name is required to be painted or branded on equipment such as this container by other regulations, and nothing in this subpart shall be construed as prohibiting same.

§ 160.024-7 *Procedure for approval—*

(a) *General.* Pistol-projected parachute red flare distress signals for merchant vessels are approved only by the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, Washington, D. C. Correspondence pertaining to the subject matter of this specification shall be addressed to the Coast Guard District in which the factory is located.

(b) *Manufacturer's plans and specifications.* In order to obtain approval of pistol-projected parachute red flare distress signals, submit detailed plans and specifications including a complete bill of material, assembly drawing, and parts drawings, descriptive of the arrangement and construction of the signal, to the Commander of the Coast Guard District in which the factory is located. Each drawing shall have an identifying drawing number, date, and an identification of the signal; and the general arrangement or assembly drawing shall include a list of all drawings applicable, together with drawing numbers and alteration numbers. The alterations shall be noted with the date of alteration or new drawing numbers and dates shall be assigned. At the time of selection of the pre-approval sample, the manufacturer shall furnish to the inspector four copies of all plans and specifications, corrected as may be required, for forwarding to the Commandant.

(c) *Pre-approval sample.* After the first drawings and specifications have been examined and found to appear satisfactory, a marine inspector will be detailed to the factory to observe the production facilities and manufacturing methods and to select at random, from not less than 50 signals already manufactured, a sample of not less than 24 specimens which will be forwarded prepaid by the manufacturer to the Commandant for the necessary conditioning and tests in accordance with § 160.024-4 (b) to determine compliance with this

subpart for qualification for type or brand approval for use on merchant vessels.

3. Part 160 is amended by adding a new subpart 160.028, containing §§ 160.028-1 to 160.028-7, inclusive, reading as follows:

SUBPART 160.028—SIGNAL PISTOLS FOR PARACHUTE RED FLARE DISTRESS SIGNALS FOR MERCHANT VESSELS

Sec.	
160.028-1	Applicable specifications and plans.
160.028-2	Type.
160.028-3	Materials, workmanship, construction, and performance requirements.
160.028-4	Inspections and tests.
160.028-5	Marking.
160.028-6	Container.
160.028-7	Procedure for approval.

AUTHORITY: §§ 160.028-1 to 160.028-7 issued under R. S. 4405, as amended, 4488, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 481. Interpret or apply R. S. 4417a, as amended, 4491, as amended, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 347, sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 1, 391a, 489, 367, 1333, 50 U. S. C. App. 1275.

§ 160.028-1 *Applicable specification and plans*—(a) *Specification*. The following specification, of the issue in effect on the date signal pistols are manufactured, forms a part of this subpart:

(1) Coast Guard Specification 160.024. Signals, distress, pistol projected, parachute red flare.

(b) *Plans*. The following plans, of the issue in effect on the date signal pistols are manufactured, form a part of this subpart.

(1) Drawing No. 160.028-2 (A). Signal pistol, chamber and bore dimensions.

(2) Drawing No. 160.024-6 (A). Container for signal pistol and pistol projected parachute red flare distress signals.

(c) *Copies on file*. Copies of the above specifications and plans shall be kept on file by the manufacturer, together with the certificate of approval. The Coast Guard specifications and plans may be obtained upon request from the Commandant, United States Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington 25, D. C.

§ 160.028-2 *Type*. (a) Signal pistols specified by this subpart shall be of the center-firing type, with chamber and bore dimensions within the limits indicated by Drawing No. 160.028-2 (A).

§ 160.028-3 *Materials, workmanship, construction, and performance requirements*—(a) *Materials*. The materials used in signal pistols shall conform strictly to the specifications and drawings submitted by the manufacturer and approved by the Commandant. In general, all parts shall be corrosion-resistant or properly protected against corrosion. The ejection mechanism shall be of material possessing excellent wearing qualities.

(b) *Workmanship*. Signal pistols shall be of first class workmanship and shall be free from imperfections of manufacture affecting their serviceability or appearance.

(c) *Construction and performance requirements*. Signal pistols shall be of rugged construction and shall operate

satisfactorily in firing and ejecting pistol-projected parachute red flare distress signals of the type covered by Subpart 160.024. The ejection mechanism shall be of sturdy design capable of withstanding rough and repeated usage. The over-all size and weight of signal pistols should be kept to a minimum consistent with adequate strength and safety.

§ 160.028-4 *Inspections and tests*—(a) *Pre-approval*. Each of the pistols offered for inspection and test in accordance with § 160.028-7 (c) shall be proof-tested in the presence of the marine inspector by firing a dummy cartridge simulating a normal signal in size and weight, but with a charge double the normal charge, and then firing a signal which is normal in all respects. The inspector shall then examine each pistol for compliance with the applicable drawings. The pistol forwarded to the Commandant will be submitted to a Government Laboratory for a check of the chamber and bore dimensions.

(b) *Approved pistols*. After approval is granted a design, each pistol manufactured shall be tested by firing a dummy cartridge simulating a normal signal in size and weight, but with a charge double the normal charge. The pistol shall then be examined for defects. After the successful completion of the proof tests and inspection, each pistol shall be stamped with the letters "P. T.". Reports of tests and inspections shall be forwarded to the Commandant, indicating serial numbers of pistols passed or rejected.

§ 160.028-5 *Marking*—(a) *General*. Each signal pistol shall be permanently and legibly marked with its serial number, Coast Guard approval number, and the name and address of the manufacturer.

§ 160.028-6 *Container*—(a) *General*. Containers for the stowage of signal pistols and pistol projected parachute red flare distress signals in lifeboats and life rafts on merchant vessels are not required to have specific approval or to be of specific design except for certain material, marking, and test requirements, which requirements are contained in § 160.024-6 of Subpart 160.024. The type container illustrated by Drawing No. 160.024-6 (A) is recommended for most purposes.

§ 160.028-7 *Procedure for approval*—(a) *General*. Signal pistols for merchant vessels are approved only by the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, Washington, D. C. Correspondence pertaining to the subject matter of this specification shall be addressed to the Commander of the Coast Guard District in which the factory is located.

(b) *Manufacturers plans and specifications*. In order to apply for approval of signal pistols, submit detailed plans and specifications, including a complete bill of materials, assembly drawing, and parts drawings descriptive of the arrangement and construction of the pistol, to the Commander of the Coast Guard District in which the factory is located. Each drawing shall have an identifying number, date, and identification of the pistol, and the general ar-

angement or assembly drawing shall include a list of all drawings applicable, together with drawing numbers and alteration numbers. The alterations shall be noted with the date of alteration, or new drawing numbers and dates shall be assigned. The manufacturer will be advised whether or not the drawings and specifications appear satisfactory or what corrections appear necessary. After the plans and specifications have been found to appear satisfactory, the manufacturer may proceed with the submittal of pre-approval samples. At the time of the tests of the pre-approval samples the manufacturer shall furnish the marine inspector four copies of all plans and specifications, corrected as may be required, for forwarding to the Commandant.

(c) *Pre-approval samples*. After the drawings and specifications have been examined and found to appear satisfactory, at the request of the manufacturer a marine inspector will be detailed to the factory to observe the production facilities and manufacturing methods, and to test and examine not less than three pistols in accordance with § 160.028-4 (a), following which one of the pistols, together with a report of the serial numbers of all pistols, and results of examinations and tests, shall be forwarded to the Commandant for final consideration. Cost of shipping and pre-approval tests shall be borne by the manufacturer.

Dated: May 31, 1951.

[SEAL] A. C. RICHMOND,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard,
Acting Commandant.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8521; Filed, July 23, 1951;
8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 38—PENSIONS, BONUSES, AND VETERANS' RELIEF

Chapter I—Veterans' Administration

PART 3—VETERANS CLAIMS

DIAGNOSES OF ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS

1. In § 3.133, paragraph (c) is amended to read as follows:

§ 3.133 *Effect of diagnoses of active tuberculosis*. * * *

(c) Diagnoses of active pulmonary tuberculosis by private physicians on the basis of their examination, observation, or treatment will not be accepted to show the disease initially manifest after discharge from active service unless confirmed by acceptable clinical, X-ray or laboratory studies or by findings of active tuberculosis based upon acceptable hospital observation or treatment.

2. In § 3.135, the title and paragraph (a) are amended to read as follows:

§ 3.135 *Determination of "complete arrest" in tuberculosis*. (a) (1) The requirement for application of the statutory ratings authorized by section 2, Public Law 339, 81st Congress, or of the statutory award authorized by section 202 (7), World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, as reenacted in part by Public No. 141, 73d Congress, is "complete arrest" of the disease. For these

purposes a veteran determined to have had active pulmonary tuberculosis will be held to have reached a condition of complete arrest when the diagnosis is other than active: *Provided*, That for a period of 6 months preceding the date of examination or hospital report, there has been no evidence of local or constitutional symptoms, or of an unstable lesion or cavity, or of tubercle bacilli in the sputum or gastric contents.

(2) If the diagnostic classification of the pulmonary tuberculosis is other than active, but "complete arrest" for rating purposes cited in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph is not established, examinations will be scheduled 6 months after date of examination or hospital report and thereafter at intervals of 6 months.

(3) Following the determination of complete arrest as defined in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, the finding of tubercle bacilli in an occasional specimen of sputum or gastric contents on unofficial examination will not of itself establish activity of the disease unless confirmed on Veterans' Administration examination.

(Sec. 5, 43 Stat. 608, as amended, sec. 2, 46 Stat. 1016, sec. 7, 48 Stat. 9; 38 U. S. C. 11a, 426, 707)

This regulation is effective July 24, 1951.

[SEAL] CARL R. GRAY, JR.,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8487; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

PART 21—VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION

SUBPART A—REGISTRATION AND RESEARCH LEAVES OF ABSENCE

In § 21.65 (a), subparagraph (6) is amended to read as follows:

§ 21.65 *Leaves of absence (effective April 1, 1949)*. (a) * * *

(6) An institution of higher learning will not be expected to maintain for veteran-trainees records of attendance not normally maintained for other students provided, however, the institution must discharge its obligation to determine and notify the Veterans' Administration immediately when the veteran-trainee's conduct or progress is not satisfactory, i. e., such as to raise a question as to the desirability of his continuance as a student in the institution, or the veteran ceases to be in attendance or is permitted to modify his course so as to affect the charge against his period of entitlement or the payment of subsistence allowance. No other routine or grade reports will be required. The veteran will be carried in a training status so long as his conduct and progress continues to be satisfactory for continuation in training status according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution.

(Sec. 2, 46 Stat. 1016, sec. 7, 48 Stat. 9, sec. 2, 57 Stat. 43, as amended, sec. 400, 58 Stat. 287, as amended; 38 U. S. C. 11a, 701, 707,

ch. 12 note. Interprets or applies secs. 3, 4, 57 Stat. 43, as amended, secs. 300, 1500-1504, 1506, 1507, 58 Stat. 286, 300, as amended; 38 U. S. C. 693g, 697-697d, 697f, g, ch. 12 note)

This regulation is effective July 24, 1951.

[SEAL] O. W. CLARK,
Deputy Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8488; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

[Docket No. 9937]

PART 1—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

USE OF LESSER GRADE OPERATORS

In the matter of amendment of Part 1 of the Commission's rules and regulations to add new § 1.334.

This proceeding was instituted on April 4, 1951, by the issuance of a notice of proposed rule making, FCC Mimeo No. 61587 which proposed that Part 1 of the Commission's rules and regulations be amended by the addition of a new § 1.334.

The new section was designed to describe the procedure to follow and the information required to be submitted to the Commission by licensees of Standard and FM broadcast stations on applying for permission to operate such stations with operators holding lesser grades of licenses than required by the Commission's rules.

Comments concerning the proposal in the notice of proposed rule making herein were duly filed by the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters; Radio Broadcast Technicians and Engineers, International Electrical Workers, Local Union 253, Birmingham, Alabama; Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation, Arecibo, Puerto Rico; Louis Hennes and William H. Carman. Upon careful consideration of the above comments, the Commission has considered that the public would be served by the adoption of this section with certain modifications therein which take into account the principal objection to the proposed rule as reflected by the comments, and which also make certain editorial changes or clarifications in the rules as proposed.

While the IBEW Local Union 253 favored the adoption of the proposed rule, Messrs. Hennes and Carman, who commented individually as radio operators, alleged that the apparent shortage of operators is not sufficiently acute to warrant relaxation of operator requirements. Actually the rule under consideration is not a relaxation of present operator requirements, but a codification of the procedure to be followed by broadcast station licensees when operators cannot be obtained and relief is requested under existing section 0.151 of the rules.

The principal objection advanced with respect to the rule is the period for which permission would be granted, i. e., 30 days. It was urged by the Caribbean Broadcasting Corp. that this period be

increased to as much as six months. However, the length of time suggested by the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters appears more realistic. It was suggested that the proposed rule be amended to provide that permission may be granted for a period not to exceed 120 days and to require the station to which permission to use a lesser grade operator was granted to file a showing at the end of a 60-day period with respect to continuing efforts being made to secure the required grade of operator. This proposal appears meritorious since it would relieve administrative problems for the Commission's field offices and similarly reduce the burden to station licensees while at the same time the procedure would adequately perpetuate surveillance by the Commission to prevent reduction of operating standards. The proposed rule, therefore, has been amended accordingly.

In addition, § 1.334 (c) (5) has been modified to include a provision which would permit a station licensee to show the reasons an available operator was not employed or the reasons a prospective operator refused to accept employment as an alternative to a showing that an operator could not be obtained. This change does not appear to warrant further notice of proposed rule making since it only clarifies the language of the proposed rule to express an implied alternative method of reporting this aspect of the problem.

Further, § 1.334 (d) has been modified to provide specifically that the certificate required by this paragraph of the rule to be filed by the chief operator of the employing station will include the name of the lesser grade operator and the license number of the license held by him. This change does not appear to warrant further notice of proposed rule making for the reason that it does not involve any matter of substance and will lead to a clearer understanding of the rule and will aid in its administration.

In view of the foregoing it is ordered, that effective Sept. 1, 1951 that Part I of the Commission's rules and regulations be amended to include a new § 1.334 as set forth below.

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154. Interprets or applies secs. 303, 308, 319, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended, 1084, 1089; 47 U. S. C. 303, 308, 319)

Adopted: July 11, 1951.

Released: July 13, 1951.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

§ 1.334 *Applications for permission to use lesser grade operators at aural broadcast stations than required by Commission rules.* (a) Applications for temporary permission to operate standard and FM broadcast stations with licensed operators of a lesser grade than normally required by the Commission's rules shall be submitted to the Engineer in Charge of the Commission's district headquarters field office in the area where the station is located. Such permission will be granted for periods of not

to exceed 120 days if a proper showing is made, as set forth in this section, and may be renewed upon request only upon the making of an adequate similar showing. Within 60 days of receiving an authorization for a longer period, a written report shall be submitted on behalf of the station setting forth what continuing efforts have been made to obtain licensed operators of a grade normally required by the Commission's rules. The Engineer in Charge may terminate this permission in the absence of a satisfactory showing in the written report that adequate efforts have been made to obtain such operators, or for other good reason in the judgment of the Engineer in Charge.

(b) Such applications or reports are not required to be submitted on any numbered or prescribed form. However, the request or report shall be in writing, signed by the licensee, if the licensee is an individual; by a partner, if the licensee is a partnership; or by an officer of the corporation, if the licensee is a corporation.

(c) A specific request for permission to use operators of lesser grade than required by the Commission's rules shall be included and the following information shall be furnished:

- (1) Call letters of the station;
- (2) Name of licensee;
- (3) The number of persons holding radiotelephone first class operator licenses that will be employed as full-time operators at the station, (this does not include part-time employees and persons only available on call in case of emergencies);
- (4) A showing that at least one first class operator will be employed full time at the station, and will be available on call at all times in the event of equipment failure;
- (5) A statement that the additional licensed radiotelephone first class operators required for maintaining the normal schedule of operation could not be obtained for employment at the station or in the event an operator of the required grade will not accept employment at the station or was rejected by the station, a statement showing the reason for the failure to employ such operators.
- (6) A showing that all known sources

of broadcast operators within a reasonable distance have been exhausted. Names and addresses of sources contacted and the date of such contact shall be stated.

(d) The chief operator holding a radiotelephone first class operator license at a station to which temporary permission has been granted shall mail to the Engineer in Charge of the area from whom permission is received, within three days after employment of a lesser grade operator, a written certification setting forth the name and operator license number of the lesser grade operator employed and stating that the operator has the ability to perform the normal operation of the station.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8515; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 50—WILDLIFE

Chapter I—Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

Subchapter C—Management of Wildlife Conservation Areas

PART 33—CENTRAL REGION

SUBPART—DES LACS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, NORTH DAKOTA

FISHING

Basis and purpose. On the basis of observations and reports of field representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service, it has been determined that additional public fishing and the use of boats and outboard motorboats in certain waters of the Des Lacs National Wildlife Refuge can be permitted without interfering with the primary purpose of the refuge.

Inasmuch as the following regulations are relaxations of the existing regulations regarding fishing and boating on the refuge, publication prior to the effective date is not required (60 Stat. 237, 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.).

Effective immediately upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, §§ 33.71, 33.72, and 33.76 are revised to read as follows, and §§ 33.78 and 33.79 are added:

§ 33.71 *Fishing permitted.* Noncommercial fishing is permitted in the waters specified in § 33.72 of the Des Lacs Na-

tional Wildlife Refuge, North Dakota, during the daylight hours of the period May 16 to September 15, inclusive, and from December 1 to March 1, inclusive, of each year, in accordance with the provisions of Parts 18 and 21 of this chapter and subject to the conditions, restrictions, and requirements of §§ 33.72 to 33.79, inclusive.

§ 33.72 *Waters open to fishing.* The following waters of the Des Lacs National Wildlife Refuge shall be open to fishing:

Area I. Middle Des Lacs Lake excluding the marsh areas on the north and south portions and designated by the installation of suitable buoy markers in sections 19, 20, 29, and 30, T. 160 N., R. 86 W., 5th P. M.

Area II. The waters of Upper Des Lacs Lake beginning at the U. S. Highway 52 crossing north to that point in sec. 22, T. 162 N., R. 88 W., as designated by suitable markers.

§ 33.76 *Use of boats.* The use of motor boats, either inboard or outboard, is prohibited in Area I except for official purposes. The use of boats powered by outboard motors not to exceed 5 horsepower for fishing purposes only is permitted on the waters of Area II. The use of racing craft or inboard motorboats is prohibited in Area II. Boats may be launched and landed only at points designated by the refuge officer in charge by posting. The use of rowboats, canoes, or sailboats is permitted in all waters open to fishing.

§ 33.78 *Shoreline fishing.* Fishing from the shoreline is permitted on the east and west shores on Upper Des Lacs Lake in Area II for a distance of one mile north of the U. S. Highway 52 crossing.

§ 33.79 *Bait restrictions.* No person shall use live minnows or any other fish or any part thereof for bait while fishing in any of the waters of the refuge, and no one may have in his possession within the boundaries of the refuge any live minnows or any seine or net that may be used in capturing minnows.

(Sec. 10, 45 Stat. 1224; 16 U. S. C. 7151)

Dated: July 17, 1951.

O. H. JOHNSON,
Acting Director.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8480; Filed July 23, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR Part 988]

HANDLING OF MILK IN THE KNOXVILLE, TENN., MARKETING AREA

DECISION WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED MAR- KETING AGREEMENT AND PROPOSED ORDER AMENDING THE ORDER NOW IN EFFECT

Correction

The notice of referendum at the end of F. R. Doc. 51-8267, appearing at page 6952 of the issue for Thursday, July 19,

1951, was inadvertently omitted. This notice of referendum reads to follows:

Order of the Secretary Directing That a Referendum Be Conducted Among Producers Supplying Milk to the Knoxville, Tenn., Marketing Area; and Designation of an Agent to Conduct Such Referendum

Pursuant to section 8c (19) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 608c (19)), it is hereby directed that a referendum be conducted among the producers (as defined in the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Knoxville, Tennessee, marketing area),

who, during the month of May, 1951, were engaged in the production of milk for sale in the marketing area specified in the aforesaid order, to determine whether such producers favor the issuance of the order amending the order, as amended, which is a part of the decision of the Secretary of Agriculture filed simultaneously herewith.

J. B. McCroskey is hereby designated agent of the Secretary to conduct such referendum in accordance with the procedure for the conduct of referenda to determine producer approval of milk marketing orders as published in FEDERAL REGISTER on August 10, 1950 (15 F. R. 5177).

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[47 CFR Part 9]

[Docket No. 10003]

AERONAUTICAL SERVICES

PRIVATE AIRCRAFT ENGAGED IN CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

In the matter of amendment of Part 9, the Commission's rules and regulations governing aeronautical services in order to permit the use of frequency 122.8 Mc by private aircraft engaged in civil defense activities.

1. Notice is hereby given of proposed rule making in the above-entitled matter.

2. It is proposed to amend Part 9, the Commission's rules and regulations governing aeronautical services in order to permit private aircraft engaged in civil defense activities to use the frequency 122.8 Mc which at the present time is being used for communications between private aircraft and aeronautical advisory stations. The latter use will continue in effect and the proposed use of this frequency for civil defense activities will be added thereto.

3. The purpose of this proposal is to enable private aircraft to participate in civil defense activities and to enable civil defense organizations to make full use of the resources of trained personnel and equipment through the participation of private aircraft in their activities.

4. The authority for the proposed amendment, the text of which appears below, is contained in sections 4 (i), 303 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

5. Any interested person may file with the Commission on or before August 10, 1951, a written statement or brief in support, opposition, or for modification of the proposed amendment. Within 15 days from the last day for filing the original comments or briefs, comments or briefs in reply thereto may be filed. The Commission will consider such comments before taking action in this matter. If any comments will appear to warrant the holding of an oral argument or hearing, a notice of time and place therefor will be given.

6. In accordance with the provisions of § 1.764 of the Commission's rules, an original and 14 copies of all statements, briefs or comments shall be furnished to the Commission.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

Sections 9.10, 9.1001, and 9.1004 are proposed to be amended to read as follows:

§ 9.10 *Aeronautical advisory station.* An aeronautical station used for advisory and civil defense communications with private aircraft stations.

§ 9.1001 *Eligibility for station license.* Authorizations for aeronautical advisory stations will be issued only to the owner or operator of a landing area, not served by an airdrome control station. Only one aeronautical advisory station will be authorized at a landing

area. An aeronautical advisory station may be moved from place to place and operated at unspecified locations, except at landing areas served by an airdrome control station, for the purpose of communicating with aircraft engaged in civil defense activities.

§ 9.1004 *Scope of service—(a) Advisory service.* Communications shall be limited to the necessities of safe and expeditious operation of aircraft, pertaining to the conditions of runways, types of fuel available, wind conditions, available weather information or other information necessary for aircraft operations. Aeronautical advisory stations shall not be used for the control of aircraft.

(b) *Civil defense service.* (i) The frequency 122.8 Mc may be used in addition to its normal purposes for communications with aircraft engaged in organized civil defense activities in time of attack or immediately thereafter.

(ii) This service also may be rendered on a secondary basis to provide communication with aircraft engaged in organized civil defense activities in preparation for anticipated attack.

For this purpose "civil defense" is defined in accordance with section 3 (b) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Public Law 920, 81st Congress as follows:

The term "civil defense" means all those activities and measures designed or undertaken (1) to minimize the effects upon the civilian population caused or which would be caused by an attack upon the United States, (2) to deal with the immediate emergency conditions which would be created by any such attack, and (3) to effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by any such attack. Such term shall include, but shall not be limited to, (A) measures to be taken in preparation for anticipated attack (including the establishment of appropriate organizations, operational plans, and supporting agreements; the recruitment and training of personnel; the conduct of research; the procurement and stockpiling of necessary materials and supplies; the provision of suitable warning systems; the construction or preparation of shelters, shelter areas, and control centers; and when appropriate, the nonmilitary evacuation of civil population), (B) measures to be taken during attack (including the enforcement of passive defense regulations prescribed by duly established military or civil authorities; the evacuation of personnel to shelter areas; the control of traffic and panic; and the control and use of lighting and civil communications); and (C) measures to be taken following attack (including activities for fire fighting; rescue, emergency medical, health and sanitation services; monitoring for specific hazards of special weapons; unexploded bomb reconnaissance; essential debris clearance; emergency welfare measures; and immediately essential emergency repair or restoration of damaged vital facilities).

[F. R. Doc. 51-8518; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

[47 CFR Part 9]

[Docket No. 10004]

AERONAUTICAL SERVICES

AERONAUTICAL NAVIGATIONAL AID RADIO STATIONS

In the matter of amendment of the provisions of Part 9 of the Commission's

rules which govern aeronautical navigational aid radio stations.

A notice is hereby given of proposed rule making in the above-entitled matter.

It is proposed to amend Part 9 of the Commission's rules and regulations governing aeronautical services in order to permit the operation of radio beacon stations in the 200-400 kc band without attendance of any person under certain limited conditions.

The proposed amendments are set forth below.

The authority for the proposed amendments is contained in sections 4 (i), 303 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (l) and (r), and 318 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Any interested persons may file with the Commission on or before August 10, 1951, a written statement or brief in support, opposition or for modification of the proposed amendments. Within 15 days from the last day for filing of the original comments or briefs, comments or briefs in reply thereto may be filed. The Commission will consider such comments before taking action in this matter. If any comments are received which would appear to warrant the holding of an oral argument or hearing, notice of the time and place therefor will be given.

In accordance with the provisions of § 1.764 of the Commission's rules, original and 14 copies of all statements, brief or comments shall be furnished to the Commission.

Adopted: July 11, 1951.

Released: July 12, 1951.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

1. It is proposed to amend § 9.511 by adding thereto the following:

(e) Radio beacon stations: 200-400 kc.

2. It is proposed to add the following new section:

§ 9.513 *Unattended operation of domestic radio beacon stations.* (a) Authority may be granted to operate, during the course of normal rendition of service, radio beacon stations which are located within the United States, its territories or possessions without attendance of any person, in those cases where an adequate showing has been made to the Commission with respect to all of the following six conditions:

(1) The transmitter is crystal controlled and specifically designed for radio beacon service and capable of transmitting by self-actuating means;

(2) The emissions of the transmitter shall be continuously monitored by a licensed operator;

(3) If as a result of monitoring, it is observed that a deviation from the terms of the station license has occurred, a maintenance man will be dispatched immediately to the transmitter site and place the transmitter in an inoperative condition;

(4) Inspections of the equipment shall be conducted at least every thirty days and a record of the results of such in-

spections shall be kept in the station log;

(5) The transmitter is so installed and protected that it is not accessible to, and may not be placed in operation by, other than duly authorized persons;

(6) The location of the transmitter is such that it is impracticable to require an operator to be on duty at the transmitter or other point at which the operation of the transmitter could be directly controlled.

(b) Authority for unattended operation shall be expressly stated in the station authorization before such operation may be commenced.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8516; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

NOTICES

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Office of Price Stabilization

DISTRICT OFFICES

FIELD ORGANIZATION

The field organization of the Office of Price Stabilization of the Economic Stabilization Agency, established pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), and Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER dated February 2, 1951 (16 F. R. 987), and as amended March 3, 1951 (16 F. R. 2028), April 20, 1951 (16 F. R. 3444), May 12, 1951 (16 F. R. 4476), June 21, 1951 (16 F. R. 5959) and June 28, 1951 (16 F. R. 6322), is further amended as follows:

Region I, Boston, Massachusetts. The District Office formerly located in Concord, New Hampshire will now be located in the Varriek Building, 801 Elm Street, Manchester, New Hampshire.

The address of the Montpelier, Vermont District Office has been changed to 4 East State Street, Montpelier, Vermont.

Region IX, Kansas City, Missouri. The address of the Omaha District Office has been changed to 408 South 18th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

Region XII, San Francisco, California. The San Francisco District Office and Oakland District Office are combined into one District Office to be designated the San Francisco-Oakland District Office, located at 870 Market Street, San Francisco, California. The San Francisco-Oakland District Office will serve the area comprising the counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma, Lake, Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Stanislaus, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey.

The Oakland Office is now designated as a "sub-office" of the San Francisco-Oakland District Office and is located at 1417 Clay Street, Oakland, California.

A District Office is hereby established in Sacramento, California, designated as the Sacramento District Office, located at 1330 J Street, Sacramento, California. The Sacramento District Office will serve the area comprising the counties of Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta, Tehama, Glenn, Butte, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Nevada, Placer, Yolo, Solano, Sacramento, Eldorado, Amador, Calaveras, and Tuolumne.

A District Office is hereby established in Fresno, California, designated as the Fresno District Office, located at 1550 Van Ness Avenue, Fresno, California. The Fresno District Office will serve the area comprising the counties of Merced, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno, Kings, and Tulare.

The Los Angeles District Office jurisdictional area is hereby changed to comprise the counties of Inyo, San Luis Obispo, Kern, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and Riverside.

The San Diego District Office jurisdictional area is hereby changed to comprise the counties of Orange, San Diego and Imperial.

The county of Mono, California, heretofore serviced by the Los Angeles District Office will now be serviced by the Reno District Office.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8589; Filed, July 23, 1951; 11:52 a. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

CLASS B FM BROADCAST STATIONS
ORDER AMENDING REVISED TENTATIVE ALLOCATION PLAN

In the matter of amendment of Revised Tentative Allocation Plan for Class B FM Broadcast Stations to change channel allocations to Logan and Williamson, West Virginia.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 11th day of July, 1951;

The Commission having under consideration an amendment to its Revised Tentative Allocation Plan for Class B FM Broadcast Stations to change the channel allocations to Logan and Williamson, West Virginia, as follows:

General area	Channels	
	Delete	Add
Logan, W. Va.....	294	222
Williamson, W. Va.....	222	270

It appearing, that the proposed amendment to the Allocation Plan is desirable in order to permit the grant of a pending application for a new Class B station at Logan, West Virginia, to operate on Channel 222; and

It further appearing, that the adoption of said amendment will not reduce the present allocations to any area or require a change in the channel assignment of any other existing station or authorization; that the operation of a Class B FM station on Channel 270 at Williamson, West Virginia, and on Channel 222 at Logan, West Virginia, will not cause objectionable interference to any station, existing, proposed or contemplated by the FM Allocation Plan; and that no existing requirements of the Commission will be affected by the said amendment; and

It further appearing, that the nature of the proposed amendment is such as to render unnecessary the public notice and

procedure set forth in section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act; and that for the same reason this order may be made effective immediately in lieu of the requirements of section 4 (c) of said act; and

It further appearing, that authority for the adoption of said amendment is contained in sections 303 (c), (d), (f) and (r) and 307 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended:

It is ordered, That, effective immediately, the Revised Tentative Allocation Plan for Class B FM Broadcast Stations is amended as follows:

General area	Channel	
	Delete	Add
Logan, W. Va.....	294	222
Williamson, W. Va.....	222	270

Released: July 16, 1951.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8517; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:43 a. m.]

[Docket No. 10007]

PEOPLES BROADCASTING CORP. (WOL)
ORDER DESIGNATING APPLICATION FOR HEARING ON STATED ISSUES

In re application of Peoples Broadcasting Corporation (WOL), Washington, D. C., Docket No. 10007, File No. BP-7873; for construction permit.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 11th day of July 1951;

The Commission having under consideration the above-entitled application for a change in frequency from 1450 kilocycles to 1460 kilocycles, an increase in power from 250 watts with synchronous amplifier to 5 kilowatts with discontinuance of synchronous amplifier, a change in transmitter location and installation of a new transmitter and directional antennas for both daytime and nighttime operation;

It appearing, that the applicant is legally, technically, financially and otherwise qualified to operate Station WOL, as proposed, but that the station as proposed, may involve interference with one or more existing stations and otherwise not comply with the Standards of Good Engineering Practice;

It is ordered, That, pursuant to section 309 (a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the subject application is designated for hearing commencing at 10 a. m. on the 29th day of August 1951 at Washington, D. C., upon the following issues:

1. To determine the areas and populations which may be expected to gain or lose primary service from the operation of Station WOL, as proposed, and the character of other broadcast service available to such areas and populations.

2. To determine whether the installation and operation of Station WOL, as proposed, would be in compliance with the Commission's Rules and Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations, with particular reference to (1) the interference which would be received by Station WOL, as proposed, and (2) daytime and nighttime coverage to the city of Washington, D. C., and to the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area.

3. To determine whether the antenna structure proposed in the above-entitled application would cause distortion of the radiation pattern of Station WWDC, Washington, D. C., and, if so, the nature, extent and effects of such distortion and the steps, if any, that could be taken to eliminate or reduce such distortion.

It is further ordered, That the Capital Broadcasting Company, licensee of Station WWDC, Washington, D. C., is made a party to this proceeding.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8501; Filed, July 23, 1951;
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. 10014, 10015]

UNION BROADCASTING Co. (WARM)

ORDER DESIGNATING APPLICATION FOR
HEARING ON STATED ISSUES

In re applications of Union Broadcasting Company (WARM), Scranton, Pennsylvania, Docket No. 10014, File No. BMP-5525; for modification of construction permit; Union Broadcasting Company (WARM), Scranton, Pennsylvania, Docket No. 10015, File No. BMP-5565; for modification of construction permit.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission, held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 11th day of July 1951;

The Commission having under consideration the above-entitled applications of Union Broadcasting Company seeking to modify its construction permit (File No. BP-5186, Docket No. 7851) granted January 27, 1950, which authorized a change in facilities of Station WARM, Scranton, Pennsylvania, from 1400 kc, 250 watts, unlimited time, to 590 kc, 5 kw, DA-1, unlimited time, to (1) change type transmitter and make changes in the antenna system, and (2) extend the completion date of construction authorized by BP-5186 from June 15, 1951 to September 15, 1951;

It appearing, that the grant of the applicant's construction permit (File

No. 142—10

No. BP-5186) was conditioned to require said applicant to construct one tower on the proposed site and submit a complete field intensity survey to the Commission for approval prior to the construction of the four additional towers; that the survey made in compliance with this condition reveals that the ground conductivity in the area of Scranton is lower than contemplated; and that for this reason has filed the aforementioned applications (BMP-5525 and BMP-5565) requesting modification of said construction permit; and

It further appearing, that the applicant is legally, technically, financially and otherwise qualified to construct and operate Station WARM, as proposed, but that the proposed operation may involve objectionable interference with one or more existing stations and otherwise not comply with the Standards of Good Engineering Practice, particularly with reference to service to the city of Scranton and the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre metropolitan district;

It is ordered, That, pursuant to section 309 (a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the said applications are designated for hearing, at 10:00 a. m., on August 28, 1951, at Washington, D. C., upon the following issues:

1. To determine, in the light of the data obtained in the field intensity survey made, by the applicant, the areas and populations which may be expected to gain or lose primary service from the operation of Station WARM as proposed in BMP-5525 and as authorized in its construction permit, BP-5186 as modified, and the character of other broadcast service available to such areas and populations.

2. To determine whether the operation of Station WARM, as proposed in BMP-5525, would involve objectionable interference with Station WGTM, Wilson, North Carolina, or with any other existing broadcast stations and, if so, the nature and extent thereof, the areas and population affected thereby, and the availability of other broadcast service to such areas and populations.

3. To determine particularly in light of the evidence adduced under the foregoing issues whether the installation and operation of Station WARM, as proposed in BMP-5525 and as authorized in its construction permit, BP-5186 as modified, would be in compliance with the Commission's rules and standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations, with particular reference to service to the city of Scranton and to the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre metropolitan district.

4. To determine whether and to what extent the coverage of Station WARM operating as authorized in its construction permit, BP-5186 as modified, would differ from that which the Commission, in its decision in Docket 7851, found would result from such operation.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8503; Filed, July 23, 1951;
8:47 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. 10010, 10011]

DECATUR BROADCASTING Co. (WMGR) AND
TRI-COUNTY BROADCASTING Co., Inc.

ORDER DESIGNATING APPLICATION FOR CON-
SOLIDATED HEARING ON STATED ISSUES

In re applications of Thomas R. Hanssen, John A. Dowdy, Charles W. Dowdy and Winnie S. Vaughn, d/b as Decatur Broadcasting Company (WMGR), Bainbridge, Georgia, Docket No. 10010, File No. BP-8099; Tri-County Broadcasting Company, Inc., Hawkinsville, Georgia, Docket No. 10011, File No. BP-8116; for construction permits.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 11th day of July 1951;

The Commission having under consideration the above-entitled applications each requesting the frequency of 610 kilocycles, with 500 watts power, daytime only, with the Decatur Broadcasting Company proposal to be located in Bainbridge, Georgia and the Tri-County Broadcasting Company, Incorporated, proposal to be located in Hawkinsville, Georgia, which cities have a geographical separation of about 115 miles;

It is ordered, That, pursuant to section 309 (a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the said applications are designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding commencing at 10:00 a. m. on August 23, 1951, at Washington, D. C., upon the following issues:

1. To determine the technical, financial and other qualifications of the applicant partnership and its partners to operate Station WMGR, as proposed, and the legal, technical, financial and other qualifications of the corporate applicant, its officers, directors and stockholders to operate the proposed station.

2. To determine the areas and populations which may be expected to gain or lose primary service from the operation of Station WMGR, as proposed, and the proposed station, and the character of other broadcast service available to such areas and populations.

3. To determine the type and character of program service proposed to be rendered and whether it would meet the requirements of the populations and areas proposed to be served.

4. To determine whether the operation of Station WMGR, as proposed, and the proposed station would involve objectionable interference to any other existing broadcast stations, and, if so, the nature and extent thereof, the areas and populations affected thereby, and the availability of other broadcast service to such areas and populations.

5. To determine whether the operation of Station WMGR, as proposed, and the proposed station would involve objectionable interference, each with the other, or with the services proposed in any other pending applications for broadcast facilities, and, if so, the nature and extent thereof, the areas and populations affected thereby, and the availability of other broadcast service to such areas and populations.

6. To determine whether the installation and operation of Station WMGR, as proposed, and the proposed station

would be in compliance with the Commission's rules and Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations.

7. To determine whether the installation and operation of Station WMGR, as proposed, would constitute a hazard to air navigation.

8. To determine on a comparative basis which, if either, of the applications in this consolidated proceeding should be granted.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8505; Filed, July 23, 1951;
8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. 10009]

WEST ALABAMA BROADCASTING CO.
(WNPT)

ORDER DESIGNATING APPLICATION FOR
HEARING ON STATED ISSUES

In re application of W. P. Thielen, W. M. Jordan and T. H. Gaillard, Jr., d/b as the West Alabama Broadcasting Company (WNPT), Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Docket No. 10009, File No. BMP-5527; for modification of construction permit.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 11th day of July 1951;

The Commission having under consideration the above-entitled application for modification of construction permit for approval of antenna and to change transmitter and main studio location from Northport, Alabama to Tuscaloosa, Alabama;

It appearing, that the applicant is legally, technically, financially and otherwise qualified to operate Station WNPT, as proposed, except as to matters covered by issue 2 below, that no interference would be caused to any existing or proposed station but that the proposed station may not comply with the Standards of Good Engineering Practice;

It is ordered, That, pursuant to section 309 (a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the said application is designated for hearing commencing at 10:00 a. m. on August 21, 1951, at Washington, D. C., upon the following issues:

1. To determine the area and population which may be expected to gain or lose primary service from the operation of Station WNPT, as proposed, and the character of other broadcast service available to such areas and populations.

2. To determine whether the installation and operation of Station WNPT, as proposed, would be in compliance with the Commission's rules and Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations, with particular reference to coverage to the City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8506; Filed, July 23, 1951;
8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. 10008]

BARTELL BROADCASTERS, INC. (WOKY)

ORDER DESIGNATING APPLICATION FOR
HEARING ON STATED ISSUES

In re application of Bartell Broadcasters, Inc. (WOKY), Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Docket No. 10008, File No. BP-7959; for construction permit.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 11th day of July 1951;

The Commission having under consideration the above-entitled application of Bartell Broadcasters, Inc., requesting a construction permit to increase daytime power from 1 kw to 5 kw, change transmitter and install a new directional antenna for daytime use at Station WOKY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and also having under consideration a petition filed by Purdue University, licensee of Station WBAA, West Lafayette, Indiana, requesting that said application be designated for hearing on the grounds that Station WOKY, as proposed, would cause interference to WBAA both within and outside its normally protected contour and further alleging that WBAA furnishes a unique program service to the latter area of interference; and

It appearing, that the applicant is legally, technically, financially and otherwise qualified to operate Station WOKY, as proposed, but that the application may involve interference with one or more existing stations; and

It further appearing, that Purdue University has tendered facts in its petition which, if proved, tend to show a service not duplicated by other stations within the interference-free service area of Station WBAA;

It is ordered, That pursuant to section 309 (a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the said application is designated for hearing commencing at 10:00 a. m. on August 20, 1951, Washington, D. C., upon the following issues:

1. To determine the areas and populations which may be expected to gain or lose primary service from the operation of the proposed station, and the character of other broadcast service available to such areas and populations.

2. To determine the type and character of program service proposed to be rendered and whether it would meet the requirements of the populations and areas proposed to be served.

3. To determine whether the operation of Station WOKY, as proposed, would involve objectionable interference with Station WBAA, West Lafayette, Indiana, and any other existing broadcast stations, and, if so, the nature and extent thereof, the areas and populations affected thereby, and the availability of other broadcast service to such areas and populations.

4. To determine whether the operation of Station WOKY, as proposed, would involve objectionable interference within any area receiving a primary signal from but outside the 0.5 mv/m daytime contour of Station WBAA, West Lafayette, Indiana, and, if so, to determine whether the program service furnished to such area by Station WBAA is

of a kind not furnished by any other broadcast station or stations and whether it should be afforded protection.

It is further ordered, That the petition of Purdue University is granted and that Purdue University, licensee of Station WBAA, West Lafayette, Indiana, is made a party to this proceeding.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8507; Filed, July 23, 1951;
8:47 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. 7938, 9944]

WESTERN BROADCASTING ASSOCIATES AND
WEST SIDE RADIO

ORDER SCHEDULING HEARING

In re applications of Western Broadcasting Associates, Modesto, California, Docket No. 7938, File No. BP-5336; West Side Radio, Tracy, California, Docket No. 9944, File No. BP-7802, for construction permits.

It is hereby ordered, This 16th day of July 1951, that the further hearing in the above-entitled proceeding is hereby scheduled for July 24, 1951, at 10:00 a. m., in Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8509; Filed, July 23, 1951;
8:47 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. 9982, 9983]

COVINGTON BROADCASTING CO., INC., AND
OPP BROADCASTING CO., INC.

ORDER CONTINUING HEARING

In re applications of Covington Broadcasting Company, Inc., Opp, Alabama, Docket No. 9982, File No. BP-8013; The Opp Broadcasting Company, Inc., Opp, Alabama, Docket No. 9983, File No. BP-8072; for construction permits.

The Commission having under consideration a petition filed July 6, 1951, by Covington Broadcasting Company, Inc., Opp, Alabama, requesting a continuance of the hearing presently scheduled for July 27, 1951, at Washington, D. C., in the proceeding upon the above-entitled applications for construction permits; and

It appearing, that no opposition to the granting of the instant petition has been filed with the Commission;

It is ordered, This 13th day of July 1951, that the petition is granted; and that the hearing in the above-entitled proceeding is continued to 10:00 a. m., Monday, August 27, 1951, at Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8510; Filed, July 23, 1951;
8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. 9947]

VIDALIA BROADCASTING CO. (WVOP)
ORDER SCHEDULING HEARING

In re application of M. F. Brice and R. E. Ledford, d/b as Vidalia Broadcasting Company (WVOP) Vidalia, Georgia, Docket No. 9947, File No. BP-7834; for construction permit.

The Commission having under consideration a petition filed July 9, 1951 by M. F. Brice and R. E. Ledford, doing business as Vidalia Broadcasting Company (WVOP), Vidalia, Georgia, for dismissal of petitioner's pending petition for waiver of hearing on the above-entitled application;

It appearing, that on May 7, 1951, petitioner filed with the Commission a petition which seeks a waiver of hearing procedure on its above-entitled application, pursuant to § 1.391; that the hearing on said application was then scheduled for June 1, 1951; that on May 28, 1951, on petition of the General Counsel of the Commission, said hearing was continued without date, subject to further order of the Commission; and

It appearing, that petitioner has now decided that its case can be presented to better advantage by appearing in person and presenting evidence before the Commission on the issues upon which its application has been designated for hearing; that there are no other parties to this proceeding; that the time within which opposition might have been filed to this petition by the Broadcast Bureau has expired and no opposition thereto has been filed; and

It further appearing, that public interest would be served by a grant of the petition to dismiss the request for waiver of hearing and to proceed to hearing on the above-entitled application;

It is ordered, This 13th day of July, 1951, that the petition of M. F. Brice and R. E. Ledford, doing business as Vidalia Broadcasting Company (WVOP), Vidalia, Georgia, to dismiss their pending petition for waiver of hearing is granted; the petition for waiver of hearing is dismissed; and the hearing on the above-entitled application is hereby scheduled for 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, September 12, 1951, at Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8511; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[Mexican Change List No. 129]

MEXICAN BROADCAST STATIONS

LIST OF CHANGES, PROPOSED CHANGES, AND CORRECTIONS IN ASSIGNMENTS

JUNE 5, 1951.

Notification under the provisions of part III, section 2, of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement.

List of changes, proposed changes, and corrections in assignments of Mexican Broadcast Stations (Mimeograph #47214-6) attached to the recommendations of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement Engineering Meeting, January 30, 1941.

MEXICO

Call letters	Location	Power	Time designation	Glass	Probable date to commence operation
XEAY.....	Ciudad Delicias, Chihuahua.....	500 w., 660 kc.....	D	II	Nov. 1, 1951
XEFH.....	Cordoba, Veracruz.....	680 kc (see assignment on 820 kc.).	D	II	Sept. 15, 1951
XEFH.....	Cordoba, Veracruz (present operation, 680 kc.)	1 k. w., 820 kc.....	U	IV	Nov. 1, 1951
XEBN.....	Ciudad Delicias, Chihuahua.....	250 w., 1240 kc.....	U	IV	Nov. 1, 1951
XECX.....	Poza Rica, Veracruz.....	250 w., 1240 kc.....	U	IV	Nov. 1, 1951

[SEAL]

T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8514; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. 9987, 9986]

**INTER-CITY BROADCASTING CO. (WHIM)
AND ROGER WILLIAMS BROADCASTING
CO., INC. (WPAW)**

ORDER CONTINUING HEARING

In re applications of Inter-City Broadcasting Company (WHIM), Providence, Rhode Island, Docket No. 9987, File No. BP-8044; Roger Williams Broadcasting Company, Inc. (WPAW), Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Docket No. 9986, File No. BP-7894; for construction permits.

The Commission having under consideration a petition filed July 2, 1951, by Roger Williams Broadcasting Company, Inc. (WPAW), Pawtucket, Rhode Island, requesting a 10-day continuance of the hearing presently scheduled to be heard on August 2, 1951, at Washington, D. C., in the proceeding upon the above-entitled applications for construction permits; and

It appearing, that the other parties to this proceeding have consented to a grant of this petition, and to a waiver of § 1.745 of the Commission's rules and regulations to permit the early consideration of this request;

It is ordered, This 9th day of July 1951, that the petition is granted; and that the hearing in the above-entitled proceeding is continued to 10:00 a. m., Monday, August 13, 1951, at Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

**PALO ALTO RADIO STATION, INC. (KYA),
AND SAN MATEO COUNTY BROADCASTERS
(KVSM)**

ORDER CONTINUING HEARING

In re applications of Palo Alto Radio Station, Inc. (KYA), San Francisco, California, Docket No. 7955, File No. BP-4452; Edmond Scott, Gordon D. France, Hugh Smith and Merwyn F. Planting, a partnership d/b as San Mateo County Broadcasters (KVSM), San Mateo, California, Docket No. 8045, File No. BP-5536; for construction permits.

The Commission having under consideration the petition of Palo Alto Radio Station, Inc. (KYA), filed July 10, 1951, which requests that the further

hearing upon the above entitled applications, presently scheduled for July 17, 1951, be continued for sixty days;

It appearing, that petitioner's application is for authority to change the facilities of Station KYA from 1260 kc, 1 kw at night and 5 kw until local sunset, unlimited time, to 1060 kc, 50 kw, unlimited time, directionalized, and to move transmitter site, such application having been heard originally during the year 1947, in consolidation with the application of San Mateo County Broadcasters (KVSM), which seeks authority to use the frequency of 1260 kc at San Mateo, California, in the event Station KYA should be moved to 1060 kc;

It appearing further, that the issues involved in the proceeding upon petitioner's application relate solely to engineering matters and that petitioner has caused certain engineering studies to be undertaken, and, by reason of such studies, it plans to make formal request that its application be removed from hearing status and granted;

It appearing further, that counsel for San Mateo County Broadcasters (KVSM) and counsel for the Commission, the only other parties to the proceeding, have consented to the granting of the relief herein sought and to a waiver of the provisions of § 1.745 of the Commission's rules to permit immediate consideration of the petition;

It is ordered, This 11th day of July 1951, that the petition of Palo Alto Radio Station, Inc. (KYA), be, and it is hereby, granted; and that the further hearing upon the above entitled applications is continued to September 18, 1951, in Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

[F. R. Doc. 51-8512; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. G-1671]

WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT CO.

ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING

JULY 17, 1951.

On April 17, 1951, Washington Gas Light Company ("Applicant") filed an application, supplemented on June 8, 1951, at Docket No. G-1671, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural

Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of a certain gas storage plant and related facilities in Montgomery County, Maryland, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, all as more fully described in such application, on file with the Commission and open to public inspection, public notice thereof having been given, including publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER on May 4, 1951 (16 F. R. 3954).

Applicant has requested that an abridged hearing be held in this matter pursuant to § 1.32 of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

The Commission finds: It is in the public interest to deny the request for an abridged hearing in this matter, for the reason, among others, that Montgomery County, Maryland, has been permitted to intervene and to be heard in these proceedings.

The Commission orders:

(A) Pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a public hearing be held commencing on September 4, 1951, at 10:00 a. m., e. d. s. t., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented in this proceeding.

(B) Interested state commissions may participate as provided by §§ 1.8 and 1.37 (f) (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37 (f)) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

Date of issuance: July 18, 1951.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8482; Filed, July 23, 1951;
8:45 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 26266]

CAUSTIC SODA FROM HUNTSVILLE AND REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA., TO JOHNSTONVILLE, MISS.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JULY 19, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for The Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company and other carriers named in the application.

Commodities involved: Liquid caustic soda, in tank-carloads.

From: Huntsville and Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

To: Johnsville, Miss.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes and market competition.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 1085, Supp. 128.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8522; Filed, July 23, 1951;
8:50 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File Nos. 54-74, 59-69]

NORTH CONTINENT UTILITIES CORP.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER RELEASING JURISDICTION OVER FEES AND EXPENSES

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 17th day of July A. D. 1951.

The Commission, on February 23, 1950, having issued its order approving the plan of reorganization of North Continent Utilities Corporation ("North Continent"), under section 11 (e) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, said order reserving, among other things, jurisdiction with respect to the fees and expenses of such reorganization; and

North Continent having now filed a supplemental application requesting that the Commission release jurisdiction with respect to the requested fees and expenses in the aggregate amount of \$57,569.71 in connection with said plan of reorganization, which includes counsel fees to Pam, Hurd & Reichmann of \$25,000 and \$19,000 to Reis & Chandler, Inc. for financial advisory services, and with respect to \$5,000 estimated future expenses relating to the distribution of securities:

The Commission having considered the record in the above matter and finding that the fees and expenses proposed to be paid are not unreasonable:

It is ordered, That jurisdiction heretofore reserved with respect to such fees and expenses be, and the same hereby is, released.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8403; Filed, July 23, 1951;
8:45 a. m.]

[File Nos. 54-25, 54-178, 59-11, 59-17]

UNITED LIGHT AND RAILWAYS CO. ET AL.
SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER AUTHORIZING AND APPROVING AMENDED PLAN OF LIQUIDATION

In the matter of The United Light and Railways Company, American Light & Traction Company, et al.; File Nos. 59-11, 59-17, 54-25. In the matter of The United Light and Railways Company, Continental Gas & Electric Corporation, et al.; File No. 54-178.

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 17th day of July A. D. 1951.

The Commission, by order dated December 30, 1947, having approved the plan, designated as Application No. 31, as amended ("Application 31"), filed pursuant to section 11 (e) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act") by The United Light and Railways Company ("Railways") and American Light & Traction Company ("American"—now American Natural Gas Company) which provided, inter alia, for the disposition by Railways of all its interests in American, The Detroit Edison Company ("Detroit Edison") and Madison Gas and Electric Company ("Madison"); and Railways, in compliance with said application and order and the several related orders indicated below, having:

(a) Sold to American 202,528 shares of 6 percent preferred stock of the par value of \$25 per share of American;

(b) Sold at competitive bidding 78,270 shares of capital stock of Detroit Edison (order of December 15, 1948);

(c) Sold 1,257,947 shares of common stock of American (which was changed and reclassified from common stock of the par value of \$25 per share to common stock without par value by proper corporate action on June 15, 1949, prior to the sale of such stock under the second rights offering hereinafter referred to) to common stockholders of Railways pursuant to two rights offerings, on the basis of one share of American stock for each five shares of Railways stock held (orders of February 7, 1949, and June 1, 1949);

(d) Sold an additional 6,673 shares of such common stock of American which were offered, but not purchased, under the first such rights offering, through ordinary brokerage transactions on the New York Curb Exchange (order of March 24, 1949);

(e) Sold an additional 4,078 shares of such common stock of American which were offered, but not purchased, under the second such rights offering through ordinary brokerage channels on the New York Curb Exchange (order of July 15, 1949, as amended by order of July 25, 1949);

(f) Sold Purchase Certificate Number 10,134 evidencing payment of an initial 20 percent of the subscription price for \$521,800 principal amount of 3 percent Convertible Debentures, due December 1, 1958, of Detroit Edison to Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., and Weeden & Co., Inc. (order of March 7, 1949); and

(g) Sold 7,961 shares of common stock of the par value of \$16 per share of Madison in ordinary broker-dealer transactions in the over-the-counter market, such 7,961 shares being the shares remaining after the distribution by Railways to its common stockholders of 125,030 shares of common stock of Madison on the basis of one share of Madison stock for each 25 shares of Railways stock held (orders of April 13, 1949, and September 30, 1949); and

Application 31, as approved by the Commission's order of December 30, 1947, having provided that the proceeds of the aforesaid sales of preferred and common stock of American, capital stock of Detroit Edison and common stock of Madison should be expended by Railways to pay, retire and cancel its outstanding notes issued under its loan agreement, dated November 24, 1945, as amended, and to pay in part the final maturity of notes to be issued, under the terms of Application 31, in an aggregate principal amount of \$28,500,000 in connection with the borrowing of funds for use in redeeming Railways' outstanding prior preferred stock and for use in investing \$9,000,000 in common stock of Continental Gas & Electric Corporation ("Continental") to enable Continental to retire its notes outstanding under its loan agreement of November 24, 1945; and,

The Commission, in said order of December 30, 1947, having recited, inter alia, that the application of such proceeds in such manner was necessary or appropriate to the integration or simplification of the holding company system of which Railways was a member and was necessary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of the act; and

Railways and Continental having subsequently filed with the Commission under section 11 (e) of the act a plan of liquidation of Railways and Continental which was approved, as amended, by an order of the Commission entered on January 10, 1950, and the proposed issuance by Railways of \$28,500,000 principal amount of notes as provided in Application 31 having become inappropriate by reason of said amended plan of liquidation; and Railways having subsequently, in accordance with an order of the Commission entered on May 2, 1949, issued notes in the principal amount of \$19,500,000 in lieu of the \$28,500,000 principal amount of notes provided for in Application 31; and

Said amended plan of liquidation having provided, inter alia, for (i) the sale by Railways to its common stockholders of common stock of Kansas City Power & Light Company ("Kansas City"), (ii) the application of the proceeds of such sale to the payment of outstanding notes of Continental to be assumed by Railways, (iii) the application of any balance of such proceeds to other indebtedness of Railways, including the aforesaid notes in the principal amount of \$19,500,000, (iv) the contribution by Railways to Continental of funds to be used by Continental in purchasing additional shares of common stock of Iowa Power and Light Company ("Iowa Power"), and (v) the investment by Railways of

\$5,000,000 in additional common stock of Kansas City, and

It having been the intent of said amended plan of liquidation that the proceeds of the sales of securities previously listed herein, to the extent not required to pay, retire and cancel the aforementioned notes of Railways issued under its loan agreement dated November 24, 1945, should be applied to the aforementioned capital contribution to Continental and investment in common stock of Kansas City; and

Railways, pursuant to said amended plan of liquidation, an interim order of the Commission entered on December 23, 1949, and the Commission's order of January 10, 1950, approving said amended plan of liquidation, having contributed \$2,500,000 to Continental and having invested \$5,000,000 in common stock of Kansas City, all as provided in said amended plan, and having applied proceeds from the sales of securities previously listed herein to such purposes; and

It having been the intent of such orders that Railways should apply such proceeds to such purposes, and that the application of such proceeds in such manner should constitute expenditures and investments of such proceeds which were necessary or appropriate to the integration or simplification of the holding company system of which Railways was a member and which were necessary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of section 11 (b) of the act within the meaning of applicable provisions of Supplement R of the Code; and

Railways having requested the Commission to enter a supplemental order conforming to the requirements of Supplement R of the Code, confirming such intent and, in the case of proceeds applied to the retirement of Railways' outstanding 2 percent two-year notes dated December 10, 1945, due December 31, 1949, itemizing and specifying such notes and the specific amounts from the proceeds of the several sales applied in retirement thereof in more detail than was possible at the time of entry of the Commission's order dated December 30, 1947, approving Application 31, as amended; and the Commission deeming it appropriate to grant such request; and

The Commission having in said order of December 30, 1947 approving Application 31 and in said order of January 10, 1950 approving the amended plan of liquidation, reserved jurisdiction to entertain such further proceedings, to make such supplemental findings and to take such further action as the Commission may deem appropriate in connection with Application 31 and the amended plan of liquidation, the transactions incident thereto and the consummation thereof and to enter such further orders as may be necessary to secure full compliance with the act:

It is hereby ordered and recited, That, the steps and transactions itemized below involved in the consummation of Application 31 and the amended plan of liquidation were necessary or appropriate to the integration and simplification of the holding company system of which Railways was a member and were neces-

sary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of section 11 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and are hereby authorized and approved:

(1) The expenditure by Railways of the proceeds, consisting of \$6,704,520.67, of the sale by Railways to American of 202,528 shares of 6 percent preferred stock of the par value of \$25 per share of American (represented by certificate Nos. NPS 330 and NPX 1482) to prepay ratably in part, in the amounts listed below, the outstanding balance on Railways' outstanding 2 percent notes dated December 10, 1945 and due December 31, 1949, issued in the principal amount of \$25,000,000 pursuant to a loan agreement, dated November 24, 1945, as amended, between Railways and the banks listed below:

Name of bank	Balance outstanding prior to payment	Payment
Bankers Trust Co.....	\$5,004,191.27	\$1,542,039.75
Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.....	5,004,191.27	1,542,039.75
The National City Bank of New York.....	5,004,191.27	1,542,039.75
Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.....	5,004,191.27	1,542,039.75
Harris Trust & Savings Bank.....	1,740,588.27	536,361.67
Total.....	21,757,353.35	6,704,520.67

(2) The expenditure by Railways of the proceeds, consisting of \$1,553,816.04, of the sale by Railways at competitive bidding of 78,270 shares of capital stock of Detroit Edison (represented by certificate Nos. K-122, K-133, K-141 and K-148) to prepay ratably in part, in the amounts listed below, the outstanding balance on Railways' outstanding notes described in (1) above:

Name of bank	Balance outstanding prior to payment	Payment
Bankers Trust Co.....	\$3,173,508.65	\$357,377.69
Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.....	3,173,508.65	357,377.69
The National City Bank of New York.....	3,173,508.65	357,377.69
Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.....	3,173,508.65	357,377.69
Harris Trust & Savings Bank.....	1,103,829.08	124,305.28
Total.....	13,797,863.68	1,553,816.04

(3) The expenditure by Railways of \$15,103,273.11 out of the proceeds of the sales by Railways of a total of 1,268,698 shares of common stock of American, including:

(i) The sale pursuant to a rights offering on February 17, 1949, of 627,994 shares of common stock of the par value of \$25 per share of American (out of certificate No. NX 1483) to Railways' stockholders:

(ii) The sale through ordinary brokerage channels of 6,673 such shares (represented by certificate No. NX 1548) not purchased under such rights offering:

(iii) The sale pursuant to a rights offering on June 10, 1949, of 629,953 shares of common stock without par value of American (out of certificate Nos. NX

1018, NX 1362 and NX 1484) to Railways' stockholders, and

(iv) The sale through ordinary brokerage channels of 4,078 shares of common stock without par value of American (represented by certificate Nos. TNYU-16, TNYU-21 and TNYU-26), in the following manner:

(a) The expenditure of \$12,244,047.64 of such proceeds to retire and cancel, by payments in the amounts listed below, Railways' outstanding notes described in (1) above:

Name of bank	Balance outstanding prior to payment	Payment
Bankers Trust Co	\$2,816,130.96	\$2,816,130.96
Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co	2,816,130.96	2,816,130.96
The National City Bank of New York	2,816,130.96	2,816,130.96
Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co	2,816,130.96	2,816,130.96
Harris Trust & Savings Bank	979,523.80	979,523.80
Total	12,244,047.64	12,244,047.64

(b) The expenditure of \$2,500,000 of such proceeds as a contribution to the capital of Continental for use in purchasing 250,000 shares of common stock of Iowa Power.

(c) The expenditure of \$359,225.47 of such proceeds as part of \$5,000,000 paid to Kansas City for 266,748 shares of common stock without par value of Kansas City (represented by certificate No. TCC-3).

(4) The expenditure by Railways of the proceeds, consisting of \$206,154.02, of the sale of 7,961 shares of common stock of the par value of \$16 per share of Madison (represented by certificate No. CU-5) in ordinary broker-dealer transactions in the over-the-counter market, or other funds equal thereto, and the proceeds, consisting of \$142,263.55, of the sale by Railways of Purchase Certificate No. 10,134 evidencing payment of an initial 20 percent of the subscription price of \$521,800 principal amount of 3 percent Convertible Debentures, due December 1, 1958, of Detroit Edison to Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., and Weeden & Co., Inc., or other funds equal thereto, as part of \$5,000,000 paid to Kansas City for 266,748 shares of common stock of Kansas City.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8486; Filed, July 23, 1951;
8:45 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2637, Amdt. 5]

UNITED GAS CORP.

ORDER PERMITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE REGARDING RENEWAL OF PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF PROMISSORY NOTES

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 18th day of July A. D. 1951.

United Gas Corporation ("United"), a gas utility subsidiary of Electric Bond and Share Company, a registered holding company, having filed a declaration pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, particularly sections 6 (a) and 7 thereof with respect to the following proposed transactions:

United presently has outstanding \$25,000,000 principal amount of promissory notes maturing December 31, 1951, and bearing interest at the rate of 2½ percent per annum. United proposes to refinance these outstanding notes through the issuance and sale, to the holders of the present notes, of a like principal amount of promissory notes dated as of July 1, 1951, maturing two years from the date of issue, and bearing interest at the rate of 2¾ percent per annum, payable quarterly. United may prepay such notes without payment of premium or penalty, unless such prepayment shall be from the proceeds of bank loans.

The declaration states that the proposed transactions are an interim step in the over-all financing program of United which is more fully described in the application-declaration regarding the issuance and sale of common stock pursuant to a rights offering and the issuance and sale of first mortgage bonds (Holding Company Act Release No. 10636).

Said declaration having been filed on June 29, 1951, notice of said filing having been given in the form and manner required by Rule U-23 promulgated pursuant to said act, the Commission not having received a request for hearing within the time specified in said notice or otherwise, and the Commission not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

The Commission finding that the proposed transactions are in accordance with the applicable standards of the act, and that no adverse findings are necessary thereunder, and the Commission deeming it appropriate to permit said declaration to become effective without the imposition of terms or conditions:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the act, that said declaration be, and the same, hereby is, permitted to become effective forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions contained in Rule U-24.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8485; Filed, July 23, 1951;
8:45 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2668]

NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.

NOTICE REGARDING APPLICATION CONCERNING ACQUISITION OF SHARES OF COMMON STOCK OF PENNSYLVANIA GAS CO.

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 18th day of July A. D. 1951.

Notice is hereby given that National Fuel Gas Company ("National"), a reg-

istered holding company, has filed an application with this Commission pursuant to sections 9 (a) and 10 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, with respect to the following transactions:

National, prior to February 1936, owned 297,624 shares, or 51.67 percent, of the total outstanding 576,000 shares of the common capital stock of Pennsylvania Gas Company ("Pennsylvania"). Between February 1936 and May 1938, National purchased, from time to time in small amounts, a total of 2,531 shares of Pennsylvania's common stock, offered to National by minority stockholders, at prices varying from \$10 to \$12.50 per share, or a total purchase price of \$28,894.50. On May 22, 1947, National purchased 2,444 additional shares of Pennsylvania's common stock offered to National by a minority stockholder at a price of \$20 per share, or a total cost of \$48,880. As a result of the above-mentioned purchases of Pennsylvania's common stock, National increased its holdings to 302,599 shares, or 52.53 percent of Pennsylvania's total outstanding 576,000 shares.

The above purchases of Pennsylvania's common stock were made by National without requests for authorization of this Commission, for the stated reason that the officers of National did not believe that prior approval of such transactions was required, in view of the small amount of the purchases compared to the total of the 576,000 shares outstanding. National has now filed an application requesting that the above-mentioned purchases of Pennsylvania's common stock be authorized by the Commission pursuant to sections 9 (a) and 10 of said act, and National further states that it agrees to abide by such order as the Commission may make in the premises.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than July 31, 1951 at 5:30 p. m., e. d. s. t., request in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request and the issues of fact or law, if any, raised by said application which he desires to controvert, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after 5:30 p. m., e. d. s. t., on July 31, 1951, said application, as filed or as amended, may be granted as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under said act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rule U-20 (a) and Rule U-100 thereof. All interested persons are referred to said application which is on file with the Commission for a statement of the transactions therein proposed.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8484; Filed, July 23, 1951;
8:45 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

AUTHORITY: 40 Stat. 411, 55 Stat. 839, Pub. Laws 322, 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50, 925; 50 U. S. C. and Supp. App. 1, 616; E. O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp., E. O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp., E. O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F. R. 11981.

ERIC BIER

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of the publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Eric Bier, Copenhagen, Denmark; Claim No. 33600; \$288.77 cash in the Treasury of the United States. All right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of Eric Bier, in and to the Estate of Siegfried Max Bier, deceased; Surrogate's Court New York County, N. Y.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on July 16, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] **HAROLD I. BAYNTON,**
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8388; Filed, July 19, 1951; 9:03 a. m.]

[Return Order 1015]

SOCIETE DE LA VISCOSE FRANCAISE

Having considered the claim set forth below and having issued a determination allowing the claim, which is incorporated by reference herein and filed herewith,

It is ordered, That the claimed property, described below and in the determination, including all royalties accrued thereunder and all damages and profits recoverable for past infringement thereof, be returned after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Notice of Intention To Return Published, and Property

Societe de la Viscose Francaise, Paris, France; Claims Nos. 40439 and 40440; May 23, 1951 (16 F. R. 4823); property described in Vesting Order No. 720 (8 F. R. 2163) relating to United States Patent Application Serial Nos. 290,310 (now Patent No. 2,318,796); 290,509 (now Patent No. 2,320,381); 311,909 (now Patent No. 2,332,955) and 311,910 (now Patent No. 2,346,201); property described in Vesting Order No. 666 (8 F. R. 5047, April 17, 1943) relating to United States Letters Patent Nos. 2,116,611 and 2,107,637. All interests and rights created in the Attorney General by virtue of a license agreement (License No. 2366-F), dated December 2, 1947, by and between the Attorney General of the United States, as licensor, and E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., as licensee, relating to United States Letters Patent No. 2,116,611, including royalties in the amount

of \$4,266.89. This return shall not be deemed to include the rights of any licensees under the above patent applications, patents, or contract.

Appropriate documents and papers effecting this order will issue.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on July 16, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] **HAROLD I. BAYNTON,**
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8524; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

[Return Order 1006]

COMPTOIR DES TEXTILES ARTIFICIELS, S. A. R. L.

Having considered the claim set forth below and having issued a determination allowing the claim, which is incorporated by reference herein and filed herewith,

It is ordered, That the claimed property, described below and in the determination, including all royalties accrued thereunder and all damages and profits recoverable for past infringement thereof, be returned after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Notice of Intention To Return Published, and Property

Comptoir des Textiles Artificiels, S. a. r. l., Paris, France; Claim No. 40450; May 23, 1951 (16 F. R. 4825); property described in Vesting Order No. 666 (8 F. R. 5047, April 17, 1943) relating to United States Letters Patent No. 2,043,564. This return shall not be deemed to include the rights of any licensees under the above patent.

Appropriate documents and papers effectuating this order will issue.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on July 16, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] **HAROLD I. BAYNTON,**
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8523; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

DESIDER GYORGY

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of the publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Desider Gyorgy, Paris, France; Claims Nos. 36321 and 36322; \$5,945.08 in the Treasury of the United States; \$687.84 in the Treasury of the United States, subject to the deduc-

tion of whatever portion of that sum which represents rents or other proceeds from the property known as 50 Oak Street, Manchester, Connecticut, and to the deduction of that sum representing rents or other income on the property known as 67-69 Cottage Street, Manchester, Connecticut, which accrued prior to July 20, 1940; \$4,244.78 in the Treasury of the United States, subject to the deduction of whatever amounts have been expended for taxes, mortgage loan repayments, repairs and other items of maintenance in connection with the property known as 67-69 Cottage Street, Manchester, Conn. Real property situated in Manchester, Conn., and known as 67-69 Cottage Street.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on July 17, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] **HAROLD I. BAYNTON,**
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8525; Filed, July 23, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 15709, Amdt.]

DEUTSCHES KALISYNDIKAT G. M. B. H. ET AL.

In re: Bank accounts and promissory notes owned by Deutsches Kalisyndikat G. m. b. H. and others.

Vesting Order 15709, dated November 16, 1950, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Deutsches Kalisyndikat G. m. b. H., Mitteldeutsche Montanwerke G. m. b. H., Commerz & Privatbank A. G. and Conrades Stiftung, each of whose last known address is Germany, are corporations, partnerships, associations or other organizations, organized under the laws of Germany, and which have or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, have had their principal places of business in Germany and are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That Hilde Mayer, Werner Conrades, Hans Brochhaus and G. Schmoll, each of whose last known address is Germany, and the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Hildegard Von Dannenberg, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That N. V. Overzeesche Kali Export Maatschappij is a corporation organized under the laws of The Netherlands, whose principal place of business is located at Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and is or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been controlled by or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of the aforesaid Deutsches Kalisyndikat G. m. b. H., and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That the property described as follows: Those certain debts or other obligations of the banks whose names and addresses are set forth in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, arising out of the blocked accounts maintained with said banks whose titles are set forth in said Exhibit A, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany) to the extent set forth below:

Mitteldeutsche Montanwerke	
G. m. b. H.-----	\$4,687.27
Commerz & Privatbank A. G.-----	18.14
Conrades Stiftung and Werner	
Conrades-----	170.30
Hilde Mayer-----	184.09
Hans Brochhaus-----	4,525.43
G. Schmoll-----	4,617.51
Personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and dis- tributees of Hildegard Von Dan- nenberg, deceased-----	2,400.36
N. V. Overzeesche Kali Export	
Maatschappij-----	11,970.00
Deutsches Kalisyndikat G. m. b. H.----- the remainder	

5. That the property described as follows: An undivided one-half (1/2) interest in those certain debts or other obligations of York Commercial Corporation, 11 Broadway, New York, New York, evidenced by promissory notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,000,000 issued by said York Commercial Corporation to Administratie-en Trustkantoor "Securitas" N. V. as payee, and any and all rights to demand, en-

force and collect the same, together with any and all rights in, to and under, including particularly the right to possession of, so many of the aforesaid promissory notes as aggregate \$1,000,000 in principal amount, and together with all accrued and unpaid interest allocable to such promissory notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,000,000,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Deutsches Kalisyndikat G. m. b. H., the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

6. That N. V. Overzeesche Kali Export Maatschappij is controlled by or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany) or persons within such country and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany); and

7. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 1, 2 and 3 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on July 16, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

EXHIBIT A

Names and addresses of banks and titles of accounts

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.; Continentale Handelsbank, N. V.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Continentale Handelsbank, N. V.

Irving Trust Co., 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Continentale Handelsbank, N. V.

Bank of the Manhattan Co., 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Continentale Handelsbank N. V.

The National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Continentale Handelsbank N. V.

J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., 46 William Street, New York, N. Y.; Continentale Handelsbank.

The First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass.; Continentale Handelsbank N. V. Manufacturers Trust Co., 55 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; Continentale Handelsbank N. V.

Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 70 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Continentale Handelsbank N. V.

The New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Continentale Handelsbank N. V., Continentale Handelsbank N. V. No. 2, Continentale Handelsbank Special Account.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8386; Filed, July 19, 1951; 9:01 a. m.]