Title 40—Protection of Environment

CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SUBCHAPTER C—AIR PROGRAMS

[FRL 250-2]

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Approval of Plan Revision for State of Connecticut; Correction

In FR Doc. 74-8639 appearing on page 13651 of the issue for Tuesday, April 16, 1974, the amended table § 52.375 was incorrectly numbered, and is changed to read § 52.381.

Dated: August 8, 1974.

ROGER STRELOW,
Acting Assistant Administrator for Air and Waste Management.

[FR Doc.74-18613 Filed 8-13-74;8:45 am]

[FRL 250-3]

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Correction

In FR Doc. 73-14479 appearing on page 18878 of the issue for Monday, July 16, 1973, Subpart 00 on pages 18879 and 18880 was amended by adding §§ 52.2077 and 52.2078 and 52.2079. These sections were incorrectly numbered and are changed to read §§ 52.2078, 52.2079, and 52.2080.

Dated: August 8, 1974.

ROGER STRELOW,
Acting Assistant Administrator for Air and Waste Management.

[FR Doc.74-18614 Filed 8-13-74;8:45 am]

[FRL 249-6]

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FROM TOLERANCES FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICALS IN OR ON RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Ethyl 3-Methyl-4-(Methylthio)Phenyl (1-Methylethyl)Phosphoramidate

In response to a petition (PP 4E1458) submitted by Chemagro Division of Baychem Corp., P.O. Box 4913, Kansas City, MO 64120, a notice was published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the FEDERAL REGISTER of May 28, 1974 (39 FR 18470), proposing establishment of a tolerance for combined residues of the nematocide ethyl 3-methyl-4-(methylthio) phenyl(1 - methylethyl) phosphoramidate and its cholinesterase-inhibiting metabolites in or on bananas at 0.1 part per million and that the nematocide should be listed with the cholinesterase-inhibiting pesticides in § 180.3(e)(5). No comments or requests for referral to an advisory committee were received.

It is concluded that the proposal should be adopted.

Therefore, pursuant to provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 408(e), 68 Stat. 514; 21 U.S.C. 3469(e)), the authority transferred to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (35 FR 15623), and the authority delegated by the Administrator to the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs (39 FR 18805). Part 180 is amended as follows:

1. In § 180.3(e)(5), by alphabetically inserting in the list of cholinesterase-inhibiting pesticides a new item, as follows:

§ 180.3 Tolerances of related pesticide chemicals.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(5) * * *

Ethyl 3-methyl-4-(methylthio) phenyl (1-methylethyl) phosphoramidate and its cholinestearse-inhibiting metabolites.

* * * * *

2. In Subpart C, by adding the following new section:

§ 180.349 Ethyl 3-methyl-4-(methylthio)phenyl (1-methylethyl)phosphoramidate; tolerance for residues.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for combined residues of the nematocide ethyl 3-methyl-4-(methylthio) phenyl (1-methylethyl) phosphoramidate and its cholinesterase-inhibiting metabolites in or on the raw agricultural commodity bananas.

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may at any time on or before September 13, 1974, file with the Hearing Clerk, Environmental Protection Agency, Room 1019E, 4th & M Streets, SW., Waterside Mall, Washington, D.C. 20460, written objections thereto in quintuplicate. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order and specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof.

Effective date. This order shall become effective August 14, 1974.

(Sec. 408(e), 68 Stat. 514; 21 U.S.C. 346a(e))

Dated: August 7, 1974.

HENRY J. KORP,
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc.74-18609 Filed 8-13-74;8:45 am]

[FRL 249-7]

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FROM TOLERANCES FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICALS IN OR ON RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Captafol

A petition (PP 3F1412) was filed by Chevron Chemical Co., 940 Hensley Street, Richmond, CA 94804, in accordance with provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 346a), proposing establishment of a tolerance for residues of the fungicide captafol (*cis-N*-[(1,1,2,2,-tetrachloroethyl) thio]-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide) in or on the raw agricultural commodity fresh corn including sweet corn (kernels plus cob with husk removed) at 5 parts per million.

Subsequently, the petitioner amended the petition by decreasing the proposed tolerance from 5 parts per million to 0.1 part per million (negligible residue).

Based on consideration given the data submitted in the petition and other relevant material, it is concluded that:

1. The fungicide is useful for the purpose for which the tolerance is being established.
2. There is no reasonable expectation of residues in eggs, meat, milk, or poultry, and § 180.6(a)(3) applies.
3. The tolerance established by this order will protect the public health.
4. Captafol is the approved common name for the fungicide; the existing regulation (§ 180.267) should be revised accordingly, to reflect this fact.

Therefore, pursuant to provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 408(d)(2), 68 Stat. 512; 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2)), the authority transferred to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (36 FR 15623), and the authority delegated by the Administrator to the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs (39 FR 18805), § 180.267 is amended by revising the heading, the introductory paragraph, and the paragraph "0.1 part per million * * *" to read as follows:

§ 180.267 Captafol; tolerances for residues.

Tolerances are established for residues of the fungicide captafol (*cis-N*-[(1,1,2,2 - tetrachloroethyl) thio] - 4 - cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide) in or on raw agricultural commodities as follows:

* * * * *

0.1 part per million (negligible residue) in or on fresh corn including sweet corn (kernels plus cob with husk removed), macadamia nuts, onions, and pineapples.

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may at any time on or before September 13, 1974, file with the Hearing Clerk, Environmental Protection Agency, Room 1019E, 4th & M Streets, SW., Waterside Mall, Washington, D.C. 20460, written objections thereto in quintuplicate. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order and specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify tthe relief sought. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof.

Effective date. This order shall become effective August 14, 1974.

(Sec. 408(d)(2), 68 Stat. 512; (21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2)))

Dated: August 7, 1974.

HENRY J. KORP,
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc.74-18610 Filed 8-13-74;8:45 am]

[FRL 249-8]

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FROM TOLERANCES FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICALS IN OR ON RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Chlorpyrifos

A petition (PP 4F1445) was filed by Dow Chemical U.S.A., P.O. Box 1706, Midland, MI 48640, in accordance with provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 346a), proposing establishment of tolerances for combined residues of the insecticide chlorpyrifos (*O,O*-diethyl *O*-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl) phosphorothioate) and its metabolite 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol in or on the raw agricultural commodities lima bean forage and snap bean forage at 0.2 part per million, fresh corn including sweet corn (kernels plus cob with husk removed) and corn fodder and forage at 0.1 part per million (negligible residue), and lima beans and snap beans at 0.05 part per million (negligible residue).

Subsequently, the petitioner amended the petition by increasing the tolerance for residues in or on lima bean forage and snap bean forage from 0.2 to 1 part per million and by proposing tolerances for residues in milk fat at 0.25 part per million (reflecting negligible residues of 0.01 part per million in whole milk) and in the meat, fat, and meat byproducts of goats, hogs, horses, and sheep at 0.1 part per million (negligible residue).

Based on consideration given the data submitted in the petition and other relevant material, it is concluded that:

1. The insecticide is useful for the purpose for which the tolerances are being established.

2. There is no reasonable expectation of residues in poultry and eggs, and § 180.6(a)(3) applies.

3. The proposed and established tolerances for residues in milk and the fat, meat, and meat byproducts of livestock are adequate to cover residues resulting from the proposed and established uses, and § 180.6(a)(2) applies.

4. The tolerances established by this order will protect the public health.

Therefore, pursuant to provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 408(d)(2), 68 Stat. 512; 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2)), the authority transferred to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (35 FR 15623), and the authority delegated by the Administrator to the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs (39 FR 18805), § 180.342 is amended by adding the new paragraphs "1 part per million * * *", "0.25 part per million in milk fat * * *", and "0.1 part per million (negligible residue) in meat * * *" and by revising the paragraphs "0.1 part per million (negligible residue) in or on field corn * * *" and "0.05 part per million * * *", as follows:

§ 180.342 Chlorpyrifos; tolerances for residues.

* * * * *

1 part per million in or on lima bean forage and snap bean forage.

* * * * *

0.25 part per million in milk fat (reflecting negligible residues of 0.01 part per million in whole milk).

0.1 part per million (negligible residue) in or on field corn grain, fresh corn including sweet corn (kernels plus cob with husk removed), and corn fodder and forage.

0.1 part per million (negligible residue) in meat, fat, and meat byproducts of goats, hogs, horses, and sheep.

0.05 part per million (negligible residue) in or on lima beans, peaches, and snap beans.

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may at any time on or before September 13, 1974, file with the Hearing Clerk, Environmental Protection Agency, Room 1019E, 4th & M Streets, SW., Waterside Mall, Washington, D.C. 20460, written objections thereto in quintuplicate. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order and specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof.

Effective date. This order shall become effective on August 14, 1974.

(Sec. 408(d)(2), 68 Stat. 512; (21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2)))

Dated: August 7, 1974.

HENRY J. KORP,
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc.74-18611 Filed 8-13-74;8:45 am]

Title 12—Banks and Banking

CHAPTER III—FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

SUBCHAPTER B—REGULATIONS AND STATEMENTS OF GENERAL POLICY

PART 332—POWERS INCONSISTENT WITH PURPOSES OF FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE LAW

Letters of Credit Issued in the Usual Course of Business

1. The Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has decided to amend § 332.1 of the rules and regulations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (12 CFR 332.1). The amendment will allow any insured State nonmember bank to issue letters of credit in the usual course of its banking business without regard to the limitations prescribed by that section.

2. Section 332.1 is amended to read as follows:

§ 332.1 Inconsistent powers.

A State nonmember insured bank (except a District bank) which does not have any of the powers hereinafter enumerated, or which, although it has any such power, does not exercise the same, shall not hereafter exercise, take, or assume the power: (a) To do a surety business; (b) to insure the fidelity of others; (c) to engage in insuring, guaranteeing or certifying titles to real estate; or (d) to guarantee or become surety upon the obligations of others.[1]

(Secs. 6, 9; 64 Stat. 876, 881-82; (12 U.S.C. 1816, 1819))

3. The requirements of sections 553 (b) and (d) of Title 5, United States Code, and §§ 302.1, 302.2 and 302.5 of the rules and regulations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, with respect to notice, public participation, and deferred effective date were not followed in connection with this amendment because it relieves an existing restriction and the Board found that notice and public procedure with respect thereto would be unnecessary and contrary to the public interest.

4. *Effective Date.* The effective date of the amendment is September 15, 1974.

By order of the Board of Directors, August 6, 1974.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION,
[SEAL] ALAN R. MILLER,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-18704 Filed 8-13-74;8:45 am]

PART 337—UNSAFE AND UNSOUND BANKING PRACTICES

Restrictions and Disclosure Requirements Applicable to Standby Letters of Credit

1. On January 22, 1974 the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") published a notice of proposed rulemaking pursuant to section 9 [Tenth] of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 1819 [Tenth], (39 FR 2494-95). The proposed regulation would add a new Part 337, dealing with unsafe and unsound banking practices, to Title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The immediate purpose of the proposal was to establish guidelines for certain letter of credit practices which were deemed likely to have adverse effects on the safety and soundness of insured State nonmember banks or which were likely to result in violations of law, rule, or regulation. The period for public comment on the proposal ended on March 15, 1974.

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[1] The limitations prescribed in § 332.1(d) do not include acceptances, endorsements, or letters of credit made or issued in the usual course of the banking business.

After considering the views and arguments of those persons who commented on the proposed Part 337, the Board of Directors of the FDIC (the "Board") has decided upon its adoption with certain modifications:

(a) The regulation will apply only to "standby letters of credit" as that term is defined in § 337.2(a). The definition includes any letter of credit which represents an obligation to the beneficiary on the part of the issuing bank to either (1) repay money borrowed by or advanced to the account party, or (2) make payment on account of any indebtedness undertaken by the account party, or (3) make payment on account of any default by the account party in the performance of an obligation. By more preciely defining the links of letters of credit subject to lending limits and disclosure requirements, the Board believes it has met the objections of those who felt that the proposal was ambiguous and overly broad. Thus the footnote to § 337.2(a) specifically states that commercial letters of credit and similar instruments under which the issuer expects the beneficiary to draw upon it, which do not "guaranty" payment of a money obligation of the account party and which do not provide that payment is occasioned by default on the part of the account party, will not come within the definition of a "standby letter of credit".

(b) The limitation on the issuance of standby letters of credit which is set forth in § 337.2(b) has been expressly confined to those standby letters of credit which are not otherwise subject to a separate limitation. Accordingly, in those states which have separate limitations for letters of credit, the separate limitation will apply in lieu of the loan limitation. The same thing would be true with regard to the creation of those arrangements which are similar to a standby letter of credit as defined in § 337.2(a). This is intended to satisfy the objections of those who pointed out that in states with a separate limitation on letters of credit or acceptances, the proposal might well have imposed a stricter standard than that established by the state.

(c) A footnote has been added to § 337.2(b) in order to clarify its application to letter of credit participations involving two or more banks. Where the standby letter of credit is subject to a nonrecourse participation agreement, § 337.2(b) applies to the participants in the same manner as in the case of a participated loan.

(d) There is no longer any exemption in what is now § 337.2(c) (formerly § 337.2(b) of the proposal) for letters of credit issued to facilitate the purchase and sale of goods. After considering the comments of those who suggested that letters of credit issued to facilitate similar kinds of transactions should also be exempt, the Board concluded that the sounder approach, as mentioned previously, would be to narrow the scope of the regulation by limiting it to standby letters of credit as defined in § 337.2 (a). However, the Board has added an exemption for standby letters of credit where prior to or at the time of issuance, the issuing bank has set aside funds in a segregated deposit account, clearly earmarked for that purpose, to cover the bank's maximum liability under the standby letter of credit (§ 337.2(c)(2)).

2. Chapter III of Title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding a new Part 337 which reads as follows:

AUTHORITY: Sec. 9, 64 Stat. 881–882, (12 U.S.C. 1819).

§ 337.1 Scope.

The provisions of this Part apply to certain banking practices which are likely to have adverse effects on the safety and soundness of insured State nonmember banks or which are likely to result in violations of law, rule, or regulation.

§ 337.2 Standby Letters of Credit.

(a) *Definition.* As used in this § 337.2, the term "standby letter of credit" means any letter of credit, or similar arrangement however named or described, which represents an obligation to the beneficiary on the part of the issuer (1) to repay money borrowed by or advanced to or for the account of the account party, or (2) to make payment on account of any indebtedness undertaken by the account party, or (3) to make payment on account of any default (including any statement of default) by the account party in the performance of an obligation.[1] The term "similar arrangement" includes the creation of an acceptance or similar undertaking.

(b) *Restriction.* A standby letter of credit issued by an insured State nonmember bank shall be combined with all other standby letters of credit and all loans for purposes of applying any legal limitation on loans of the bank (including limitations on loans to any one borrower, on loans to affiliates of the bank, or on aggregate loans); *Provided, however,* That if such standby letter of credit is subject to separate limitation under applicable State or federal law, then the separate limitation shall apply in lieu of the loan limitation.[2]

(c) *Exceptions.* All standby letters of credit shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section except where:

(1) Prior to or at the time of issuance, the issuing bank is paid an amount equal to the bank's maximum liability under the standby letter of credit; or,

(2) Prior to or at the time of issuance, the issuing bank has set aside sufficient funds in a segregated deposit account, clearly earmarked for that purpose, to cover the bank's maximum liability under the standby letter of credit.

(d) *Disclosure.* Each insured State nonmember bank must maintain adequate control and subsidiary records of its standby letters of credit comparable to the records maintained in connection with the bank's direct loans so that at all times the bank's potential liability thereunder and the bank's compliance with this section 337.2 may be readily determined. In addition, all such standby letters of credit must be adequately reflected on the bank's published financial statements.

§§ 337.3—337.9 [Reserved]

§ 337.10 Waiver.

An insured State nonmember bank has the right to petition the Board of Directors of the Corporation for a waiver of this Part or any subpart thereof with respect to any particular transaction or series of similar transactions. A waiver may be granted at the discretion of the Board upon a showing of good cause. All such petitions should be filed with the Office of the Executive Secretary, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 17th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20429.

§ 337.11 Effect on Other Banking Practices.

Nothing in this Part shall be construed as restricting in any manner the Corporation's authority to deal with any banking practice which is deemed to be unsafe or unsound or otherwise not in accordance with law, rule, or regulation; or which violates any condition imposed in writing by the Corporation in connection with the granting of any application or other request by an insured State nonmember bank, or any written agreement entered into by such bank with the Corporation. Compliance with the provisions of this Part shall not relieve an insured State nonmember bank from its duty to conduct its operations in a safe and sound manner nor prevent the Corporation from taking whatever action it deems necessary and desirable to deal with specific acts or practices which, although they do not violate the provisions of this Part, are considered detrimental to the safety and sound operation of the bank engaged therein.

(Sec. 9, 64 Stat. 881–82, (12 U.S.C. 1819))

3. *Effective date.* This Part 337 shall become effective on September 15, 1974.

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[1] As defined in this paragraph (a), the term "standby letter of credit" would not include commercial letters of credit and similar instruments where the issuing bank expects the beneficiary to draw upon the issuer, which do not "guaranty" payment of a money obligation of the account party and which do not provide that payment is occasioned by default on the part of the account party.

[2] Where the standby letter of credit is subject to a non-recourse participation agreement with another bank or other banks, this section shall apply to the issuer and each participant in the same manner as in the case of a participated loan.

By order of the Board of Directors, August 6, 1974.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION,
[SEAL] ALAN R. MILLER,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-18705 Filed 8-13-74;8:45 am]

Title 29—Labor

CHAPTER V—WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

PART 522—EMPLOYMENT OF LEARNERS

Change Reflecting the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974

On May 1, 1974, §§ 522.24, 522.35, 522.43, 522.65, and 522.85 were amended to reflect the changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act brought about by the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974.

In order to continue the issuance of certificates on or after May 1, 1974, it was necessary to make the revision effective on May 1, 1974, with the provision that interested parties be given opportunity to submit comments until May 31, 1974.

Inasmuch as no comments were received during the period provided, this notice will reaffirm the changes prescribed in the May 1, 1974, FEDERAL REGISTER (39 FR 15122-15124).

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 5th day of August, 1974.

BETTY SOUTHARD MURPHY,
Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor.

§ 522.24 Special minimum wage rates.

(a) The special minimum rates of learners employed in occupations for which a 320-hour period is authorized under § 522.23(a) shall during that period be not less than $1.85 an hour until December 31, 1974, at not less than $1.95 an hour between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975, and thereafter not less than $2.15 an hour.

(b) The rates for experience workers in any one of the occupations shown in § 522.23(a) for which a 320-hour learning period is authorized, who are being retrained under the terms of a learner certificate in any other occupation shown in that paragraph having such a 320-hour maximum period, shall be not less than $1.85 an hour for the first 160 hours and not less than $1.90 an hour for the remaining 160 hours until December 31, 1974, not less than $1.95 an hour for the first 160 hours and not less than $2.00 an hour for the remaining 160 hours between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975, and thereafter not less than $2.15 an hour for the first 160 hours of the 320-hour learning period and not less than $2.20 an hour for the remaining 160 hours.

(c) The rates for learners employed in the occupation of final inspection of assembled garments under § 522.23(b) shall be not less than $1.90 an hour during the authorized 160-hour learning period until December 31, 1975, not less than $2.00 an hour during such authorized learning period between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975, and thereafter not less than $2.20 an hour during such authorized learning period.

(d) The rates for learners employed in any occupation, other than final inspection of assembled garments, for which a 160-hour learning period is authorized in § 522.23 (a) or (b) shall be not less than $1.85 an hour during such period until December 31, 1974, not less than $1.95 an hour during such period between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975, and thereafter not less than $2.15 an hour during such learning period.

(e) The earnings of learners employed in occupations in which experienced workers are compensated on a piece-rate basis shall be based on those piece rates when they yield more than the authorized special minimum wage rates, in accordance with § 552.6(j).

(f) No experienced worker shall be employed under the terms of a learner certificate, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section and in paragraph (c) of § 522.23.

§ 522.35 Special minimum rates.

(a) The special minimum rate which may be authorized in special certificates issued in the knitted wear industry shall be not less than $1.90 an hour until December 31, 1974, not less than $2.00 an hour between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975, and thereafter not less than $2.20 an hour.

§ 522.43 Learner occupations, learning periods and special minimum rates.

(a) A person who has had no previous experience in any of the following occupations in the hosiery industry may be employed as a learner in any one of the occupations for the maximum number of hours and at the special rates set out in subparagraphs (1) through (9) of this paragraph.

(1) In the seamless branch, knitting (transfer top only) and looping, for 960 hours, at not less than $1.85 an hour for the first 480 hours and at not less than $1.925 for the remaining 480 hours until December 31, 1974, not less than $1.95 an hour for the first 480 hours and not less than $2.025 for the remaining 480 hours between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975, and thereafter not less than $2.10 for the first 480 hours and not less than $2.225 for the remaining 480 hours.

(2) In the seamless branch, pairing (women's nylon) and mending (women's nylon), for 720 hours at not less than $1.85 an hour for the first 360 hours and at not less than $1.925 for the remaining 360 hours until December 31, 1974, not less than $1.95 an hour for the first 360 hours and not less than $2.025 for the remaining 360 hours between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975, and thereafter not less than $2.15 for the first 360 hours and not less than $2.225 for the remaining 360 hours.

(3) In the seamless branch, topping, welting, and mending (other than Women's nylon), for 480 hours, at not less than $1.85 an hour until December 31, 1974, not less than $1.95 between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975, and thereafter not less than $2.15 an hour.

(4) In the seamless branch, boarding (women's nylon), folding (women's nylon and rayon) and pairing (other than women's nylon), for 360 hours, at not less than $1.85 an hour until December 31, 1974, at not less than $1.95 an hour between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975, and thereafter at not less than $2.15 an hour.

(5) In the seamless branch, knitting (except transfer top), seaming, examining and inspection, folding (other than women's nylon and rayon), and boarding (other than women's nylon), for 240 hours, at not less than $1.85 an hour until December 31, 1974, at not less than $1.95 an hour between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975, and thereafter at not less than $2.15 an hour.

(6) In the full-fashioned branch, seaming (leg and foot), for 960 hours, at not less than $1.90 for the first 480 hours and $1.975 for the remaining 480 hours until December 31, 1974, at not less than $2.00 for the first 480 hours and $2.075 for the remaining 480 hours between January 1, 1975 and December 1975, and thereafter at not less than $2.20 for the first 480 hours and at not less than $2.275 for the remaining 480 hours.

(7) In the full-fashioned branch, pairing and mending, for 720 hours at not less than $1.90 an hour for the first 360 hours and not less than $1.975 an hour for the remaining 360 hours until December 31, 1974, at not less than $2.00 an hour for the first 360 hours and at not less than $2.075 for the remaining 36 hours between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975, and thereafter at not less than $2.20 for the first 360 hours and at not less than $2.275 for the remaining 360 hours.

(8) In the full-fashioned branch, boarding and folding, for 360 hours, at not less than $1.90 an hour until December 31, 1974, at not less than $2.00 an hour between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975, and thereafter at not less than $2.20 an hour.

(9) In the full-fashioned branch, examining and inspecting, and seaming (sewing—other than leg and foot), for 240 hours, at not less than $1.90 an hour until December 31, 1974, at not less than $2.00 an hour between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975, and thereafter at not less than $2.20 an hour.

(10) For purposes of subparagraphs (2) and (7) of this paragraph, the occupation of mending is defined as the process of hand-mending hosiery, either in the greige or finished condition, excluding snagging or scratching performed as a full-time and continuous process, and excluding the operation of various types of mending machines, such as Vitos, Vanitas, Stelos or Marvel, except where the operation of such machines is incidental to the hand-mending operation and the use of such