

(d) *Usual containers*—(1) “*Usual container*” defined. For purposes of this subpart, a usual container means the container in which a good will ordinarily reach its ultimate purchaser. Containers which are not included in the price of the goods with which they are sold, or which impart the essential character to the whole, or which have significant uses, or lasting value independent of the contents, will generally not be regarded as usual containers. However, the fact that a container is sturdy and capable of repeated use with its contents does not preclude it from being considered a usual container so long as it is the type of container in which its contents are ordinarily sold. A usual container may be any type of container, including one which is specially shaped or fitted to contain a specific good or set of goods such as a camera case or an eyeglass case, or packing, storage and transportation materials.

(2) *A good of a NAFTA country which is a usual container*. A good of a NAFTA country which is a usual container, whether or not disposable and whether or not imported empty or filled, is not required to be marked with its own country of origin. If imported empty, the importer must be able to provide satisfactory evidence to Customs at the time of importation that it will be used only as a usual container (that it is to be filled with goods after importation and that such container is of a type in which these goods ordinarily reach the ultimate purchaser).

(e) *Exceptions*. Containers or holders of imported articles are not required to be marked if:

(1) *Excepted articles*. They are containers or holders of articles within the exceptions set forth in paragraph (f), (g), or (h) in §134.32 or they are containers of a good of a NAFTA country within the exceptions set forth in paragraph (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (p) or (q) of §134.32.

(2) *Excepted containers or holders*. The container or holder itself is within an exception set forth in subpart D of this part.

(3) *To be filled by the importer*. The container or holder is within the exception set forth in §134.24(c).

[T.D. 72-262, 37 FR 20318, Sept. 29, 1972, as amended by T.D. 94-1, 58 FR 69471, Dec. 30, 1993]

**§134.23 Containers or holders designed for or capable of reuse.**

(a) *Usual and ordinary reusable containers or holders*. Except for goods of a NAFTA country which are usual containers, containers or holders designed for or capable of reuse after the contents have been consumed, whether imported full or empty, must be individually marked to indicate the country of their own origin with a marking such as, “Container Made in (name of country).” Examples of the containers or holders contemplated are heavy duty steel drums, tanks, and other similar shipping, storage, transportation containers or holders capable of reuse. These containers or holders are subject to the treatment specified in General Rule of Interpretation 5(b), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

(b) *Other reusable containers or holders*. Containers or holders which give the whole importation its essential character, as described in General Rule of Interpretation 5(a) (19 U.S.C. 1202), must be individually marked to clearly indicate their own origin with a marking such as, “Container made in (name of country).” Examples of the containers contemplated are mustard jars reusable as beer mugs; shaving soap containers reusable as shaving mugs; fancy cologne bottles reusable as flower vases, and other containers which have a lasting value or decorative use.

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**§134.24 Containers or holders not designed for or capable of reuse.**

(a) *Containers ordinarily discarded after use*. Disposable containers or holders subject to the provisions of this section are the usual ordinary types of containers or holders, including cans, bottles, paper or polyethylene bags, paperboard boxes, and similar containers