

PAH for new parts that will be installed in articles for which a dual airworthiness release is to be issued. In order to serve European customers many U.S. repair stations will be required to possess parts documentation that U.S. PAHs cannot currently issue and which can only be obtained from the FAA or its designees.

Although the FAA and EASA have agreed to delay the implementation of Change 5 to the MAG until March 29, 2016, correcting the effective date of § 21.137(o) will provide PAHs with the ability to establish a system for the issuance of authorized release documents to meet EASA requirements without increasing staff in the form of Organization Designation Authority (ODA) unit members or Designated Manufacturing Inspection Representatives (DMIRs), or incurring the cost of hiring additional Designated Airworthiness Representatives (DARs).

Additionally, correcting the effective date of §§ 21.142, 21.147, and 45.11(c) will alleviate the current need for PAHs to request new exemptions or renew current exemptions to manufacture and install interface components and appropriately mark wooden propellers.

The remaining sections of the final rule become effective on March 29, 2016, its originally published effective date.

#### Correction

In FR Doc. 2015–24950, beginning on page 59021 in the **Federal Register** of October 1, 2015, in the second column, correct the **DATES** section to read as follows:

**DATES:** This final rule is effective March 29, 2016, except for §§ 21.1(b)(1), 21.1(b)(5) through (9), 21.137(o), 21.142, 21.147 and 45.11(c), which are effective on January 4, 2016.

Issued under authority provided by 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 44701(a), and 44703 in Washington, DC, on December 11, 2015.

**Lirio Liu,**

*Director, Office of Rulemaking.*

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**BILLING CODE P**

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

#### 15 CFR Part 762

#### Recordkeeping

##### *CFR Correction*

In Title 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 300 to 799, revised as of January 1, 2015, on pages 657 and

658, in § 762.1, in paragraph (b), remove “§ 762.7” and add “§ 762.2” in its place, and remove “§ 762.6” and add “§ 762.7” in its place.

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

#### 15 CFR Part 772

#### Definitions of Terms

##### *CFR Correction*

In Title 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 300 to 799, revised as of January 1, 2015, on pages 723, 727, and 733, in § 772.1, remove the definitions of “fault tolerance”, “laser duration” and “positioning accuracy”.

[FR Doc. 2015–31737 Filed 12–16–15; 8:45 am]

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## CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

#### 16 CFR Part 1251

[Docket No. CPSC–2011–0081]

#### Toys: Determination Regarding Heavy Elements Limits for Unfinished and Untreated Wood

**AGENCY:** U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Consumer Product Safety Commission (“Commission,” or “CPSC”) is issuing a final rule determining that unfinished and untreated trunk wood does not contain heavy elements that would exceed the limits specified in the Commission’s toy standard, ASTM F963–11. Based on this determination, unfinished and untreated trunk wood in toys does not require third party testing for the heavy element limits in ASTM F963.

**DATES:** The rule is effective on January 19, 2016.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** John W. Boja, Lead Compliance Officer, Office of Compliance, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East West Hwy., Room 610M, Bethesda, MD 20814; 301–504–7300; email: [jboja@cpsc.gov](mailto:jboja@cpsc.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### A. Background

##### 1. Third Party Testing and Burden Reduction

Section 14(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act, (“CPSA”), as amended by the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (“CPSIA”), requires that manufacturers of products subject to a consumer product safety rule or similar rule, ban, standard or regulation enforced by the CPSC, must certify that the product complies with all applicable CPSC-enforced requirements. 15 U.S.C. 2063(a). For children’s products, certification must be based on testing conducted by a CPSC-accepted third party conformity assessment body. *Id.* Public Law 112–28 (August 12, 2011) directed the CPSC to seek comment on “opportunities to reduce the cost of third party testing requirements consistent with assuring compliance with any applicable consumer product safety rule, ban, standard, or regulation.” Public Law 112–28 also authorized the Commission to issue new or revised third party testing regulations if the Commission determines “that such regulations will reduce third party testing costs consistent with assuring compliance with the applicable consumer product safety rules, bans, standards, and regulations.” *Id.* 2063(d)(3)(B).

##### 2. CPSC’s Toy Standard

Section 106 of the CPSIA states that the provisions of ASTM International (“ASTM”), *Consumer Safety Specifications for Toy Safety* (“ASTM F963,” or “toy standard”), “shall be considered to be consumer product safety standards issued by the Commission under section 9 of the CPSA (15 U.S.C. 2058).”<sup>1</sup> Thus, toys subject to ASTM F963–11, the current mandatory version of the standard, must be tested by a CPSC-accepted third party conformity assessment body and demonstrate compliance with all applicable CPSC requirements for the manufacturer to issue a Children’s Product Certificate (“CPC”) before the toys can be entered into commerce.

The toy standard has numerous requirements. Among them, section 4.3.5 requires that surface coating materials and accessible substrates of toys<sup>2</sup> that can be sucked, mouthed, or

<sup>1</sup> ASTM F963–11 is a consumer product safety standard, except for section 4.2 and Annex 4, or any provision that restates or incorporates an existing mandatory standard or ban promulgated by the Commission or by statute.

<sup>2</sup> ASTM F963–11 contains the following note regarding the scope of the solubility requirement:

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