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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 [Eleanor Rose Recalls Children's Loungewear Due to Violation of Federal Flammability Standard](#) 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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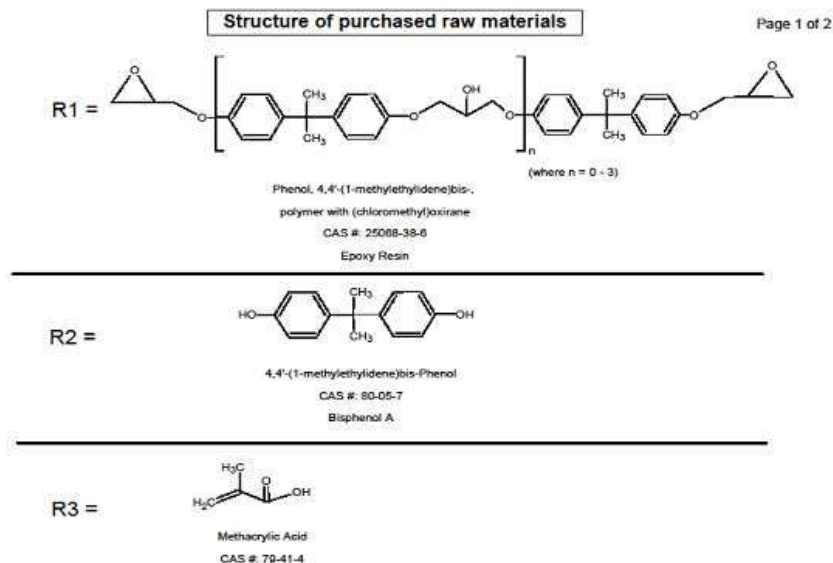
Proposed Revocation of One Ruling Letter and Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of Dion® 9100 1

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 3, 2016.

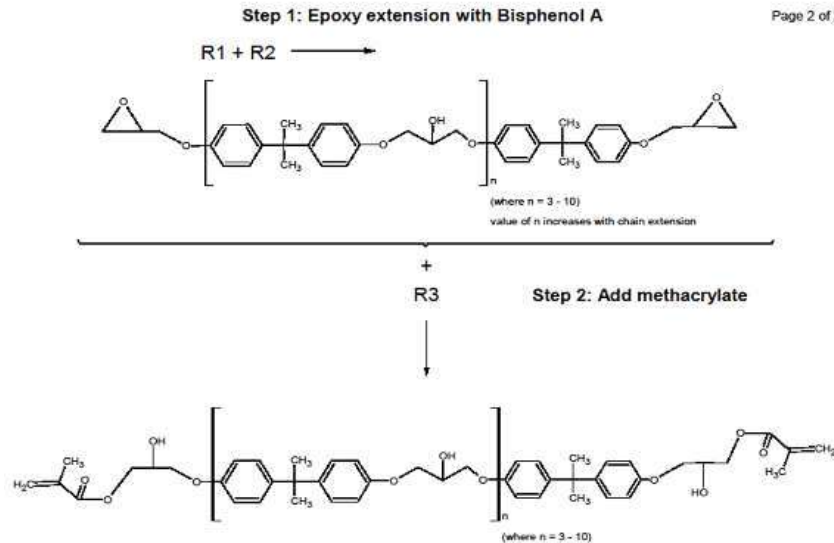
... *In NY N051856, CBP classified Dion®9100 in heading 3907, HTSUS, specifically in subheading 3907.91.50, HTSUS, which provides for "Polyacetals, other polyethers and epoxide resins, in primary forms; polycarbonates, alkyd resins, polyallyl esters and other polyesters, in primary forms: Other polyesters: Unsaturated: Other."* CBP has reviewed NY N051856 and has determined the ruling letter to be in error. **It is now CBP's position that Dion® 9100 is properly classified, by operation of GRIs 1 and 6, in heading 3907, HTSUS, specifically in subheading 3907.20.00, HTSUS, which provides for "Polyacetals, other polyethers and epoxide resins, in primary forms; polycarbonates, alkyd resins, polyallyl esters and other polyesters, in primary forms: Other polyethers."**

... **ISSUE:** *Whether the Dion® 9100 is properly classified as an "other polyether" of subheading 3907.20.00, HTSUS, as an "epoxide resin" of subheading 3907.30.00, HTSUS, or as an "unsaturated polyester resin" of subheading 3907.91.50, HTSUS.*

... Upon additional review of the diagrams, LSSD¹ noted with respect to the Dion® 9100 in its final state: Since between three and ten ether-function monomer units are present, versus the two terminating carboxylic ester units, the polyether units predominate...the chemical in question is obtained from an epoxide (epoxide-terminating groups are found in the chemical prior to reacting with methacrylate, as previously noted) and ether-functional groups are readily visible in the polymer chain.



¹ CBP's Laboratories and Scientific Services Directorate



LAW AND ANALYSIS:

...

The HTSUS provisions under consideration are as follows:

3907 Polyacetals, other polyethers and epoxide resins, in primary forms; polycarbonates, alkyd resins, polyallyl esters and other polyesters, in primary forms:

3907.20.00 Other polyethers

3907.30.00 Epoxide resins

Other polyesters:

3907.91 Unsaturated:

3907.91.50 Other

...

The diagram provided by Reichhold indicates that the Dion® 9100 contains between three and ten repeating ether-function units as its sole repeating monomer unit. The Dion® 9100 can consequently be described as a polymer of ether-function units. EN 39.07 instructs that polymers characterized by the presence of ether functions in the polymer chain are to be described as “other polyethers” for purposes of classification in heading 3907. Moreover, EN 39.07 describes such “other polyethers” as having been obtained from epoxides. In this case, epoxides form the reactive terminating units of the polymer chain with which the methacrylate is reacted to produce the Dion® 9100. In effect, by operation of Note 3 to Chapter 39, and consistent with the General EN to Chapter 39 and EN 39.07, the Dion® 9100 is properly classified as “other polyethers” in heading 3907.

As to the proper classification of the Dion® 9100 at the subheading level, Subheading Note 1 to Chapter 39 states, in pertinent part, as follows:

1. Within any one heading of this chapter, polymers (including copolymers) are to be classified according to the following provisions...

(b) Where there is no subheading named “Other” in the same series:

(1) Polymers are to be classified in the subheading covering polymers of that monomer unit which predominates by weight over every other single comonomer unit. For this purpose, constituent monomer units of polymers falling in the same subheading shall be taken together. Only the constituent comonomer units of the polymers in the series under consideration are to be compared.

(2) Chemically modified polymers are to be classified in the subheading appropriate to the unmodified polymer.

The EN to Subheading Note 1 expounds on the note as follows:

A subheading named “Other” does not include subheadings such as “Other polyesters” and “Of other plastics”.

The expression “in the same series” applies to subheadings of the same level, namely, one-dash subheadings (level 1) or two-dash subheadings (level 2) (see the Explanatory Note to General Interpretative Rule 6).

In the instant case, the series in which the subheadings under consideration fall contains the subheading “other polyethers” but is devoid of any subheading entitled simply “Other.” Therefore, Subheading Note 1(b) governs classification of the Dion® 9100 at the subheading level. As described above, the structure representing Dion® 9100 contains between three and ten ether-function units as its sole repeating monomer units. By contrast, it does not contain a single repetition of the reactive epoxide units, let alone five such repetitions, or any carboxylic acid esters whatsoever. See EN 39.07. By logical necessity, then, the ether units predominate by weight for purposes of Subheading Note 1(b)(1), to the effect that the Dion® 9100 must be classified in the subheading covering the ether units’ composite polymer. Again, polymers consisting of ether-functions are described as “other polyethers” for tariff classification purposes, particularly where, as here, they originate from epoxides. Therefore, the Dion® 9100 is properly classified in subheading 3907.20.00.

We have also considered whether the Dion® 9100 is classifiable in subheading 3907.30.00. To this end, we note that Subheading Note 1(b)(2) to Chapter 39 requires classification of chemically modified polymers in the subheading appropriate to the unmodified polymer, and Note 5 defines “chemically modified polymers” as “those in which only appendages to the main polymer chain have been changed by chemical reaction.” However, while the unreacted polymer chain depicted in Figure 1 is labelled “epoxy resin,” it actually lacks the repeating epoxide monomer units required for description as such. See EN 39.07; HAWLEY’S at 507 (noting in defining “epoxy resins” that “[t]he reactive epoxies form a tight, cross-linked polymer network...”). In its unmodified state, just as in its reacted state, the Dion® 9100 is in fact a polymer of ether-function units. Therefore, it cannot be classified in subheading 3907.30.00.

HOLDING: By application of GRIs 1 and 6, the Dion® 9100 is properly classified in heading 3907, HTSUS, specifically in subheading 3907.20.0000, HTSUSA (Annotated), which provides for: “Polyacetals, other polyethers and epoxide resins, in primary forms; polycarbonates, alkyd resins, polyallyl esters and other polyesters, in primary forms: Other polyethers.” The 2015 column one general rate of duty is 6.1% ad valorem.

Proposed Revocation of Ruling Letter and Proposed Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of Shoe Covers 10

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 3, 2016.

In NY N239495, CBP determined that the Super Bootie II was classified in heading 6402, HTSUS, specifically subheading 6402.99.33, HTSUS, as other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, designed to be worn over, or in lieu of, other footwear as a protection against water, oil, grease or chemicals or cold or inclement weather.

Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1625(c)(1), CBP proposes to revoke NY N239495 and revoke or modify any other ruling not specifically identified, in order to reflect the proper classification of the shoe covers at issue in subheading 6402.99.31, HTSUS, as other footwear with uppers of which over 90 percent of the external surface area is plastics, except footwear designed to be worn over, or in lieu of, other footwear as a protection against water, oil, grease or chemicals or cold or inclement weather, according to the analysis contained in proposed Headquarters Ruling Letter (HQ) H246161, set forth as Attachment B to this document. Additionally, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1625(c)(2), CBP is proposing to revoke any treatment previously accorded by CBP to substantially identical transactions.

...
ISSUE: Whether the Super Bootie II disposable shoe covers imported by Protexer are classified in heading 6307, HTSUS, as other made up textile articles, or in heading 6402, HTSUS, as footwear with outer soles and uppers of plastics or rubber.

LAW AND ANALYSIS:

...

In NY N239495, CBP concluded that the instant shoe covers should be classified as footwear in Chapter 64, specifically heading 6402, HTSUS. You claim classification of the instant goods in heading 6307, HTSUS.

You argue that the instant footwear is excluded from Chapter 64 by operation of Note 1(b) to that Chapter, because the shoe covers are made of textile material, and because they lack an applied sole. You contend that the plastic laminate on the instant cover is not a sole because it covers too much of the shoe cover, extending to the sides and potentially over the top of the toes, and that in any case, the plastic coating could not be considered to be an applied sole because it was applied to the textile base material before it was cut to form the shoe cover. Finally, you contend that classification of the shoe covers as “protective” footwear in subheading 6402.88.33, HTSUS, is inappropriate because the plastic coating does not offer sufficient protection against water, oil or inclement weather.

Pursuant to Note 1(a) to Chapter 64, which governs the classification of disposable shoe coverings in Chapter 64, a disposable shoe covering made of flimsy material and lacking an applied sole is precluded from classification as footwear of Chapter 64. Pursuant to Note 1(b) to Chapter 64, footwear of textile material without an outer sole glued, sewn or otherwise affixed or applied to the upper is precluded from classification in Chapter 64. Conversely, as noted in the General Explanatory Note to Chapter 64, flimsy disposable shoe covers, including those of textile materials, are classified in Chapter 64, as “footwear”, if they do have an applied sole.

A sole is defined in the General Explanatory Note to Chapter 64 as the part of the footwear in contact with the ground. In determining whether a shoe covering has an applied sole pursuant to Note 1 to Chapter 64, we look to whether there is a “line of demarcation” between the upper and the outer sole, which indicates that the outer sole was a distinct, separate component which was applied to the upper. See Headquarters Ruling Letter (HQ) H005104, dated May 20, 2010; HQ 967659, dated July 1, 2005; HQ 967851, dated November 18, 2005; and HQ 956921, dated November 22, 1994. In particular the “line of demarcation” has been defined as “the line along which the sole ends and the upper begins.” See Treasury Decision (T.D.) 93–88 (27 Cust. Bull. & Dec. 46), dated October 25, 1993.

Applying these definitions to the present merchandise, the product consists of two separate pieces of material that are affixed together, with a clear line of demarcation between them. You claim that the sole is not a separate piece of material because the CPE layer constitutes a coating, and that the shoe cover is therefore covered in its entirety by Section XI, as a coated fabric. We disagree. The CPE layer is affixed to the polypropylene base layer only at the edges; the remainder of the CPE layer is not attached to the base textile layer in any way. In addition, this office was able to easily detach the blue CPE layer entirely. The CPE layer is therefore not a coating, but rather a separate piece of material applied to the base material of the upper. The seam is the line of demarcation and the ability to separate the two components is a clear indication that there is a separately applied outer sole.

Contrary to your position that the plastic laminate on the instant cover cannot be a sole because it is too extensive, nothing in the tariff or ENs states that a sole that is too extensive is no longer a sole. Nor is it stated anywhere in the tariff or in common definitions of the term “sole” that a sole must provide support or absorb impact for the user, as the Protestant contends. For example, the Merriam-Webster Dictionary Online and the Oxford English Dictionary Online, respectively, define “sole” as follows:

a : the undersurface of a foot

b : the part of an item of footwear on which the sole rests and upon which the wearer treads

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/sole>.

a. The bottom of a boot, shoe, etc.; that part of it upon which the wearer treads (freq. exclusive of the heel); one or other of the pieces of leather or other material of which this is composed (cf. insole n. and outsole n.). Also, a separate properly-shaped piece of felt or other material placed in the bottom of a boot, shoe, etc. <http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/184121?rskey=VW5Gs4&result=1#eid>.

Thus, there is nothing in either the tariff or the common understanding of the term “sole” that limits the scope of the term in the manner you suggest. The sole of an article of footwear is the portion covering the

bottom of the foot. **Whether the material constituting the sole extends past the bottom of the shoe cover is irrelevant, as long as it covers the bottom of the foot.**

Nor do we find that the stage at which the CPE layer is applied precludes it from being considered an applied sole. Essentially, you argue that the plastic coating was not a sole when it was applied to the polypropylene base layer because the material was not yet cut to shape. However, articles are classified in their condition at time of importation. See *United States v. Citroen*, 223 U.S. 407 (1911). The instant shoe covers have an additional, separate layer that was applied to cover the bottom of the foot. Hence, regardless of when the plastic laminate became a sole, by the time of importation it is a sole. That sole was separately applied to the base material of the shoe cover, making it an applied sole for the purposes of Note 1 to Chapter 64.

The instant shoe covers are made of a base layer of a nonwoven textile material, partially covered with plastic. Pursuant to Note 4(a) to Chapter 64, the outer sole is the part of the footwear in contact with the ground. The CPE layer thus constitutes the outer sole. Pursuant to Note 4(b) to Chapter 64, the material of the upper is the constituent material having the greatest external surface area. In this case, the CPE layer covers the majority of the external surface area of the upper. The instant shoe covers therefore have outer soles and uppers of plastic and are classified in heading 6402, HTSUS.

Within heading 6402, HTSUS, two subheadings are implicated. We thus turn to GRI 6. Subheading 6402.99.31 provides for footwear with uppers of which over 90 percent of the external surface area is plastics, except footwear designed to be worn over, or in lieu of, other footwear as a protection against water, oil, grease or chemicals or cold or inclement weather. Subheading 6402.99.33 provides for footwear designed to be worn over, or in lieu of, other footwear as a protection against water, oil, grease or chemicals or cold or inclement weather. NY N239495 determined that instant shoe covers were classified as “protective” footwear in subheading 6402.99.33, HTSUS. We disagree. **While the blue laminate is waterproof, it does not cover the entire shoe cover, and the shoe cover itself does not cover the entire foot. Due to the design of the shoe cover, the top of the foot is left mostly exposed while excess material gathers at the front and back of the shoe. Thus, we do not find that the shoe cover offers significant protection against water, oil, grease or chemicals or cold or inclement weather. The instant shoe covers are therefore classified in subheading 6402.99.31, HTSUS.**

You cite to several rulings in support of classification of the instant shoe covers in heading 6307, HTSUS, including HQ 089744, dated October 10, 1991, HQ 081945, dated January 29, 1990, NY J83244, dated April 18, 2003, and NY G83136, dated October 25, 2000, all of which classified various styles of disposable shoe covers in heading 6307, HTSUS. However, we note that the merchandise at issue in these rulings is distinguishable from the Protexer shoe covers. In NY J83244, CBP classified a disposable shoe cover with plastic dots used for traction in heading 6307, HTSUS. Plastic dots that do not cover the entire bottom of the shoe cover are not soles for the purposes of Chapter 64; NY J83244 therefore has no bearing on the classification of the instant merchandise. Similarly, in NY G82136, CBP classified shoe covers with and without a “skid bottom” in heading 6307, HTSUS. It is unclear from the description whether the composition and coverage of the referenced “skid bottom” is more similar to the plastic laminate of the Protexer shoe covers or the “plastic dots” added for traction to the shoe covers of NY J83244. Finally, the shoe covers at issue in HQ 089744 and HQ 081945 were made of one material only and thus lacked an additional, applied coating on the bottom of the shoe cover. We therefore do not find any of these rulings persuasive as to the classification of the instant merchandise.

In contrast, CBP has classified virtually identical merchandise to the Protexer shoe covers at issue in Chapter 64, HTSUS, as footwear. See Headquarters Ruling Letter (HQ) 956921, dated November 22, 1994. In HQ 956921, CBP determined that a plastic layer applied to the bottom of a disposable textile shoe covering constituted an applied sole pursuant to Note 1(a) to Chapter 64, and therefore the disposable shoe cover was classified in Chapter 64, specifically heading 6404. In this ruling, CBP noted that the blue plastic laminate applied to the shoe cover was designed to be in contact with the ground, and would be approximately under the foot. See also HQ H241512, dated Jul 07, 2014; NY N239495, dated

April 9, 2013; NY N202027, dated February 22, 2012; NY N182015, dated September 16, 2011; NY N034202, dated August 11, 2008; NY N007466, dated March 15, 2007; NY L81039, dated December 13, 2004; and NY F86838, dated June 2, 2000.

HOLDING: Pursuant to GRIs 1 and 6, the Protexer Super Bootie II shoe covers are classified in heading 6402, HTSUS, specifically subheading 6402.99.31, HTSUS, which provides for “Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics: Other footwear: Other: Other: Having uppers of which over 90 percent of the external surface area (including any accessories or reinforcements such as those mentioned in note 4(a) to this chapter) is rubber or plastics (except footwear having a foxing or a foxing-like band applied or molded at the sole and overlapping the upper and except footwear designed to be worn over, or in lieu of, other footwear as a protection against water, oil, grease or chemicals or cold or inclement weather): Other: Other.” The 2016 general, column one rate of duty is 6% ad valorem.

Modification of a Ruling Letter and Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of a Cast Sock 22

DATES: This action is effective for merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after July 5, 2016.

In NY N183637, CBP classified a cast cover in heading 6115, HTSUS, specifically in subheading 6115.96.9020, HTSUS, which provides for “Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery including graduated compression hosiery (for example, stockings for varicose veins) and footwear without applied soles, knitted or crocheted: Other: Of synthetic fibers: Other.” CBP has reviewed NY N183637 and has determined the ruling letter to be in error. It is now CBP’s position that the cast sock is properly classified, by operation of GRI 1, in heading 9021, HTSUS, specifically in subheading 9021.10.00, HTSUS, which provides for “Orthopedic appliances, including crutches, surgical belts and trusses; splints and other fracture appliances; artificial parts of the body; hearing aids and other appliances which are worn or carried, or implanted in the body, to compensate for a defect or disability; parts and accessories thereof: Orthopedic or fracture appliances, and parts and accessories thereof.”

...
ISSUE: Whether the cast cover is classified as socks and other hosiery, in heading 6115, HTSUS, or whether it is provided for as parts and accessories of orthopedic appliances, in heading 9021, HTSUS.

Whether the heat slipper is classified as other footwear with outer soles of rubber/plastics, in heading 6404, HTSUS, or whether it is provided for as parts and accessories of orthopedic appliances, in heading 9021, HTSUS.

LAW AND ANALYSIS:

...
Your letter states that the cast cover keeps the toes warm and protected while protecting the cast from dirt, grime and harmful objects. Upon examination of the sample, we find that the cast cover under consideration is designed to cover a wearer’s foot while wearing a cast. The retail packaging described the item as follows:

The BRRPAW FOOT CAST WRAP is a patented cast cover which keeps the toes and overall foot warm (silver lining technology) while having a cast in place. Foot casts are molded around the diameter of the break of the foot and will always have an opening for the toes. The BRRPaw Foot cast Wrap keeps the toes warm and protected as well as allowing the consumer the ability to keep the cast protected from dirt, grime and harmful objects.

Given its design, the cast cover at issue is only suitable to be worn with a cast, which meets the terms of Note 6 to Chapter 90, HTSUS, as an orthopedic appliance designed to support parts of the body following an injury. The instant merchandise is sold individually and not in pairs and is designed to fit either foot equally. Its construction is such that it would only be used over a casted leg to provide warmth to the foot. Therefore, it is suitable for use as an accessory solely or principally with the orthopedic appliances provided for in heading 9021 HTSUS2. See, NY K86171, dated May 27, 2004 and NY K87491, dated July 6, 2004.

Based on the foregoing, we find that the cast cover meets the terms of heading 9021, HTSUS, as an accessory used solely or principally with the orthopedic appliances provided for in the heading and is specifically provided for in subheading 9021.10.00, HTSUS, which provides for “Orthopedic appliances, including crutches, surgical belts and trusses; splints and other fracture appliances; artificial parts of the body; hearing aids and other appliances which are worn or carried, or implanted in the body, to compensate for a defect or disability; parts and accessories thereof: Orthopedic or fracture appliances, and parts and accessories thereof.”

With regard to the heat slipper, your letter states that it is *a patented slipper designed to increase and sustain heat to consumers who have been diagnosed with diabetes and those who have inherent problems with poor circulation. The retail packaging describes this item as follows:*

The BRR Paw Therma-Heat Slipper is a patented slipper which has been designed to aid in increasing and sustaining heat to the feet of consumers who have been diagnosed with diabetes and/or for those who have inherent problems with poor circulation by providing a silver lining technology which accelerates and sustains heat to the lower foot extremities. Diabetes affects the body’s blood circulation which in turn affects the feet which can become cold due to this lack of blood flow. The BRR Paw Therma-Heat Slipper’s silver lining promotes accelerated and sustained heat to the feet as well as protects the feet from sores, cuts, abrasions, and infections. The BRR Paw Therma-Heat Slipper enables consumers who have been treated for diabetes, arthritis, bunions or other common foot ailments to become more active without sacrificing their health due to lack of protections.

We note that, unlike the cast cover, the heat slipper is sold in pairs. We further note that its design is not suitable for use as an accessory solely or principally with the orthopedic appliances provided for in heading 9021, HTSUS.

Furthermore, the heat slipper does not prevent or correct bodily deformities and does not support or hold parts of the body following an illness, operation or injury within the meaning of Note 6 to Chapter 90, HTSUS. Although you assert that the subject heat slipper is designed to provide heat and assist with circulation, we find that it is not “ejusdem generis” or “of the same kind” of merchandise as orthopedic appliances listed in heading 9021, HTSUS. In this regard, we note that the heat slipper at issue is not similar to any of the exemplars covered by the ENs to heading 9021, HTSUS. Hence, the heat slipper is correctly classified in NY N183637 as footwear of subheading 6404.19.70, HTSUS (2011), now subheading 6404.19.79, HTSUS (2016).

HOLDING: *By application of GRI 1, the subject cast cover is provided for in heading 9021, HTSUS, which provides for “Orthopedic appliances, including crutches, surgical belts and trusses; splints and other fracture appliances; artificial parts of the body; hearing aids and other appliances which are worn or carried, or implanted in the body, to compensate for a defect or disability; parts and accessories thereof:. It is specifically provided for in subheading 9021.10.0000, HTSUSA (Annotated), which provides for “Orthopedic appliances, including crutches, surgical belts and trusses; splints and other fracture appliances; artificial parts of the body; hearing aids and other appliances which are worn or carried, or implanted in the body, to compensate for a defect or disability; parts and accessories thereof: Orthopedic or fracture appliances, and parts and accessories thereof.” The column one, general rate of duty is free.*

Proposed Revocation of One Ruling Letter and Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of Graduated Compression Hosiery 31

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 3, 2016.

In ruling letter NY N235286, CBP classified two styles of graduated compression hosiery under heading 6115, HTSUS, specifically in subheading 6115.30.90, HTSUS, which provides for “Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery, including graduated compression hosiery (for example, stockings for varicose veins) and footwear without applied soles, knitted or crocheted: Other women’s full-length or knee-length hosiery, measuring per single yarn less than 67 decitex: Other.” CBP has reviewed ruling

letter NY N235286 and has determined the ruling letter to be in error. **It is now CBP's position that the two styles of graduated compression hosiery are properly classified, by operation of GRIs 6 and 1, in heading 6115, HTSUS, specifically in subheading 6115.10.05, HTSUS, which provides for "Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery, including graduated compression hosiery (for example, stockings for varicose veins) and footwear without applied soles, knitted or crocheted: Graduated compression hosiery (for example, stockings for varicose veins): Surgical panty hose and surgical stockings with graduated compression for orthopedic treatment."**

...

ISSUE: *Whether the Total Vein "Surgeon's Choice" and "Boost"-style graduated compression hosiery are classified under subheading 6115.10, HTSUS, as graduated compression hosiery, or under subheading 6115.30, HTSUS, as other women's full-length or knee-length hosiery, measuring per single yarn less than 67 decitex.*

LAW AND ANALYSIS:

As an initial matter, this office notes that Total Vein's request for reconsideration of ruling letter NY N235286 concerns the tariff classification of certain graduated compression hosiery under the subheadings of heading 6115, HTSUS. Accordingly, there is no dispute that the instant merchandise is fully described by the terms of heading 6115, HTSUS, which provides, in pertinent part, for "Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery, including graduated compression hosiery (for example, stockings for varicose veins)." Therefore, because this matter requires a determination as to the proper classification of merchandise among the subheadings of the same heading, GRI 6 applies.

Specifically, Total Vein asserts that in ruling letter NY N235286, CBP erroneously classified the "Surgeon's Choice" and "Boost"-style graduated compression hosiery under subheading 6115.30.90, HTSUS, as women's full-length or knee-length hosiery. Total Vein therefor seeks revocation of NY N235286 and advocates for the classification of its merchandise under subheading 6115.10, HTSUS, as "graduated compression hosiery (for example, stockings for varicose veins)."

In this case, a good indication of the meaning of "graduated compression hosiery" can be obtained from the Explanatory Notes to heading 61.15, HS. The ENs to subheading 6115.10, HS, describe "graduated compression hosiery" as articles of hosiery in which the compression is greatest at the ankle and reduces gradually along its length up the leg, so that blood flow is encouraged. Subheading EN 6115.10, HS. Additionally, the U.S. National Library of Medicine at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) describes "compression stockings" as physician-prescribed hosiery used to treat leg aches and swelling and, to a lesser extent, blood clots after surgery or injury. See Compression Stockings, U.S. National Library of Medicine (May 12, 2015), <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/patientinstructions/000597.htm>.

In accord with the meaning of "graduated compression hosiery" provided by the ENs to heading 61.15, HS, CBP observes that the Total Vein "Surgeon's Choice" and "Boost"-style graduated compression hosiery are provided for eo nomine by the text of subheading 6115.10, HTSUS, as "Graduated compression hosiery (for example, stockings for varicose veins)." Specifically, the Total Vein merchandise consists of two styles of physician-prescribed hosiery that provide graduated compression (at levels of 30–40 or 20–30 mm Hg) to treat venous disorders in the legs and feet, including blood clots (deep vein thrombosis), varicose veins, and lymphedema.

In classifying the Total Vein graduated compression hosiery under subheading 6115.10, HTSUS, this office notes that CBP has previously examined similar classification matters, and has found that compression strength and the use of physician prescriptions are important considerations in determining whether an article of graduated compression hosiery can be properly described as a "surgical stocking with graduated compression for orthopedic treatment" of subheadings 6115.10.05. See, e.g., Headquarters Ruling Letter (HQ) 959399, dated December 16, 1996; and HQ 963517, dated January 2, 2002. In ruling letter HQ 963517, for example, CBP determined that certain graduated compression pantyhose and stocking were properly described as "surgical" hosiery heading 6115, HTSUS, because the articles were primarily prescribed by a physician, and were specially fitted to the patient by certified healthcare personnel.

By contrast, CBP has consistently held that non-prescription graduated compression hosiery identified by comparatively low compression strengths and suitable for purchase without specialty fitting are **not** classifiable as “surgical” hosiery. For example, in HQ 959399, dated December 16, 1996, CBP rejected the classification of various styles of graduated compression panty hose and stockings as “surgical compression stockings for orthopedic purposes, other than stockings merely for the treatment of varicose veins,” because the merchandise supplied less than 30 mm Hg of compression, was available for purchase without prescription or specialty fitting, and was more “fashionable” than articles properly classified as surgical compression stockings. See HQ 959399, dated December 16, 1996.

Similarly, in HQ 963517, discussed supra, CBP drew a clear distinction between physician-prescribed, “surgical” hosiery with graduated compression for orthopedic treatment, as compared to non-prescription, anti-embolism stockings designed to equalize blood pressure along the leg of non-ambulatory patient. There, CBP declined to identify the anti-embolism stockings as “surgical stockings with graduated compression” for the threshold reason that the anti-embolism stockings did not feature graduated compression; however, CBP notably observed that the anti-embolism stockings were nonetheless distinguishable from surgical stockings, because the anti-embolism stockings were available for purchase without a physician prescription and provided significantly less compression as compared to surgical pantyhose and stockings. See HQ 963517, dated January 2, 2002.

Consistent with the analysis set forth in prior CBP ruling letters distinguishing “surgical stockings” of subheading 6115.10.05, HTSUS, from “other graduated compression panty hose and tights,” CBP finds that the Total Vein “Surgeon’s Choice” and “Boost”-style graduated compression hosiery are substantially similar to merchandise previously classified by CBP as “surgical panty hose and surgical stockings with graduated compression for orthopedic treatment.” Specifically, the “Surgeon’s Choice” and “Boost” hosiery are prescribed by physicians to prevent or treat venous disorders of the legs and feet, including blood clots (deep vein thrombosis), varicose veins, and lymphedema. The hosiery provide graduated compression in the range of 20–30 or 30–40 mm of mercury (mm HG), and are designed to help push blood out of the legs and feet by compressing surface veins to increase arterial pressure. Moreover, CBP observes that the “Surgeon’s Choice” and “Boost” hosiery are sold in medical and surgical supply stores, where trained personnel use detailed measurements of a patient’s leg to properly fit the stockings and socks.

Upon consideration of the channels of sale, use, and therapeutic effectiveness of the “Surgeon’s Choice” and “Boost”-style graduated compression hosiery, CBP finds that the hosiery share the commercial identity of “surgical stockings with graduated compression for orthopedic treatment” and are substantially similar to other “surgical” graduated compression stockings previously classified by CBP. See, e.g., ruling letter HQ 963517. Consequently, the Total Vein graduated compression hosiery is properly classified as graduated compression hosiery of subheading 6115.10, HTSUS, and specifically, in subheading 6115.10.05, which provides, in relevant part, for “surgical stockings with graduated compression for orthopedic treatment.”

HOLDING: By application of GRIs 6 and 1, the “Surgeon’s Choice” and “Boost”-style graduated compression hosiery are classified under heading 6115, HTSUS, specifically subheading 6115.10.05, which provides for “Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery, including graduated compression hosiery (for example, stockings for varicose veins) and footwear without applied soles, knitted or crocheted: Graduated compression hosiery (for example, stockings for varicose veins): Surgical panty hose and surgical stockings with graduated compression for orthopedic treatment.” The 2016 column one, general rate of duty is free.

Proposed Modification of One Ruling Letter and Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of Printed Circuit Board Switch Assemblies 42

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 3, 2016.

In NY 202228, CBP classified printed circuit board switch assemblies, identified as Part Number 02–080902/20565 and Part Number 02–08903/20567, in heading 8536, HTSUS, specifically in subheading

8536.50.9031, HTSUSA (Annotated), which provides for “Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits ... for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V: Other switches: Other: Other: Push-button: Rated at not over 5 A: Momentary contact.” CBP has reviewed NY 202228 and has determined the ruling letter to be in error. **It is now CBP’s position that the printed circuit board switch assemblies are properly classified, by operation of GRI 1, in heading 8537, HTSUS, specifically in subheading 8537.10.90, HTSUS**, which provides for “Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases, equipped with two or more apparatus of heading 8535 or 8536, for electric control or the distribution of electricity, including those incorporating instruments or apparatus of chapter 90, and numerical control apparatus, other than switching apparatus of heading 8517: For a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V: Other.”

ISSUE: Whether Part Number 02–080902/20565 and Part Number 02–080903/20567 are classified under heading 8536, HTS, which provides for “Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits ... for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V ... ;” or under heading 8537, HTS, which covers “Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases, equipped with two or more apparatus of heading 8535 or 8537, for electric control or the distribution of electricity...”

...

LAW AND ANALYSIS:

...

In HQ 966607 (June 2, 2004), CBP examined the relationship between headings 8536 and 8537, HTSUS, and stated:

... heading 8537, HTSUS, reads, in pertinent part, “[b]oards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases, equipped with two or more apparatus of Heading 8535 or 8536, for electric control or the distribution of electricity ...” It is Customs (sic) position that a plain reading of this text would indicate that multiples of one type of apparatus are covered by this heading. The wording of the heading itself does not specifically refer to two or more ‘types’ of apparatus of Heading 8536, only two or more apparatus of Heading 8536. We see no reason to read additional words into heading 8537 which will narrow the scope of the heading.

Both articles in question consist of a printed circuit board mounted onto a plastic base forming connector housing. Part Number 02–080902/20565 contains one momentary contact push-button micro-switch, resistors, LEDs indicator lights and a six-prong connector. Part Number 02–080903/20567 contains two momentary contact push-button micro-switches, resistors, LED indicator lights and a six-prong rectangular connector. The articles clearly meet the terms of heading 8537, HTSUS, in that they consist of multiples of apparatus named in heading 8536 (one switch and one connector, and two switches and a connector), mounted on a base.

We note that in NY N202228, we relied upon language contained in EN 85.371 that explained that “simple” switch assemblies (i.e., those consisting of two switches and a connector), are excluded from heading 8537, HTS. We erroneously viewed that exclusion in a way that conflicts with the plain text of heading 8537, HTS. When the cited language is properly read in concert with the text of heading 8537, HTS, it is clear that the phrase “simple switch assemblies” refers to two individual switches simply connected together to form single unit with a double switch, and does not contemplate articles that contain multiples of articles classified in heading 8536 and that are mounted onto boards, panels or other bases.

Therefore, we conclude that NY N202228 misinterpreted the scope of heading 8537, HTSUS, by misinterpreting the meaning of the phrase “simple switch assembly” provided for in EN 85.37. Part Number 02–080902/20565 and Part Number 02–080903/20567 considered in that ruling are therefore properly classified in heading 8537, HTS.

HOLDING: By application of GRI 1, Part Number 02–080902/20565 and Part Number 02–080903/20567 are classified in heading 8537, HTS. Specifically, they are classified under subheading 8537.10.90, HTSUS, which provides for “Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases,

equipped with two or more apparatus of heading 8535 or 8536, for electric control or the distribution of electricity, including those incorporating instruments or apparatus of chapter 90, and numerical control apparatus, other than switching apparatus of heading 8517: For a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V: Other.” The column one, general rate of duty is 2.7% ad valorem.

Proposed Modification of One Ruling Letter and Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Applicability of Subheading 9802.00.50, HTSUS, to Relabeled Computer Keyboards 51

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 3, 2016.

In NY L83879, CBP determined, in relevant part, that relabeling computer keyboards with new part numbers and UPC labels was not was a repair or alteration eligible for duty free treatment under subheading 9802.00.50, HTSUS.

Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. §1625(c)(1), CBP is proposing to modify NY L83879 and to revoke any other ruling not specifically identified to reflect the proper treatment of relabeling computer keyboards under subheading 9802.00.50, HTSUS, according to the analysis contained in proposed Headquarters Ruling Letter (“HQ”) H268757, set forth as Attachment B to this notice. Additionally, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. §1625(c)(2), CBP is proposing to revoke any treatment previously accorded by CBP to substantially identical transactions.

...
ISSUE: Whether computer keyboards relabeled in Mexico may be entered under subheading 9802.00.50, HTSUS?

LAW AND ANALYSIS:

...
Classification under subheading 9802.00.50, HTSUS, is precluded where:
(1) the exported articles are not complete for their intended use and the foreign processing operation is a necessary step in the preparation or manufacture of finished articles; or (2) the operations performed abroad destroy the identity of the exported articles or create new or commercially different articles through a process of manufacture. See *Guardian Indus. Corp. v. United States*, 3 Ct. Int’l Trade 9 (1982), and *Dolliff & Co., Inc., v. United States*, 81 Cust. Ct. 1, C.D. 4755, 455 F. Supp. 618 (1978), *aff’d*, 66 C.C.P.A. 77, C.A.D. 1225, 599 F.2d 1015 (1979).

CBP has previously held that marking or affixing a label to a product constitutes an acceptable alteration for purposes of subheading 9802.00.50, HTSUS. [citations omitted]

After reviewing the above-referenced cases, we find that where labeling was found to be an acceptable alteration for purposes of subheading 9802.00.50, HTSUS, the labeling served an “identification purpose.” Namely, the identification informed anyone using the good that the good conformed to certain specifications. For instance, in HQ 071159 and HQ 559639, the labeling informed that the good conformed to the expectations of the brand identified; in HQ 557327, the labeling informed that the good conformed to the size identified by the label; and, in HQ 555724, the labeling informed that the good conformed to airbag requirements identified by the label. Similarly, the relabeling described in NY L83879 serves an identification purpose, informing that the keyboard conforms to the part and product code identified on the label.

Given the foregoing, relabeling the keyboards with new part numbers and UPC labels was a repair or alteration eligible for duty free treatment under advances the value or improves the condition of the keyboards.

HOLDING: NY L83879 is modified to reflect that the relabeling of the keyboards with new part numbers and UPC labels was a repair or alteration eligible for duty free treatment under subheading 9802.00.50, HTSUS. The applicability of subheading 9802.00.50, HTSUS, to the printed circuit board assemblies upon return to the United States from Mexico is unaffected.

Approval of AmSpec Services, LLC, as a Commercial Gauger 58

Accreditation of Dixie Services Inc., as a Commercial Laboratory 59

Accreditation and Approval of Oiltest, Inc., as a Commercial Gauger and Laboratory 61

Agency Information Collection Activities:

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Cargo Systems Messaging Service

CSMS [16000368](#) ACE PRODUCTION OUTAGE, Saturday, May 7, 2016 @ 2300 to 0100 ET Sunday, May 8

CSMS [16000367](#) FRN Published Announcing Fish and Wildlife Service PGA Message Set Pilot

CSMS [16000366](#) [same as above, 16000367]

CSMS [16000365](#) 2016 West Coast Trade Symposium - May 25-26, 2016, Phoenix, AZ

CSMS [16000364](#) DIS Rejections

CSMS [16000363](#) ACE PRODUCTION deployment, Thursday May 5, 2016 @0600ET, impact ACE

CargoRel & EntrySumm

CSMS [16000362](#) Food Safety & Inspection Service Notification Regarding Siluriforme Fish and Fish Product

CSMS [16000361](#) Navigating Exporter Accounts in ACE: Helpful Tips to Avoid Issues with Account Set-Up

CSMS [16000360](#) Upcoming ACE PGA Webinars for Software Developers/Programmers on 5/9 and 5/10

CSMS [16000359](#) LEGACY ACE CERTIFICATION OUTAGE, Wednesday, May 4, 2016 1700 ET to 2000 ET

CSMS [16000358](#) Updated Document Image System (DIS) Implementation Guide (IG) Posted to CBP.gov

CSMS [16000357](#) PGA Data Corrections (CA/CC) ACE CATAIR Chapter Posted to CBP.gov

CSMS [16000356](#) Initiation of Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Investigations

CSMS [16000355](#) ACE PRODUCTION deployment, Tuesday May 3, 2016 @0600 ET, impact ACE

CargoRel & EntrySummary

CSMS [16000354](#) Entry Summary Issue between April 30 and May 1, 2016

CSMS [16000353](#) RESOLVED: ACE Truck Manifest Response Delay, Monday, May 2, 2016

CSMS [16000352](#) ACE Truck Manifest Response Messages Delay, Monday, May 2, 2016

CSMS [16000351](#) FDA 2.4.1 IG Updates

CSMS [16000350](#) RESOLVED: Network issues affecting CBP ACE Applications, Friday April 29, 2016

CSMS [16000349](#) Date CORRECTION: Network issues affecting CBP ACE Applications, Friday April 29, 2016

CSMS [16000348](#) Network issues affecting CBP ACE Applications, Friday May 1, 2016

CSMS [16000347](#) ACE Production Outage, Saturday, April 30, 2016 @ 2200 to 0400 ET Sunday, May 1

CSMS [16000346](#) ACE Certification deployment, Fri. 4/29/16 @2030ET, impact ACE CargoRel & EntrySumm

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FISH & WILDLIFE [F&W Importing / Exporting Website](#)

FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

[FDA Recalls Market Withdrawals, & Safety Alerts](#)

- [Five Tips for New Moms](#)
- [A Tattoo for You? Seven Key Questions to Consider](#)
- [Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition - Constituent Update](#)
- [Updated: CRF Frozen Foods Expands Voluntary Recall to Include All Frozen Vegetable and Fruit Products Due To Possible Health Risk](#)
- [Brown & Haley Issues Voluntary Recall of Mountain Thins "Trail Mix" Flavor Because of Possible Health Risk](#)
- [Giant Eagle Voluntarily Recalls Bulk Sunflower Seeds Sold at Pittsburgh Market District Stores](#)
- [Market District Voluntarily Recalls Bulk Sunflower Seeds](#)
- [Giant Eagle Voluntarily Recalls Bulk Sunflower Seeds Sold at Select Giant Eagle and Market District Stores](#)
- [Kroger Recalls Sunflower Products after Supplier Listeria Concern](#)
- [Giant Eagle Voluntarily Recalls Bulk Sunflower Seeds Sold at Ohio Market District Stores](#)

- [Blue Bell Ice Cream Recalls Mispackaged Rocky Road Pints That Contain Cookies 'N Cream Ice Cream; Potential Allergy Concerns For Those With Wheat and Soy Allergies](#)
- [Frontera Foods Issues Allergy Alert for Undeclared Soy Allergen in Original Taco Skillet Sauce with a "Best By" Date of "13 Apr 17"](#)
- [Recall of Certain Sunflower Kernel Products Due to Possible Listeria Monocytogenes](#)
- [Giant Eagle Voluntarily Recalls Walnut Delight and Pecan Tassie Cookies Due to an Undeclared Milk Allergen](#)
- [CSM Bakery Solutions Voluntary Recalls 8" Single Layer Red Velvet Cake Sold At Safeway And 12" Decorated Chocolate Chip Cookie Sold At Acme And Jewel Stores Due To Undeclared Peanut Allergen](#)
- [CSM Bakery Solutions' Voluntary Recall of Cinnabon Stix® Due to Undeclared Peanut Allergen](#)
- [The Republic of Tea Issues Voluntary Recall of Organic Turmeric Ginger Green Tea](#)
- [Making It A Lifestyle, L.L.C. Issues a Voluntary Nationwide Recall of 3rd Degree, Black Gold X Advanced, and Black Label X Due to the Presence of Undeclared Sibutramine and Sildenafil](#)
- [7-Eleven Issues Allergy Alert on Undeclared Peanut in Fresh Fully Baked Chocolate Chunk, Sugar and Oatmeal Raisin Cookies](#)
- [Bakery Express of Central FL., Inc. Issues Allergy Alert on Undeclared Peanuts in 7-Eleven Fresh to Go Cookies](#)
- [World's Choice Products, Inc. Issues Allergy Alert on Undeclared Milk And Soy Lecithin From Whey Protein in Supreme Elixir, Kids Juice, And Xtreme Fiber Detox](#)
- [Giant Eagle Voluntarily Recalls Walnut Delight and Pecan Tassie Cookies Due to an Undeclared Milk Allergen](#)
- [CSM Bakery Solutions' Voluntary Recall of Cinnabon Stix® Due to Undeclared Peanut Allergen](#)
- [The Republic of Tea Issues Voluntary Recall of Organic Turmeric Ginger Green Tea](#)
- [Bakery Express of Central FL., Inc. Issues Allergy Alert on Undeclared Peanuts in 7-Eleven Fresh to Go Cookies](#)
- [Making It A Lifestyle, L.L.C. Issues a Voluntary Nationwide Recall of 3rd Degree, Black Gold X Advanced, and Black Label X Due to the Presence of Undeclared Sibutramine and Sildenafil](#)

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FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL OFFICE

NOTICES

Blocking or Unblocking of Persons and Properties

Publication of the names of eight individuals and 11 entities whose property and interests in property have been blocked pursuant to the *Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act* [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Publication of the names of the individuals and entities whose property and interests in property have been unblocked pursuant to Executive Order, *Blocking Assets and Prohibiting Transactions With Significant Narcotics Traffickers* [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

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FOREIGN- TRADE ZONES BOARD

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Proposed Production Activities:

Deere and Co., Subzone 133D, Davenport, IA

[\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Omron Automotive Electronics, Inc., Foreign-Trade Zone 22, Chicago, IL

[\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Foreign-Trade Zone 76 – Bridgeport, CT

[\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Reorganizations under Alternative Site Frameworks:

Foreign-Trade Zone 103, Grand Forks, ND

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

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Initiation of Reviews for Orders with March anniversary dates

[\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

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Opportunity to Request Administrative Review	[TEXT] [PDF]
Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews	[TEXT] [PDF]
Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-To-Length Plate from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, South Africa, Taiwan, and the Republic of Turkey	[TEXT] [PDF]
Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate from Brazil, the People's Republic of China, and the Republic of Korea	[TEXT] [PDF]
Large Power Transformers from the Republic of Korea	[TEXT] [PDF]
Certain Polyethylene Terephthalate Resin from India and the People's Republic of China	[TEXT] [PDF]
Certain Polyethylene Terephthalate Resin from Canada, the People's Republic of China, India, and the Sultanate of Oman	[TEXT] [PDF]
Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags from Indonesia, Malaysia, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam	[TEXT] [PDF]
<u>Implementation of Determinations Under Section 129 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act:</u>	
Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products From India	[TEXT] [PDF]

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Investigations, Orders, or Reviews:

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Complaints:

Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Products [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

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

Dell Inc.: Certain Audio Processing Hardware & Software & Products Containing Same [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Certain Dental Implants: Notice of Correction Concerning Commission Final Determination of Violation of Section 337; Limited Exclusion Order [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Polyethylene Terephthalate Resin from Canada, China, India, and Oman [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Certain Touchscreen Controllers and Products Containing the Same [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Certain Windshield Wiper Devices and Components [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

[Alloy Magnesium from China](#)

[Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware from China.](#)

[Certain Portable Electronic Devices and Components Thereof](#)

[Section 337 Investigation Into Certain Overflow & Drain Assemblies for Bathtubs & Components Thereof](#)

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

RULES

Establishment of a Petition Process:

Review the Eligibility of Countries Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

CALIFORNIA

[Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment](#)

[Proposition 65 List dated 08/25/15](#)

Latest 60 Day Notices

[AG Number 2016-00419\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Cadmium and cadmium compounds, Lead and lead compounds

Source: Seaweed

[AG Number 2016-00418\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Brass 3 Way Adapter

[AG Number 2016-00417\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead and lead compounds

Source: Seaweed

[AG Number 2016-00416\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)

Source: Fortress padlock, UPC No. 0 71649 06720 4

[AG Number 2016-00415\(View Details\)](#)

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

Source: Balance Balls

[AG Number 2016-00414\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead and lead compounds

Source: Seaweed

[AG Number 2016-00413\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Cadmium and cadmium compounds, Lead and lead compounds

Source: Seaweed

[AG Number 2016-00412\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)

Source: Product storage cases

[AG Number 2016-00411\(View Details\)](#)

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

Source: ID Badge Holders and Straps

[AG Number 2016-00410\(View Details\)](#)

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

Source: Vinyl-coated storage & utility hooks

[AG Number 2016-00409\(View Details\)](#)

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

Source: ID Badge Holders and Straps

Comments: This is a supplemental Notice to AG 2015-01197

[AG Number 2016-00408\(View Details\)](#)

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

Source: ID Badge Holders

[AG Number 2016-00407\(View Details\)](#)

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

Source: Vinyl covered spring clamp, Vinyl covered utility & storage hooks, Vinyl covered toggle clamp

[AG Number 2016-00406\(View Details\)](#)

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

Source: Vinyl covered toggle clamps

[AG Number 2016-00405\(View Details\)](#)

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

Source: ID Badge Holders

[AG Number 2016-00404\(View Details\)](#)

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

Source: Vinyl Pillow Storage Cases

[AG Number 2016-00403\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)

Source: Elfa utility & storage hooks

[AG Number 2016-00402\(View Details\)](#)

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

Source: Vinyl bedding storage cases

[AG Number 2016-00401\(View Details\)](#)

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

Source: Pliers with vinyl-coated grips

[AG Number 2016-00400\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Cadmium

Source: Bulletproof Chocolate Powder

[AG Number 2016-00399\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Keen Wah Decadence Bar – Coconut Almond , Keen Wah Decadence Bar – Cacao Chia , Keen Wah Decadence Bar – Cayenne Cinnamon , Essential Living Foods – Montana Mix , Essential Living Foods – Superberry Symphony , Essential Living Foods – Superfood Trail Mix , Essential Living Foods – Cacao Nibs , Essential Living Foods – Dried Mulberries , Essential Living Foods – Maca Blend , Essential Living Foods – Machu Picchu Mix , Essential Living Foods – Jungle Peanuts , Essential Living Foods – Goji Berries , Essential Living Foods – Goji Berry Powder , Essential Living Foods – Wild Protein , Essential Living Foods – Coco Gogo , Essential Living Foods – Enlighten Mix , Essential Living Foods – Chocolate Covered Goji Berries , Essential Living Foods – Superfood Smoothie

[AG Number 2016-00398\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Plumbing Valves

[AG Number 2016-00397\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Water Valves

[AG Number 2016-00396\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Brass T Fittings

[AG Number 2016-00395\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Plumb Bobs

[AG Number 2016-00394\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: National Hardware brand of wire

Comments: This Notice supplements the Notices served on January 18 (2016-00036) and March 25, 2016 (AG2016-00260).

[AG Number 2016-00393\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Cadmium, Lead and lead compounds

Source: Dietary Supplements

[AG Number 2016-00392\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Cadmium, Lead and lead compounds

Source: Dietary Supplements

[AG Number 2016-00391\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead and lead compounds

Source: Dietary Supplements

[AG Number 2016-00390\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Cadmium, Lead and lead compounds

Source: Dietary Supplements

[AG Number 2016-00389\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead and lead compounds

Source: Dietary Supplements

[AG Number 2016-00388\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead and lead compounds

Source: Dietary Supplements

[AG Number 2016-00387\(View Details\)](#)

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

Source: The Gripper Chair Cushion, UPC No. 028448635394

[AG Number 2016-00386\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Guide Holders

[AG Number 2016-00385\(View Details\)](#)

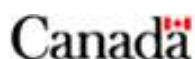
Chemical: Lead

Source: Air Line Oilers

[AG Number 2016-00384\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Oiler Air Tools



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Incident report forms: www.healthcanada.gc.ca/reportaproduct ***Recalls & Safety Alerts:***

RECALLS & ALERTS:

- ◆ [Wang Korea brand fish sausage products recalled due to undeclared egg](#)
- ◆ [Munchkin Baby Canada Inc. recalls Munchkin Latch Lightweight Pacifier & Clip](#)
- ◆ [One World Technologies, Inc. recalls RYOBI 40-Volt Brushless Snow Blower](#)
- ◆ [TRANSJUGULAR INTRAHEPATIC PORTOSYSTEMIC SHUNT PROCEDURE PACK \(2016-04-25\)](#)
- ◆ [Organic by Nature brand frozen Organic Sweet Peas recalled due to Listeria monocytogenes](#)
- ◆ [Chongga brand Fish Cake products recalled due to undeclared egg](#)
- ◆ [Yamada brand frozen imitation seafood products recalled due to undeclared egg](#)
- ◆ [Choripdong brand frozen seafood products recalled due to undeclared egg](#)
- ◆ [Yuki brand Sushi Style Imitation Crab Stick recalled due to undeclared egg](#)
- ◆ [SRAM recalls ZIPP Bicycle Quick Release](#)
- ◆ [Fish Cake recalled due to undeclared egg](#)

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