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Third Party Testing FAQ

THIRD PARTY TESTING is required to support a certification of compliance to the rules shown below for children's products that are manufactured after the effective dates listed with each rule. The laboratories in this list have been accepted as accredited to test products to one or more of these children's product safety rules, as identified in the accreditation scope for each laboratory. A manufacturer of a children's product that must comply with one or more of these rules must support its certification of compliance with test results from one of these laboratories. -**CHECK THE:** [List of Accredited Testing Laboratories](#)

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- [Prestone Products Recalls Windshield De-Icer and Ice and Frost Shield Due to Failure to Meet Child Resistant Closure Requirement](#)
- [Cycling Sports Group Recalls Cannondale Mountain Bicycles Due to Fall Hazard](#)
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Modification of a Ruling Letter and Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of a Certain Rigid Paperboard Box 1

EFFECTIVE DATE: This action is effective for merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after November 2, 2015.

In NY N014187, set forth as Attachment A to this document, CBP determined that the subject merchandise was classified under subheading 4819.50.40, HTSUS, which provides for “Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibers; box files, letter trays and similar articles, of paper or paperboard of a kind used in offices, shops or the like: Other packing containers, including record sleeves: Other.” It is now CBP’s position that the subject merchandise is properly classified under heading 4202, HTSUS, which provides for “Trunks, suitcases, vanity cases, attaché cases, briefcases, school satchels, spectacle cases, binocular cases, camera cases, musical instrument cases, gun cases, holsters and similar containers; traveling bags, insulated food or beverage bags, toiletry bags, knapsacks and backpacks, handbags, shopping bags, wallets, purses, map cases, cigarette cases, tobacco pouches, tool bags, sports bags, bottle cases, jewelry boxes, powder cases, cutlery cases and similar containers, of leather or of composition leather, of sheeting of plastics, of textile

materials, of vulcanized fiber or of paperboard, or wholly or mainly covered with such materials or with paper.” Classification beyond the four-digit heading level will depend on the material that covers the product’s outer surface.

...

Explanatory Note to Heading 4202, HTSUS, provides, in pertinent part, the following:

The term “jewellery boxes” covers not only boxes specially designed for keeping jewellery, but also similar lidded containers of various dimensions (with or without hinges or fasteners) specially shaped or fitted to contain one or more pieces of jewellery and normally lined with textile material, of the type in which articles of jewellery are presented and sold and which are suitable for long-term use.

The subject paperboard boxes are lidded containers, designed to fit specific Christmas ornaments and suitable for long term use. As such, they are “similar lidded containers” within the meaning of the above-referenced EN to heading 4202, HTSUS. Thus, we find that they are specifically provided for and therefore classified in heading 4202, HTSUS, which provides for “Trunks, suitcases, vanity cases, ... [citations omitted]

We note that classification of articles of heading 4202, HTSUS, at the six-digit subheading level is determined according to the material that covers the outer surface of the merchandise. As the facts of NY N014187 are silent regarding the outer surface of the subject paperboard box, we will not provide the full subheading classification here.

HOLDING: By application of GRI 1, the subject rigid paperboard box is classified in heading 4202, HTSUS, which provides for “Trunks, suitcases, vanity cases, attaché cases, briefcases, school satchels, spectacle cases, binocular cases, camera cases, musical instrument cases, gun cases, holsters and similar containers; traveling bags, insulated food or beverage bags, toiletry bags, knapsacks and backpacks, handbags, shopping bags, wallets, purses, map cases, cigarette cases, tobacco pouches, tool bags, sports bags, bottle cases, jewelry boxes, powder cases, cutlery cases and similar containers, of leather or of composition leather, of sheeting of plastics, of textile materials, of vulcanized fiber or of paperboard, or wholly or mainly covered with such materials or with paper.” Classification beyond the four digit heading level will be determined based on the material that comprises the outer surface of the subject merchandise.

Proposed Modification of a Ruling Letter and Proposed Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of Unwrought Gold Flakes and Nuggets7

DATES: Comments must be received on or before October 2, 2015.

In NY N024842, CBP ruled that the unwrought gold flakes and nuggets are to be classified under HTSUS subheading 7108.12.5050, which under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States provided for “Gold (including gold plated with platinum) unwrought or in semimanufactured forms, or in powder form: Nonmonetary: Other unwrought forms: Other ... Other.” The referenced ruling is incorrect because as unwrought gold in the form of flakes and nuggets, the subject articles are more specifically gold bullion of HTS US subheading 7108.12.10. Thus, the more general classification of “Other” does not apply in this case.

...

Subheading Note 1 to HTSUS Chapter 71 states “[f]or the purposes of subheadings 7106.10, 7108.11, 7110.11, 7110.21, 7110.31 and 7110.41, the expressions “powder” and “in powder form” mean products of which 90 percent or more by weight passes through a sieve having a mesh aperture of 0.5 mm.”

Additional U.S. Note 1 (a) to HTSUS Chapter 71 states the following:

1. For the purposes of subchapter II, unless the context otherwise requires: (a) The term “unwrought” refers to metals, whether or not refined, in the form of ingots, blocks, lumps, billets, cakes, slabs, pigs, cathodes, anodes, briquettes, cubes, sticks, grains, sponge, pellets, shot and similar manufactured primary forms, but does not cover rolled, forged, drawn or extruded products, tubular products or

cast or sintered forms which have been machined or processed otherwise than by simple trimming, scalping or descaling;

It has been factually established in NY N024842 that the subject gold flakes and nuggets are not gold powder as defined under subheading note 1 to HTSUS Chapter 71. The gold flakes and nuggets meet the definition of “unwrought” in that they are not machined or processed beyond the trimming, scalping, or descaling process. “Alluvial” as an adjective of “alluvium” refers to the fact that the flakes or nuggets are the product of deposits formed from flowing water such as rivers. See. e.g., Definition of “Alluvium,” [http:// dictionary.reference.com/browse/alluvium](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/alluvium) (2015); Definition of “Alluvial,” <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/alluvial> (2015).

As unwrought gold, the flakes and nuggets are nonmonetary in nature. “Monetary gold” is generally defined as gold that is owned by government authorities. See. e.g., Definition of “Monetary Gold,” [http:// financialdictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Monetary+Gold](http://financialdictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Monetary+Gold) (2015); <http://www.likeforex.com/glossary/w/monetary-gold-30302> (2015). Conversely, “nonmonetary gold” is generally defined as a commodity that is traded on the open market and not held for reserve by any government authority. See. e.g., <http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=1817> (2015); [http:// www.likeforex.com/glossary/w/non-monetary-gold-126937](http://www.likeforex.com/glossary/w/non-monetary-gold-126937) (2015). The gold flakes and nuggets at issue are being traded on the open market and are not owned by any government authority.

We have previously examined the meaning of the term “bullion” in a tariff classification context. In CBP Ruling HQ H051895 (November 19, 2009), we classified silver grain under HTSUS subheading 7106.91.10, which provides in relevant part for: “Silver ... unwrought ... : Other: Unwrought: Bullion and dore.” In doing so, we determined the following:

*The term “bullion” is not defined in the tariff or in the legal notes. When a tariff term is not defined by the HTSUS or the legislative history, its correct meaning is its common, or commercial, meaning. See *Rockne! Fastener, Inc. v. United States*, 267 F.3d 1354, 1356 (Fed. Cir. 2001). “To ascertain the common meaning of a term, a court may consult ‘dictionaries, scientific authorities, and other reliable information sources’ and lexicographic and other materials.” . (quoting *C.J. Tower & Sons of Buffalo, Inc. v. United States*, 673 F.2d 1268, 1271, 69 Cust. Ct. 128 (Cust. Ct. 1982); *Simod Am. Corp. v. United States*, 872 F.2d 1572, 1576 (Fed. Cir. 1989)). In *Jarell-Ash Co. v. United States*, 60 Cust. Ct. 65 (Cust. Ct. 1968), the U.S. Customs Court considered the classification of, among other items, silver grain described as “extremely small, irregularly shaped pieces of ... silver, which have no uniform longitudinal or latitudinal measurement.” The provision under consideration was paragraph 1638 of the Tariff Act of 1930, which exempted from duty “Bullion, gold or silver.” *Id.* n.2. The Court consulted several dictionary definitions before concluding that the common meaning of the term “bullion” is “uncoined gold or silver in the mass considered as so much metal without regard to any value imparted to it by its form.” *Id.* at 67. The Court further noted that “[n]ormally bullion is in the form of ingots, bars, plates and the like ... [b]ut it may also consist of other forms or shapes so long as the form or shape does not impart value to the mass.” *Id.* Silver grain constitutes silver in the mass, i.e., it has no value imparted to it by its form. (Emphasis added.)*

*As with the silver grain in HQ H051895, the unwrought gold flakes and nuggets at issue here are not “in the form of ingots, bars, plates and the like” to quote Jarell-Ash, but are “uncoined gold ... in the mass considered as so much metal without regard to any value imparted to it by its form.” See *Jarell-Ash Company v. United States*, *supra*. **Thus, as gold in unwrought form that is nonmonetary and meets the definition of “bullion” as legally established in Jarell-Ash and HQ H051895, the subject unwrought gold flakes and unwrought gold nuggets are properly classified under HTS US subheading 7108.12.10 as “Gold (including gold plated with platinum) unwrought or in semimanufactured forms, or in powder form: Nonmonetary: Other unwrought forms: Bullion and dare** “See also CBP Ruling NY N164118(May13, 2011).*

HOLDING: The unwrought gold flakes and unwrought gold nuggets are properly classified under HTS US subheading 7108.12.10 as “Gold (including gold plated with platinum) unwrought or in

semimanufactured forms, or in powder form: Nonmonetary: Other unwrought forms: Bullion and dare”
The general column one rate of duty, for merchandise classified under this subheading is Free.

Modification of One Ruling Letter, Revocation of One Ruling Letter and Revocation of Treatment Relating To The Tariff Classification of Liquid Hand Soaps Containing Organic Surface-Active Agents

..... **14**
EFFECTIVE DATE: This action is effective for merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after November 2, 2015.

*In NY N250161, CBP classified a liquid hand soap that constituted one of three component articles in a Holiday Duo Soap/Lotion Caddy set under heading 3401, HTSUS, specifically under sub-heading 3401.20.00, HTSUS, which provides for “Soap in other forms.” In NY N249908, CBP similarly classified a liquid hand and face soap under sub-heading 3401.20.00. **It is now CBP’s position that the liquid hand and face soaps described in NY N250161 and NY 249908 are properly classified, by operation of GRIs 1 and 6, under heading 3401, HTSUS, specifically under subheading 3401.30.50, HTSUS, which provides for “Soap; organic surface-active products and preparations for use as soap, in the form of bars, cakes, molded pieces or shapes, whether or not containing soap; organic surface-active products and preparations for washing the skin, in the form of liquid or cream and put up for retail sale, whether or not containing soap; paper, wadding, felt and nonwovens, impregnated, coated or covered with soap or detergent: Organic surface-active products and preparations for washing the skin, in the form of liquid or cream and put up for retail sale, whether or not containing soap: Other”.***

...

Thus, the EN distinguishes between “true” liquid soaps and other liquid products that may contain soap but also contain synthetic organic-surface active agents. We note that in adding subheading 3401.30 to the Nomenclature, the Harmonized System Committee (HSC) expressed its understanding that subheading 3401.30 would capture organic surfaceactive hygiene preparations presented as liquid “soaps,” while leaving true liquid soaps classifiable in subheading 3401.20. (See RSC/17 Doc 41.790 E, January 7, 1998). In other words, the determination of whether a product is classifiable in subheading 3401.30, as opposed to subheading 3401.20, turns on whether the product contains at least one organic surface-active agent.

EN 34.01 does not define “organic surface-active agent.” However, an extensive definition of this term is provided by the EN to heading 3402, which, prior to the creation of 3401.30 in 2002, covered products now classifiable in that subheading. [citations omitted]. EN 34.02 provides, in relevant part, as follows: Organic surface-active agents are capable of adsorption at an interface; in this state they display a number of physico-chemical properties, particularly surface activity (e.g., reduction of surface tension, foaming, emulsifying, wetting), which is why they are usually known as “surfactants”...

Organic surface-active agents may be: (1) Anionic, in which case they ionise in aqueous solution to produce negatively charged organic ions responsible for the surface activity. Examples are: sulphates and sulphonates of fats, vegetable oils (triglycerides) or resin acids derived from fatty alcohols; petroleum sulphonates, e.g., of alkali metals (including those containing a proportion of mineral oil), of ammonium or of ethanolamines; alkylpolyestersulphates; alkylsulphonates or alkylphenylethersulphonates; alkylsulphates, alkylarlsulphonates (e.g., technical dodecylbenzenesulphonates).

...

(3) Non-ionic, in which case they do not produce ions in an aqueous solution. Their solubility in water is due to the presence in the molecules of functional groups which have a strong affinity for water. Examples are: products of the condensation of fatty alcohols, fatty acids or alkylphenols with ethylene oxide; ethoxylates of fatty acid amides.

The aforementioned CBP lab report describes sodium laureth sulfate and triethanolamine as surfactants. In addition, our own research confirms that sodium laureth sulfate, a type of sulphate, is an anionic surfactant, and that coconut diethanolamide is a nonionic surfactant. [citation omitted]

Both products at issue are in liquid form and are clearly designed for washing of the skin. The liquid hand soap in the Holiday Duo Set is in a bottle whose label is entitled “hand wash” and explicitly directs the user to apply the soap to the hands. Similarly, in NY N249908, the product is described as a liquid hand and face cleanser designed to remove oil and dirt from the pores of the skin.

In addition, both your submitted list of ingredients and the label of the sample bottle include sodium laureth sulfate and triethanolamine as chemical constituents of the liquid hand soap in NY N250161. In fact, according to these materials, sodium laureth sulfate is a main ingredient in the liquid hand soap component of the Holiday Duo Set, insofar as its content by volume is higher than that of any other ingredient barring water. Likewise, the MSDS for the liquid hand and face soap in NY N249908 lists sodium lauryl trioxyethylene sulfate and coconut diethanolamide as relatively prominent ingredients in the soap.

Consequently, as liquid skin cleansers containing organic surface-active agents, both products are described by subheading 3401.30. By extension, they fall outside the scope of subheading 3401.20, which, as discussed above, is reserved for soaps lacking such agents.

Having determined the products’ proper classification at the 6-digit subheading level, we now consider whether they are properly classified under subheading 3401.30.10, which applies to products containing aromatic or modified aromatic surface-active agents, or subheading 3401.30.50, which covers products lacking such agents. Additional U.S. Note 2 to Section VI provides as follows:

For the purposes of the tariff schedule:

- (a) The term “aromatic” as applied to any chemical compound refers to such compound containing one or more fused or unfused benzene rings;
- (b) The term “modified aromatic” describes a molecular structure having at least one six-membered heterocyclic ring which contains at least four carbon atoms and having an arrangement of molecular bonds as in the benzene ring or in the quinone ring, but does not include any such molecular structure in which one or more pyrimidine rings are the only modified aromatic rings present...

You assert that the subject merchandise contains no aromatic or modified aromatic surface-active agents. Based upon the aforementioned analysis of the subject merchandise by LSS, we agree with your assertion.

Accordingly, as liquids skin cleansers that contain organic surface-active agents but do not contain aromatic or modified aromatic surface-active agents, both products are properly classified in subheading 3401.30.50, HTSUS.

HOLDING: *By application of GRIs 1 and 6, the instant liquid hand and face soaps are classified under heading 3401, HTSUS, specifically subheading 3401.30.50, HTSUS, which provides for “Organic surface-active products and preparations for washing the skin, in the form of liquid or cream and put up for retail sale, whether or not containing soap: Other”. The column one, general rate of duty is free.*

Revocation of One Ruling Letter and Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of a Wax Depilatory Kit For Hair Removal 24
EFFECTIVE DATE: *This action is effective for merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after November 2, 2015.*

In NY D83023, CBP classified the “BaByliss Institut”, a wax depilatory kit consisting of a hand-held electric epilator, wax cartridge, an after-depilation oil, and fabric strips, under subheading 8543.89.9695, HTSUS, which provides for, “Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter...”. Subheading 8543.89.9695 has since been changed to subheading 8543.70.96, HTSUS.

It is now CBP’s position that the wax depilatory kit is properly classified under subheading 8516.79.00, HTSUS, as “Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters; electric space heating apparatus and soil heating apparatus; electrothermic hairdressing apparatus (for example, hair dryers, hair curlers, curling tong heaters) and hand dryers; electric flatirons; other electrothermic appliances of a kind used for domestic purposes; electric heating resistors, other than those of heading 8545; parts thereof: Other.”

...
The subject merchandise is prima facie composed of at least two different articles which are classifiable in different headings. Therefore the first criteria of the EN (X) to GRI 3(b) is satisfied.

In operation of the subject wax depilatory kit, the user rolls the heated wax onto the skin by using the hand-held electric epilator. Once this is completed, the user applies the fabric bands to the skin. As the fabric bands are lifted from the skin, the hair is removed. Therefore, the goods are put up together to meet the particular need or specific activity of removing unwanted body hair. Thus, the second criteria of the EN (X) to GRI 3(b) is satisfied.

Finally, the goods are packaged together suitable for sale directly to the consumer without repacking. The third criteria to the EN (X) subsection (c) is satisfied. The subject merchandise is therefore a “set” for tariff purposes, and classification will be made according to the component which imparts the essential character.

Packaged together with the hand-held electric epilator are wax cartridges, an after-depilation oil, and fabric strips. The bulk, weight, and cost of the individual components of this set clearly weigh in favor of the hand-held electric epilator imparting the essential character of the set. Furthermore, the cartridges, oil, and fabric strips are supplies which are consumed as the individual uses the hand-held device. They are replenished as needed, but the hand-held device is used repeatedly. The value of the kit to the consumer is in the hand-held device. Therefore, the hand-held electric epilator imparts the goods essential character and classification will be made pursuant to this component, which is a thermoelectric device. Thermoelectric means heat is produced by electricity. Devices described as such are classified in Chapter 85, as electrical machinery.

The hair-removal system is not manufactured, designed, packaged, or marketed for commercial or industrial use. It is made for individuals to use in their home, or in other words, for domestic use. Heading 8543, HTSUS, states that goods which are not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter (Chapter 85) are classified therein. However, the subject merchandise is more specifically described by the tariff terms of heading 8516, HTSUS, as an other electrothermic appliance of a kind used for domestic purposes. Therefore, classification in heading 8543, HTSUS is precluded. Further, classification in heading 8516, HTSUS, is consistent with other Customs rulings of similar merchandise. See NY G86638, dated February 6, 2001 (classifying an electrothermic device used in the home to warm and moisturize hands and feet in heading 8516, HTSUS); and see NY E83637, dated July 8, 1999 (classifying a hot wax bath, for use in the home, described as an electric heating resistor, in heading 8516, HTSUS).

HOLDING: By application of GRI 3(b), the wax epilator kit is classified in heading 8516, HTSUS. It is specifically provided for under subheading 8516.79.00, HTSUS, which provides for, “Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters; electric space heating apparatus and soil heating apparatus; electrothermic hairdressing apparatus (for example, hair dryers, hair curlers, curling tong heaters) and hand dryers; electric flatirons; other electrothermic appliances of a kind used for domestic purposes; electric heating resistors, other than those of heading 8545; parts thereof: Other.” The column one, general rate of duty is 2.7% ad valorem.

***Proposed Revocation of Three Ruling Letters Relating to the Tariff Classification of an Anti-Theft Device* 30**

DATES: Comments must be received on or before October 2, 2015.

In NY 888345, we classified the anti-theft device with ink under 3215.90.5000 HTSUS, which provides for “Printing ink, writing or drawing ink and other inks, whether or not concentrated or solid: Other: Other.” It is now CBP’s position that the anti-theft device is properly classified in subheading 3926.90.9995, HTSUS, which provides for “Other articles of plastics and articles of other materials of headings 3901 to 3914: Other: Other.”

...

The anti-theft device consists primarily of two components: a plastic shell housing and an ink capsule. Because the anti-theft device is a composite good, it must be classified pursuant to GRI 3, which states, in pertinent part: When, by application of rule 2(b) or for any other reason, goods are, prima facie, classifiable under two or more headings, classification shall be effected as follows:

* * *

(b) Mixtures, composite goods consisting of different materials or made up of different components and goods put up in sets for retail sale, which cannot be classified by reference to 3(a), shall be classified as if they consisted of the material or component which gives them their essential character, insofar as this criterion is applicable.

...

GRI 3(b) requires that classification be based on the component that provides the article with its essential character. As noted above, EN (VIII) to GRI 3(b) provides that when performing an essential character analysis, the factors that should be considered are the bulk, quantity, weight or value, or the role of a constituent material in relation to the use of the goods. There have been several court decisions on “essential character” for purposes of classification under GRI 3(b). [citations omitted] “[E]ssential character is that which is indispensable to the structure, core or condition of the article, i.e., what it is.” Home Depot USA, Inc. v. United States, 427 F. Supp. 2d at 1293 quoting A.N. Deringer, Inc. v. United States, 66 Cust. Ct. 378, 383 (1971). In particular, in Home Depot USA, Inc. v. United States, the court stated “[a]n essential character inquiry requires a fact intensive analysis.” 427 F. Supp. 2d 1278, 1284 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2006). Therefore, a case-by-case determination on essential character is warranted in this situation.

The ink capsule of the anti-theft device is enclosed within the plastic shell housing, which is clamped onto the garment. The plastic shell is the only visible component of the anti-theft device. The shell prevents the ink cartridge from breaking and ruining the merchandise unless the device is tampered with. Additionally, the plastic shell housing accounts for the majority of the bulk and weight of the anti-theft device. The primary function of the anti-theft device is to prevent shoplifters from stealing garments. The plastic shell housing serves as a physical and visual deterrent to would-be shoplifters. The anti-theft device is visible on the garments onto which it is affixed. Furthermore, the garments are unusable if the device is not removed using the removal tool. The ink housed in the plastic shell is an additional deterrent, however, it is incapable of operating on its own. By contrast, the plastic shell housing can function as a theft deterrent without the ink cartridge. Thus, the role of the plastic shell housing is indispensable to the use of the device. Based on the analysis of these factors, we find that the plastic shell housing provides the merchandise with its essential character. Therefore, based on the information available, the merchandise is properly classified as an article of plastic under heading 3926 HTSUS.

Prior CBP rulings have classified similar anti-theft devices in heading 3926 HTSUS. For example, in HQ 082561 (Nov. 25, 1988), the legacy Customs Service classified Colortag anti-shoplifting device under heading 3926 HTSUS. Similarly, in NY N801735 (Sept. 28, 1994), Customs classified an anti-theft device consisting of a plastic shell containing ink under heading 3926 HTSUS. See also, NY 868503 (Nov. 11, 1991), NY 855458 (Aug. 29, 1990). Consequently, our holding is consistent with prior rulings.

HOLDING: By application of GRI 3(b), the anti-theft tag is classified in heading 3926 HTSUS, more specifically in subheading 3926.90.9995, which provides for “Other articles of plastics and articles of other materials of headings 3901 to 3914: Other: Other.” The 2015 column one, general rate of duty is 5.3 percent ad valorem.

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- CSMS [15000648](#) The CBP Portal access issue reported on 8/30/2015 has been RESOLVED
- CSMS [15000647](#) ACE 03 Entry Summaries -Not Appearing on Statements in August 2015
- CSMS [15000646](#) Update to PO Status Notification CATAIR document
- CSMS [15000645](#) ACE PRODUCTION OUTAGE September 1, 2015 0630

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PROPOSED RULES

Children’s Online Privacy Protection Parental Consent Method:

Application from Jest8 Limited Trading as Riyo [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Contact Lens Rule [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Ophthalmic Practice Rules (Eyeglass Rule) [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

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Analysis of Proposed Consent Orders to Aid Public Comment: Pfizer Inc. & Hospira, Inc. [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

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FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

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New Animal Drugs: Approval of New Animal Drug Applications [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

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Authorization of Emergency Use of an In Vitro Diagnostic Device for Detection of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

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Compressed Medical Gases:

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Two-Phased Chemistry, Manufacturing, and Controls Technical Sections [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

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Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:

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of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

Meetings:

Food and Drug Administration/Drug Information Association Oligonucleotide-Based [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)
Therapeutics Conference

FDA Recalls Market Withdrawals, & Safety Alerts

- [Sincerely Nuts Recalls Raw Macadamia Nuts Because Of Possible Health Risk](#)
- [VIRK Nutraceuticals, LLC Issues Allergy Alert on Undeclared Crustacean Shellfish and Milk in Two Lots of Ultimate Antioxidant Tablets](#)

[Import Alerts](#) View by • [Country](#) • [Import Alerts by Number](#) • [Industry](#) • [Last Published Date](#)

FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL OFFICE**NOTICES****Blocking or Unblocking of Persons and Properties**

Publication of the name of 21 individuals, 36 entities, and three vessels whose names have [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)
been removed from the list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons (SDN List)
pursuant to the Cuban Assets Control Regulations.

Publication of the names of the individuals and entities whose property and interests in [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)
property have been unblocked pursuant to Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995, "Blocking
Assets and Prohibiting Transactions With Significant Narcotics Traffickers." Additionally, OFAC
is publishing an update to the identifying information of two individuals currently included in the
list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons.

Publication of the names of five individuals and three entities whose property and [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)
interests in property have been unblocked pursuant to the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation
Act (Kingpin Act) (21 U.S.C. 1901-1908, 8 U.S.C. 1182). Additionally, OFAC is publishing an
update to the identifying information of one individual currently included in the list of Specially
Designated Nationals and Blocked Person.

Publication of the names of four individuals and two entities whose property and interests [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)
in property have been blocked pursuant to the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act.

[Specially Designated Nationals List](#)

[Resource Center](#)

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FOREIGN- TRADE ZONES BOARD**NOTICES****Applications for Reorganization under Alternative Site Framework:**

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Production Activity Authorizations:

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Advance Notification of Sunset Reviews [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Initiation of Five Year (Sunset) Review [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

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Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Investigations, Orders, or Reviews:

Floor-Standing, Metal-Top Ironing Tables and Certain Parts Thereof from the People's [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)
Republic of China

Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

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Certain Pasta from Turkey	[TEXT] [PDF]
Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags from Thailand	[TEXT] [PDF]
Certain Preserved Mushrooms from Chile, India, Indonesia & the People's Republic of China	[TEXT] [PDF]
Purified Carboxymethylcellulose from the Netherlands	[TEXT] [PDF]
Purified Carboxymethylcellulose from the Netherlands	[TEXT] [PDF]
Certain Steel Nails from the People's Republic of China	[TEXT] [PDF]
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Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from the People's Republic of China	[TEXT] [PDF]
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United States Manufacturing Council	[TEXT] [PDF]

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Potassium Permanganate from China; Five-Year Review	[TEXT] [PDF]
Woven Electric Blankets from China; Termination of Five-year Review	[TEXT] [PDF]

Investigations; Determinations, Modifications, and Rulings, etc.:

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Certain Laser Abraded Denim Garments; Commission Decision Not to Review an Initial Determination Granting a Motion to Intervene	[TEXT] [PDF]
Certain Table Saws Incorporating Active Injury Mitigation Technology and Components Thereof	[TEXT] [PDF]
Certain Toner Cartridges and Components Thereof	[TEXT] [PDF]

WTO Environmental Goods Trade Negotiations:

Advice on the Probable Economic Effect of Providing Duty-Free Treatment, Second List of Articles	[TEXT] [PDF]
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[Heavy Walled Rectangular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Korea, Mexico, and Turkey](#)
[Certain Marine Sonar Imaging Devices, Including Downscan and Sidescan Devices, Products Containing The Same, and Components Thereof](#)

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

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Hearings: Russia's Implementation of its WTO Obligations	[TEXT] [PDF]
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CALIFORNIA [Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment](#)

Chemical listed effective August 25, 2015 as known to the state of California to cause cancer: CMNP

[Listing Notice for CMNP \(pyrazachlor\)](#) [Proposition 65 List dated 08/25/15](#)

- [Intent to List: Tetrachlorvinphos, Parathion, Malathion, Glyphosate](#)
- The California Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) intends to list tetrachlorvinphos, parathion, malathion, and glyphosate as known to the state to cause cancer under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition

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65¹). This action is being proposed pursuant to the "Labor Code" listing mechanism². OEHHA has determined that tetrachlorvinphos, parathion, malathion, and glyphosate meet the criteria for listing by this mechanism.

- [Pre-Regulatory Workshop for Potential New Regulation Naturally-Occurring Background Levels for Certain Chemicals Found in Un-Processed Foods](#) OEHHA is providing draft regulatory language and explanatory information for a possible new regulation. *These are pre-regulatory documents that could change substantially prior to the commencement of a formal rulemaking.* Additional opportunities for public comment will be provided during the formal rulemaking process.

- [Pre-Regulatory Workshop for Potential Amendments to Title 27, California Code of Regulations Section 25821\(a\), Level of Exposure to Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity](#) (Measuring Concentrations of Chemicals in Products) OEHHA is considering adopting amendments to existing regulations in Section 25821 concerning the calculation of the concentration of listed chemicals in foods. Certain provisions of the existing regulations lack clarity. In particular, subsection (a) of the regulation has been interpreted to allow for averaging of samples from various lots of products that were gathered over extended time periods and geographic areas. This is contrary to the intent of the regulations and OEHHA has determined that clarification is necessary in order to ensure that the regulation furthers the purposes of the Act.

- [Pre-Regulatory Workshop for Potential Regulatory Amendment Title 27, California Code of Regulations Section 25821\(c\), Level of Exposure to Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity](#) OEHHA is considering amending the existing regulation to clarify that the reasonably anticipated rate of intake or exposure to a listed chemical must be calculated as the arithmetic mean of daily intake or exposure for product users.

- [Hearing on the Center for Environmental Health Petition](#) Requesting Repeal or Amendment of the Safe Harbor Level for **Lead** OEHHA is providing draft regulatory language and explanatory information for a possible new set of MADLs for lead. *These are pre-regulatory documents that could change substantially prior to the commencement of a formal rulemaking.* Additional opportunities for public comment will be provided during the formal rulemaking process.

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[Latest 60 Day Notices](#)

[AG Number 2015-00878\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Nicotine

Source: Mount N Do, 30 ml juice; Misty BJ, 30 ml juice

[AG Number 2015-00877\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Nicotine

Source: "Clouds" and "Sweet" by Smokesmith

[AG Number 2015-00876\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Diethanolamine

Source: Sun Self Tanning - Medium; UPC: 753843200372

[AG Number 2015-00875\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP), Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)

Source: Hudson Deck Sprayer, UPC No. 0 2992567882, Model No. 67882

[AG Number 2015-00874\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP), Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)

Source: Sherpa Original Deluxe Pet Carrier, UPC No. 7 43723 55544 9, Model No. 55544

[AG Number 2015-00873\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Formaldehyde (gas)

Source: Electronic Cigarette Devices

[AG Number 2015-00872\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Formaldehyde (gas)

Source: Liquids Used With Electronic Cigarette Devices

[AG Number 2015-00871\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Formaldehyde (gas)

Source: Electronic Cigarette Devices

[AG Number 2015-00870\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Acetaldehyde

Source: Liquids Used With Electronic Cigarette Devices

[AG Number 2015-00869\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Acetaldehyde

Source: Electronic Cigarette Devices

[AG Number 2015-00868\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Clothing Made with Leather, Vinyl or Imitation Leather Materials

[AG Number 2015-00867\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Crystallized Ginger

[AG Number 2015-00866\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)

Source: Premium Universal Sports Armband, UPC No. 8 11583 010184

[AG Number 2015-00865\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)

Source: Universal KeyBoard Folio - USB Extension Cord, UPC No. 6 80079 73902 7

[AG Number 2015-00864\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP), Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)

Source: Go-To-Work Kit, G-Tek Gloves, 34-C232/L, Go-To-Work Kit, Ear Plug (red cord), 265-100C/NRR32

[AG Number 2015-00863\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)

Source: ID Clips with Plastic Strap

[AG Number 2015-00862\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Belts Made With Leather, Vinyl or Imitation Leather Materials

[AG Number 2015-00861\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Wallets, Handbags, Purses and Clutches Made With Leather, Vinyl or Imitation Leather Materials

[AG Number 2015-00860\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Acrylamide

Source: Vegetable Chips and Vegetable-based Snack Products

[AG Number 2015-00859\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Crystallized Ginger Baking Ingredients

[AG Number 2015-00858\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP)

Source: Products Containing Tent Fabric

[AG Number 2015-00857\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Cadmium, Lead and lead compounds

Source: Dietary Supplements

[AG Number 2015-00856\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead and lead compounds

Source: Dietary Supplements

[AG Number 2015-00855\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead and lead compounds

Source: Dietary Supplements

[AG Number 2015-00854\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead and lead compounds

Source: Dietary Supplements

[AG Number 2015-00853\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead and lead compounds

Source: Dietary Supplements

[AG Number 2015-00852\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead and lead compounds

Source: Dietary Supplements

[AG Number 2015-00851\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead and lead compounds

Source: Dietary Supplements

[AG Number 2015-00850\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead and lead compounds

Source: Dietary Supplements

[AG Number 2015-00849\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead and lead compounds

Source: Dietary Supplements

[AG Number 2015-00848\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead and lead compounds

Source: Dietary Supplements

[AG Number 2015-00847\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP), Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)

Source: Rip Curl My Bikini Waterproof Pouch, UPC No. 9 348282 373735

[AG Number 2015-00846\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Coconut oil diethanolamine condensate (cocamide diethanolamine)

Source: Ketoconazole; UPC: 1014707504

[AG Number 2015-00845\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP), Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)

Source: Hi-Vinyl Leg Tips, UPC No. 0 39003 19205 4

[AG Number 2015-00844\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP), Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)

Source: Suncast Side Tracker Hose Reel, UPC No. 0 44365 01601 6

[AG Number 2015-00843\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP), Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)

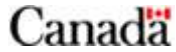
Source: Ruffin It Vinyl Dog Toy, UPC 0 7615820043 2

[AG Number 2015-00842\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP), Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)

Source: Comfort Seats Deluxe Soft Seat, Round Toilet Seat, UPC No. 8 17103 003957

For details or additional information please contact: bywierbicki@tdllp.com



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» *Canada Gazette, Part I publication of the **Cribs, Cradles and Bassinets Regulations:***

<http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2015/2015-07-25/html/reg1-eng.php>

[Consumer Product Safety](#)

[Canada Consumer Product Safety Act Page](#)

Report an Incident Involving a Consumer Product or a Cosmetic

For more information on the incident report form, visit: www.healthcanada.gc.ca/reportaproduct

Recalls & Safety Alerts:

Link Product Solutions Ltd. Recalls Summer Time Beach Toy Set

<http://healthycanadians.gc.ca/recall-alert-rappel-avis/hc-sc/2015/54848r-eng.php>

Cycling Sports Group Recalls Cannondale Mountain Bicycles Due to Fall Hazard

<http://healthycanadians.gc.ca/recall-alert-rappel-avis/hc-sc/2015/54850r-eng.php>

Ten Thousand Villages Canada recalls Sasha Striped Scarf

<http://healthycanadians.gc.ca/recall-alert-rappel-avis/hc-sc/2015/54912r-eng.php>

Certain carbon and alloy steel line pipe - Notice of Initiation of Investigations

<http://www.cbsa.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/i-e/ad1407/ad1407-ni-eng.html>

Certain carbon and alloy steel line pipe – Investigations Schedule

<http://www.cbsa.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/i-e/ad1407/ad1407-se-eng.html>

Certain carbon and alloy steel line pipe - Listing of Exhibits and Information - Dumping and Subsidy

<http://www.cbsa.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/i-e/ad1407/ad1407-ex-eng.html>

* * *

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