

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 4 of the Clean Diamond Trade Act (the “Act”) requires the President to prohibit the importation into, or the exportation from, the United States of any rough diamond, from whatever source, that has not been controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS). Under Section 3(2) of the Act, “controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme” means an importation from the territory of a Participant or exportation to the territory of a Participant of rough diamonds that is either (i) carried out in accordance with the KPCS, as set forth in regulations promulgated by the President, or (ii) controlled under a system determined by the President to meet substantially the standards, practices, and procedures of the KPCS. The referenced regulations are contained at 31 CFR Part 592 (“Rough Diamonds Control Regulations”) (69 FR 56936, September 23, 2004).

Section 6(b) of the Act requires the President to publish in the **Federal Register** a list of all Participants, and all Importing and Exporting Authorities of Participants, and to update the list as necessary. Section 2 of Executive Order 13312 of July 29, 2003 delegates this function to the Secretary of State. Section 3(7) of the Act defines “Participant” as a state, customs territory, or regional economic integration organization identified by the Secretary of State. Section 3(3) of the Act defines “Exporting Authority” as one or more entities designated by a Participant from whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is being exported as having the authority to validate a Kimberley Process Certificate. Section 3(4) of the Act defines “Importing Authority” as one or more entities designated by a Participant into whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is imported as having the authority to enforce the laws and regulations of the Participant regarding imports, including the verification of the Kimberley Process Certificate accompanying the shipment.

List of Participants

Pursuant to Section 3 of the Clean Diamond Trade Act (the Act), Section 2 of Executive Order 13312 of July 29, 2003, and Delegation of Authority No. 294 (July 6, 2006), I hereby identify the following entities as of November 20, 2006, as Participants under section 6(b) of the Act. Included in this list are the Importing and Exporting Authorities for Participants, as required by Section 6(b) of the Act. This list revises the previously published list of October 25, 2006 (Volume 71, Number 206 62501).

Angola—Ministry of Geology and Mines.
 Armenia—Ministry of Trade and Economic Development.
 Australia—Exporting Authority—Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources; Importing Authority—Australian Customs Service.
 Bangladesh—Ministry of Commerce.
 Belarus—Department of Finance.
 Botswana—Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources.
 Brazil—Ministry of Mines and Energy.
 Bulgaria—Ministry of Finance.
 Canada—Natural Resources Canada.
 Central African Republic—Ministry of Energy and Mining.
 China—General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine.
 Democratic Republic of the Congo—Ministry of Mines.
 Croatia—Ministry of Economy.
 European Community—DG/External Relations/A.2.
 Ghana—Precious Minerals and Marketing Company Ltd.
 Guinea—Ministry of Mines and Geology.
 Guyana—Geology and Mines Commission.
 India—The Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council.
 Indonesia—Directorate General of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Trade.
 Israel—The Diamond Controller.
 Ivory Coast—Ministry of Mines and Energy.
 Japan—Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.
 Republic of Korea—Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy.
 Laos—Ministry of Finance.
 Lebanon—Ministry of Economy and Trade.
 Lesotho—Commissioner of Mines and Geology.
 Malaysia—Ministry of International Trade and Industry.
 Mauritius—Ministry of Commerce.
 Namibia—Ministry of Mines and Energy.
 New Zealand—Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
 Norway—The Norwegian Goldsmiths’ Association.
 Romania—National Authority for Consumer Protection.
 Russia—Gokhran, Ministry of Finance.
 Sierra Leone—Government Gold and Diamond Office.
 Singapore—Singapore Customs.
 South Africa—South African Diamond Board.
 Sri Lanka—National Gem and Jewellery Authority.
 Switzerland—State Secretariat for Economic Affairs.

Taiwan—Bureau of Foreign Trade.
 Tanzania—Commissioner for Minerals.
 Thailand—Ministry of Commerce.
 Togo—Ministry of Mines and Geology.
 Ukraine—State Gemological Centre of Ukraine.
 United Arab Emirates—Dubai Metals and Commodities Center.
 United States of America—Importing Authority—United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection; Exporting Authority—Bureau of the Census.

Venezuela—Ministry of Energy and Mines.

Vietnam—Ministry of Trade.

Zimbabwe—Ministry of Mines and Mining Development.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Nicholas R. Burns,

*Under Secretary for Political Affairs,
 Department of State.*

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2006–26656; Notice 1]

Continental Tire North America, Receipt of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance

Continental Tire North America (Continental) has determined that certain tires it produced in 2006 do not comply with S5.5(f) of 49 CFR 571.139, Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 139, “New pneumatic radial tires for light vehicles.” Continental has filed an appropriate report pursuant to 49 CFR Part 573, “Defect and Noncompliance Reports.”

Pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h), Continental has petitioned for an exemption from the notification and remedy requirements of 49 U.S.C. Chapter 301 on the basis that this noncompliance is inconsequential to motor vehicle safety.

This notice of receipt of Continental’s petition is published under 49 U.S.C. 30118 and 30120 and does not represent any agency decision or other exercise of judgment concerning the merits of the petition.

Affected are a total of approximately 1,369 model 225/70R16 103S Continental and General replacement tires manufactured during October, 2006. S5.5(f) of FMVSS No. 139 requires the actual number of plies in the tread area to be molded on both sidewalls of each tire. The noncompliant tires are

marked on the sidewall "TREAD 5 PLIES 2 STEEL + 2 POLYESTER + 1 NYLON" whereas the correct marking should be "TREAD 4 PLIES 2 STEEL + 2 POLYESTER."

Continental Tire believes that the noncompliance is inconsequential to motor vehicle safety and that no corrective action is warranted. Continental Tire states,

All other sidewall identification markings and safety information are correct. This noncompliant sidewall marking does not affect the safety, performance and durability of the tire; the tires were built as designed.

Continental has corrected the problem that caused these errors so that they will not be repeated in future production.

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments on this petition. Comments must refer to the docket and notice number cited at the beginning of this notice and be submitted by any of the following methods. Mail: Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, Nassif Building, Room PL-401, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC, 20590-0001. Hand Delivery: Room PL-401 on the plaza level of the Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC. It is requested, but not required, that two copies of the comments be provided. The Docket Section is open on weekdays from 10 am to 5 pm except Federal Holidays. Comments may be submitted electronically by logging onto the Docket Management System Web site at <http://dms.dot.gov>. Click on "Help" to obtain instructions for filing the document electronically. Comments may be faxed to 1-202-493-2251, or may be submitted to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

The petition, supporting materials, and all comments received before the close of business on the closing date indicated below will be filed and will be considered. All comments and supporting materials received after the closing date will also be filed and will be considered to the extent possible. When the petition is granted or denied, notice of the decision will be published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to the authority indicated below.

Comment closing date: January 25, 2007.

(Authority 49 U.S.C. 30118, 30120; delegations of authority at CFR 1.50 and 501.8)

Issued on: December 19, 2006.

Claude H. Harris,

Director, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance.

[FR Doc. E6-22032 Filed 12-22-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

[Docket No. PHMSA-2006-26596; Notice No. 06-6]

Safety Advisory: Unauthorized Marking of Compressed Gas Cylinders

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), DOT.

ACTION: Safety advisory notice.

SUMMARY: This is to notify the public that we (PHMSA) have discovered the unauthorized marking of high-pressure compressed gas cylinders, mainly cylinders containing welding gases, fire extinguishers, and self-contained breathing apparatus, by Consulting and Safety Specialists, Inc. (CSSI), located at 924 Lefort Bypass, Thibodaux, LA 70301.

On November 30, 2006, an inspector from PHMSA's Office of Hazardous Materials Enforcement (OHME) conducted a compliance inspection of CSSI. As a result of that inspection, PHMSA has determined that CSSI did not hold a valid Requalifier Identification Number issued by DOT while requalifying (inspecting, testing, or certifying) high-pressure compressed gas cylinders. In addition, CSSI marked and certified an undetermined number of DOT specification and/or special permit high-pressure compressed gas cylinders as being properly tested in accordance with the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR), when it had not verified its equipment to be accurate as required by the HMR.

A hydrostatic requalification and visual inspection, conducted as prescribed in the HMR, are used to verify the structural integrity of a cylinder. If the hydrostatic requalification and visual inspection are not performed in accordance with the HMR, a cylinder with compromised structural integrity may have been returned to service when it should have been condemned. Extensive property damage, serious personal injury, or death may result from rupture of a cylinder. Cylinders that have not been requalified in accordance with the HMR may not be charged or filled with compressed gas or other hazardous

material and offered for transportation in commerce.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Billy C. Hines, Jr., Chief, Southwest Region, Office of Hazardous Materials Enforcement, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 8701 South Gessner Road, Suite 1110, Houston, TX 77074. Telephone: (713) 272-2820, Fax: (713) 272-2821.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR), 49 CFR Parts 171-180, prescribe requirements for the periodic requalification of cylinders used in transportation of compressed gases. In order to perform hydrostatic requalification of compressed gas cylinders, a person (including a company) must obtain an approval and Requalification Identification Number (RIN) from PHMSA. See 49 CFR 107.805 and 180.205(b). PHMSA issued RIN C381 to CSSI on October 25, 1989 to requalify high-pressure gas cylinders. CSSI's RIN expired on October 25, 1994 and it has not applied to renew its approval to requalify cylinders since that date. Therefore, CSSI is no longer authorized to requalify DOT specification and special permit cylinders.

Based on our investigation, PHMSA has concluded that, over the past three years, CSSI marked, certified and returned to service an undetermined number of high-pressure gas cylinders as having been properly tested in accordance with the HMR when requalifying was performed on test equipment that was not verified to be accurate as required by the HMR.

The cylinders in question are stamped with RIN C381 in the following pattern:

C 3
M Y
18

M is the month of requalification (e.g., 01, 02, etc.), and Y is the last two digits of the year of the requalification (e.g., 01, 02, 03).

All high-pressure gas cylinders that have been marked and certified as having been hydrostatically tested by CSSI since June 2003 may pose a safety risk to the public and should be considered unsafe for use in hazardous materials service until properly requalified by a DOT-authorized requalification facility.

Anyone possessing a high-pressure gas cylinder, hydrostatically tested by CSSI between June 2003 and May 2006, and has not had the cylinder tested by a DOT-authorized facility since then,