

(13)(i) *Candles made with metal-cored wicks.* Candles manufactured or imported on or after October 15, 2003, made with metal-cored candlewicks, unless:

(A) The metal core of each candlewick has a lead content (calculated as the metal) of not more than 0.06 percent of the total weight of the metal core; and

(B) Each outer container or wrapper in which candles subject to paragraph (a)(13)(i)(A) of this section are shipped, including each outer container or wrapper in which such candles are distributed to a retail outlet, is labeled "Conforms to 16 CFR 1500.17(a)(13)." For purposes of this paragraph (B), the term "outer container or wrapper" does not include the immediate container in which candle(s) is/are intended to be displayed at retail or during use in the home, unless that container or wrapper is also the only container or wrapper in which the candle(s) is/are shipped to a retailer.

(ii) *Metal-cored candlewicks.* Metal-cored candlewicks manufactured or imported on or after October 15, 2003, unless:

(A) The metal core of each candlewick has a lead content (calculated as the metal) of not more than 0.06 percent of the total weight of the metal core; and

(B) Each outer container or wrapper in which candlewicks subject to paragraph (a)(13)(ii)(A) of this section is shipped, including each outer container or wrapper of a shipment distributed to a retail outlet, is labeled "Conforms to 16 CFR 1500.17(a)(13)." For purposes of this paragraph (B), the term "outer container or wrapper" does not include the immediate container in which candlewick(s) is/are intended to be displayed or sold at retail, unless that container or wrapper is also the only container or wrapper in which the candlewick(s) is/are shipped to a retailer.

(iii) *Findings*—(A) *General.* To issue a rule under section 2(q)(1) of the FHSA, 15 U.S.C. 1261(q)(1), classifying a substance or article as a banned hazardous substance, the Commission must make certain findings and include them in the regulation. These findings are discussed in paragraphs (a)(13)(iii)(B) through (D) of this section.

(B) *Voluntary Standard.* One alternative to the ban that the Commission considered is to take no mandatory action, and to depend on a voluntary standard. One organization has a standard for candlewicks intended to address the potential for substantial illness posed by such wicks and candles with such wicks. The Commission has found that the standard is technically unsound and that substantial

compliance with it is unlikely. Furthermore, there is no evidence that the standard has been adopted and implemented by candlewick or candle manufacturers.

(C) *Relationship of Benefits to Costs.* The Commission estimates that the ban will reduce the potential for exposure to lead and resulting lead poisoning because there is no "safe" level of lead in the blood. The annual cost to the candle/wick industry of the ban is estimated by the Commission to be in the range of \$100,000 to \$300,000. On a percentage basis these costs represent only 0.005 to 0.015 percent of the overall value of candle shipments in 2000, which was approximately \$2 billion. Accordingly, the Commission finds that the benefits from the regulation bear a reasonable relationship to its costs.

(D) *Least burdensome requirement.* The Commission considered the following alternatives: no action; labeling all metal-cored candles with wicks containing more than 0.06 percent lead by weight of the metal; recordkeeping for shipments of wicks containing 0.06 percent or less lead by weight of the metal and of candles with such wicks; and relying on the voluntary standard. Neither no action, nor labeling, nor reliance on the voluntary standard would adequately reduce the risk of illness. Recordkeeping for shipments of wicks and of candles was not the least burdensome requirement that would prevent or adequately reduce the risk of illness. Therefore the Commission finds that a ban on candlewicks containing more than 0.06 percent lead by weight of the metal and candles with such wicks is the least burdensome requirement that would prevent or adequately reduce the risk of illness.

(b) [Reserved].

Dated: April 9, 2003.

Todd A. Stevenson,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

Appendix—

List of Relevant Documents

(This Appendix Will Not Appear in the Code of Federal Regulations)

The following documents contain information relevant to this rulemaking, can be accessed on the world-wide web at www.cpsc.gov, and are available for inspection at the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Room 502, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland 20814:

1. Briefing memorandum from Kristina M. Hatlelid, Ph.D., M.P.H., Toxicologist, Directorate for Health Sciences, to the Commission, "Petition HP 00-3 to Ban

Lead-cored Candlewicks," December 12, 2000.

2. Memorandum from K.M. Hatlelid, Ph.D., M.P.H., Toxicologist, Directorate for Health Sciences, to Mary Ann Danello, Ph.D., Associate Executive Director, Directorate for Health Sciences, "Review of Lead Emissions from Candles," November 15, 2000.
3. Memorandum from Carolyn Meiers, Engineering Psychologist, Human Factors, to Kristina Hatlelid, Ph.D., M.P.H., Directorate for Health Sciences, "Labeling of Candles with Lead-cored Wicks (Petition HP 00-3)," October 18, 2000.
4. Briefing memorandum from Kristina M. Hatlelid, Ph.D., M.P.H., Toxicologist, Directorate for Health Sciences, to the Commission, "Proposal to Ban Lead-Cored Candlewicks," March 18, 2002.
5. Memorandum from Mary F. Donaldson, CPSC Directorate for Economic Analysis to Kristina Hatlelid, CPSC Directorate for Health Sciences, "Preliminary Regulatory Analysis of a Proposed Ban of Lead in Candlewicks," March 5, 2002.
6. "Briefing Package for Ban of Candles with Lead-containing Wicks and Wicks for Candle-making that Contain Lead—Final Rule," Kristina M. Hatlelid, Ph.D., M.P.H., Toxicologist, Directorate for Health Sciences, March 27, 2003.

[FR Doc. 03-9255 Filed 4-17-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

28 CFR Part 16

[AAG/A Order No. 012-2003]

Privacy Act of 1974; Implementation

AGENCY: Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), is exempting five Privacy Act systems of records from the subsections of the Privacy Act listed below. The five systems of records were published in the **Federal Register** on January 24, 2003 (68 FR 3551). As described in this rule, the exemptions are necessary to protect law enforcement and investigatory information and functions of ATF.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This final rule is effective April 18, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Cahill (202) 307-1823.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The exemptions will be applied only to the extent that information in a record is subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j) and (k).

On November 25, 2002, the President signed into law the Homeland Security