

stored therein, the amount of non-bonded petroleum or petroleum products in the tank shall be withdrawn by the proprietor as soon as possible. The request to withdraw shall be in the form of a letter and no formal withdrawal need be filed. Domestic or duty-paid petroleum or petroleum products shall not thereafter be stored in the tank as long as the tank remains bonded.

(c) *Information on warehouse withdrawal.* Warehouse withdrawals of petroleum or petroleum products from bonded tanks shall show the information specified in §151.41, as well as the designation of the tank from which the merchandise is to be withdrawn. Such withdrawals may be made for “— U.S. gallons, more or less”, but in no case may the estimate vary by more than three percent from the gross quantity unladen.

[T.D. 80-142, 45 FR 36384, May 30, 1980, as amended by T.D. 87-39, 52 FR 9790, Mar. 26, 1987]

**§ 151.46 Allowance for detectable moisture and impurities.**

An allowance for all detectable moisture and impurities present in or upon imported petroleum or petroleum products shall be made in accordance with §158.13 of this chapter.

[T.D. 90-78, 55 FR 40167, Oct. 2, 1990]

**§ 151.47 Optional entry of net quantity of petroleum or petroleum products.**

Instead of stating the gross quantity of petroleum or petroleum products on the entry summary, the importer may state the net quantity. The analytical report from the Customs-accredited commercial laboratory shall be filed with the entry summary.

[T.D. 87-39, 52 FR 9790, Mar. 26, 1987, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51269, Dec. 21, 1988]

**Subpart D—Metal-Bearing Ores and Other Metal-Bearing Materials**

**§ 151.51 Sampling requirements.**

(a) *General.* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, when metal-bearing ores and other metal-

bearing materials which are classifiable under Chapter 26, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202), are entered for consumption or warehousing at the port of first arrival, they shall be sampled for assay and moisture purposes in accordance with §151.52. If proper facilities for weighing or sampling are not available at the port of entry, the merchandise shall be transported under bond to the place of sampling. The sampling or weighing of metal-bearing ores or materials at any place other than the port of entry shall be at the expense of the parties in interest.

(b) *Ores of low metal content.* When, on the basis of invoice information, the nature of any available sample, knowledge of prior importations of similar materials, and other data, the port director is satisfied that metal-bearing ores entered under heading 2617, HTSUS, as containing less than 1 percent of metals dutiable under headings 2603, 2607, and 2608, HTSUS, are properly entered, he may liquidate the entry on the basis of the assay information contained in the entry papers. However, the sampling and testing procedures prescribed in §§151.52 and 151.54 shall be followed at random intervals for verification purposes.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17470, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51269, Dec. 21, 1988]

**§ 151.52 Sampling procedures.**

(a) *Commercial samples taken under Customs supervision.* Representative commercial moisture and assay samples shall be taken under Customs supervision for testing by the Customs laboratory. The samples used for the moisture test shall be representative of the shipment at the time the shipment is weighed for Customs purposes. When a shipment is made up of a number of lots a composite sample of the shipment shall be drawn for assay, providing composite sampling is feasible and assays of the individual lots are not required for tariff classification or other Customs purposes. The composite sample shall consist of proportional parts by weight of the prepared sample drawn from the various lots represented and shall be thoroughly mixed.

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(b) *Commercial samples furnished by importer.* When commercial samples cannot be taken under Customs supervision, the importer shall be required to furnish a verified commercial moisture sample and prepared assay sample certified to be representative of the shipment at the time the shipment was weighed for Customs purposes. The samples shall be in appropriate containers, properly labeled, and shall be accompanied by a statement including:

- (1) Entry number,
- (2) Lots represented,
- (3) Kind of ore or material,
- (4) Date and place where sampling occurred, and
- (5) The name and address of the sampling concern.

(c) *Samples taken by Customs.* Where no commercial samples have been taken, the port director shall take representative samples from different parts of the shipment.

## § 151.53 Sample lockers.

A suitable place or containers shall be provided for the safekeeping of all Customs samples under Customs lock or seal.

## § 151.54 Testing by Customs laboratory.

Samples taken in accordance with § 151.52 shall be promptly forwarded to the appropriate Customs laboratory for testing in accordance with commercial methods. The port director may secure from the importer a certified copy of the commercial settlement tests for moisture and for assay which shall be transmitted with the commercial samples to the Custom laboratory. If the Customs tests are not in substantial agreement with the settlement tests, the Customs laboratory director shall review his tests. The Customs tests shall be used in determining the final duties on the merchandise, except that the settlement tests shall be used if, in the opinion of the Customs laboratory director:

- (a) The settlement and Customs tests differ by no more than is to be expected between qualified laboratories, and
- (b) The use of the settlement test results will not require a different tariff

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classification or rate of duty than is indicated by the Customs test.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17470, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 87-39, 52 FR 9791, Mar. 26, 1987]

## § 151.55 Deductions for loss during processing.

Deductions for the loss of copper, lead, or zinc content during processing, as authorized by Chapter 26, Additional U.S. Note 1, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), shall be made by the port director in the liquidation of any entry only if the importer has followed the procedures set forth in that headnote. See §§ 19.17 through 19.25 of this chapter for procedures applicable to bonded smelting and refining warehouses.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17470, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51269, Dec. 21, 1988]

## Subpart E—Wool and Hair

### § 151.61 Definitions.

The following are general definitions for the purposes of this subpart:

(a) *Clean kg.* ‘Clean kg’ means kilograms of clean yield as defined in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Clean yield.* Except for the purposes of carbonized fibers, ‘‘Clean yield’’ means the absolute clean content (that is, all that portion of the merchandise which consists exclusively of wool or hair free of all vegetable and other foreign material, containing by weight 12 percent of moisture and 1.5 percent of material removable from the wool or hair by extraction with alcohol, and having an ash content of not over 0.5 percent by weight), less an allowance, equal by weight to 0.5 percent of the absolute clean content plus 60 percent of the vegetable matter present, but not exceeding 15 percent by weight of the absolute clean content, for wool or hair that would ordinarily be lost during commercial cleaning operations.

(c) For the purposes of carbonized fibers, the term clean yield means the condition as entered.

(d) *Sampling unit.* ‘‘Sampling unit’’ means all the similar packages covered by one entry or withdrawal containing