

unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes shall be sampled and tested by an appraising officer.

(c) Formulas prescribed by Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service, except proprietary mixtures, will be circulated to all Customs officers and will appear as abstracts of United States Customs Service decisions published in the weekly Customs Bulletins. Proprietary mixtures approved by the Commissioner of Customs will not be published but appropriate notice of their approval will be given to all Customs officers.

(d) The Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service, will from time to time prescribe additional formulas, and will consider any formula for special denaturing that may be submitted.

(e) The port director may, if he deems it advisable, require an importer requesting permission to use any authorized denaturant to submit to the appraiser an adequate sample of such denaturant, in order that the appraiser may report to the port director whether or not such denaturant is suitable for rendering the oil unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes.

(f) No such oil shall be released free of duty until the appraiser shall have made a special report that it has been properly denatured.

[28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 66-182, 31 FR 11416, Aug. 30, 1966; T.D. 87-75, 52 FR 20066, May 29, 1987; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51250, Dec. 21, 1988]

POTATOES, CORN, OR MAIZE

§ 10.57 Certified seed potatoes, and seed corn or maize.

Claim for classification as seed potatoes under subheading 0701.10.00, as seed corn (maize) under subheading 1005.10., HTSUS, shall be made at the time of entry. Such classification shall be allowed only if the articles are white or Irish potatoes, or maize or corn, imported in containers and if, at the time of importation, there is firmly affixed to each container an official tag supplied by the government of the country in which the contents were grown, or an agency of such government. The tag shall bear a certificate

to the effect that the specified contents of the container were grown, and have been approved, especially for use as seed. The tag shall also bear a number or other symbol identifying the potatoes or corn in the container with an inspection record of the foreign government or its agency on the basis of which the certificate was issued.

[28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51250, Dec. 21, 1988]

BOLTING CLOTHS

§ 10.58 Bolting cloths; marking.

(a) As a prerequisite to the free entry of bolting cloth for milling purposes under subheading 5911.20.20, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, the cloth shall be indelibly marked from selvage to selvage at intervals of not more than 10.16 centimeters with "bolting cloth expressly for milling purposes" in block letters 7.62 centimeters in height. Bolting cloths composed of silk imported expressly for milling purposes shall be considered only such cloths as are suitable for and are used in the act or process of grading, screening, bolting, separating, classifying, or sifting dry materials, or dry materials mixed with water, if the water is merely a carrying medium.

(b) Bolting cloths not marked in the manner above indicated at the time of importation may be so marked by the importers in public stores under the supervision of customs officers.

[28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 87-75, 52 FR 20066, May 29, 1987; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51250, Dec. 21, 1988]

WITHDRAWAL OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR VESSELS

§ 10.59 Exemption from customs duties and internal-revenue tax.

(a) A vessel shall not be considered to be actually engaged in the foreign trade, or in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, or between the United States and its possessions, or between Hawaii and any other part of the United States or between Alaska and any other part of the United States, as the case may be, for the purpose of withdrawing supplies free of duty and internal-revenue tax

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pursuant to section 309(a), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, unless it is—

(1) Operating on a regular schedule in a class of trade which entitles it to the privilege;

(2) Actually transporting passengers or merchandise to or from a foreign port, a port on the opposite coast of the United States, or between a port in a possession of the United States and a port in the United States or in another of its possessions, or between Hawaii and any other part of the United States or between Alaska and any other part of the United States;

(3) Departing in ballast (without cargo or passengers) from one port for another, domestic or foreign, for the purpose of lading passengers or cargo at the port of destination for carriage in a class of trade specified in section 309(a), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, for which class of trade the vessel is suitable and substantially ready for service with necessary fittings, outfit, and equipment already installed on its departure in ballast, and from which it is not diverted prior to carriage of passengers or cargo in such trade. A written declaration of the owner or agent of the vessel may be required in connection with the withdrawal, certifying to the vessel's suitability and substantial readiness with necessary fittings, outfit, and equipment already installed on its departure in ballast for service in a class of trade specified in section 309 and agreeing to notify the port director if it is laid up or diverted from such class of trade prior to the carriage of cargo or passengers in such trade.

(b) A withdrawal of articles may not be made under section 309, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, for use on a trial or test trip of a vessel preparatory to its actually engaging in trades.

(c) The classes of articles which may be withdrawn as provided for by section 309, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, include the containers in which the articles are withdrawn and laden even though for tariff purposes the containers are classifiable separately from their contents, except unusual containers within the purview of General Rule of Interpretation 5, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

(d) For the purpose of allowing the privileges of section 309, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to aircraft as provided for therein, an aircraft shall be deemed to be a vessel within the meaning of each provision of this section and of §§10.60 through 10.64 which may be applied to aircraft.

(e) A documented vessel with a fisheries license endorsement and foreign fishing vessels of 5 net tons or over may be allowed to withdraw distilled spirits (including alcohol), wines, and beer conditionally free under section 309, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309), if the port director is satisfied from the quantity requested, in the light of (1) whether the vessel is employed in substantially continuous fishing activities, and (2) the vessel's complement, that none of the withdrawn articles is intended to be removed from the vessel in, or otherwise returned to, the United States without the payment of duty or tax. Such withdrawal shall be permitted only after the approval by the port director of a special written application, in triplicate, on Customs Form 5125, of the withdrawer, supported by a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.62 of this chapter executed by the withdrawer. Such application shall be filed with Customs Form 7501 or 7512, as the case may be. The original and the triplicate copy of the application, after approval, shall be stamped with the withdrawal number and date thereof and shall be returned to the withdrawer for use as prescribed below. Approval of each such application shall be subject to the condition that the original and the triplicate copy shall be presented thereafter by the withdrawer or the vessel's master to the port director within 24 hours (excluding Saturday, Sunday, and holidays) after each subsequent arrival of the vessel at a Customs port or station and that an accounting shall be made at the time of such presentation of the disposition of the articles until the port director is satisfied that all of them have been consumed on board, or landed under Custom's supervision, and takes up the original application. (The withdrawer

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shall retain the triplicate copy as evidence of consumption on board or landing under Customs supervision.) The approval shall be subject to the further conditions that any such withdrawn article remaining on board while the vessel is in port shall be safeguarded in the manner and to such extent as the district director for the port or place of arrival shall deem necessary and that failure to comply with the conditions upon which a conditionally free withdrawal is approved shall subject the total quantity of withdrawn articles to the assessment and collection of an amount equal to the duties and taxes that would have been assessed on the entire quantity of supplies withdrawn had such supplies been regularly entered, or withdrawn, for consumption.

Exemption from internal-revenue tax on distilled spirits, alcohol, wines, and beer removed from any internal-revenue bonded warehouse, industrial alcohol premises, bonded wine cellar, or brewery; and drawback on taxpaid distilled spirits or wines removed from an export storage room, or on taxpaid beer removed from a brewery (or place of storage elsewhere), for use as supplies on vessels under section 309, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, are governed by regulations of the Internal Revenue Service.

(f) Pursuant to section 309(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the Department of Commerce has found and advised the Secretary of the Treasury of the foreign countries which allow privileges to aircraft registered in the United States substantially reciprocal to those described in sections 309 and 317 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. Advices also have been received of changes and limitations of privileges allowed. In accordance with these advices, Treasury decisions are issued extending to the aircraft of foreign countries free withdrawal privileges reciprocal to those found by the Secretary of Commerce to be extended by those countries to aircraft registered in the United States or making changes in such privileges on the basis of new findings. Listed below by countries are the Treasury decisions issued pursuant to such findings which are currently in effect:

Country	Treasury Decision(s)	Exceptions if any, as noted—
Abu Dhabi	95-45	
Argentina	54925 (1) 92-20	Applicable only as to aircraft equipment, spare parts, and supplies.
Australia	54747 (1)	Not applicable to ground equipment.
Austria	80-68	
Bahamas	52798 (3)	
Bahrain	95-45	
Belgium	52846 (2)	
Benin	71-215,93-	
Bermuda	49944 (4)	
Brazil	53281 (2)	
Canada	69-149 69-245	Not applicable to ground equipment during period May 1 to September 16, 1969, inclusive.
Chile	66-128 (2)	
China*	82-91	
Colombia	70-107 (1)	
Costa Rica	53658 (1)	
Cuba	81-198	Applicable only as to aircraft supplies.
Czechoslovakia	70-107 (1)	
Denmark	51966 (3)	
Dominican Republic.	54522 (1)	
Ecuador	52510 (4)	
Egypt	74-3 85-141	
El Salvador	54675 (1)	
Finland	69-120 (2)	
France	67-96 (1)	Not applicable to tobacco products under section 317 of the tariff act. Not applicable to ground equipment.
Federal Republic of Germany.	69-150	Not applicable to ground equipment.
Greece	54847 (1)	
Guyana	78-28	
Honduras	71-154	
Iceland	67-265 (1)	
India	55155 (1)	
Indonesia	90-61	Applicable only as to aviation fuels and lubricants.
Iran	75-254	
Ireland	55291 (1)	
Israel	52831 (3)	
Italy	69-223	Not applicable to ground equipment.
Ivory Coast	71-215	
Jamaica	70-250	
Japan	53550 (1), 88-45	Not applicable to ground support equipment as of August 1, 1986
Jordan	74-102	
Kenya	71-102	Applicable only as to aircraft fuels and lubricants.
Lebanon	53902 (1)	
Luxembourg	89-77	Applicable only as to aviation fuels.
Mexico	54506 (5)	
Morocco	75-254	
Netherlands	52494 (2)	
Netherlands Antilles.	71-211	
New Zealand	73-52	Not applicable to ground equipment.
Nicaragua	54640 (1)	
Norway	51966 (3)	
Oman	95-45	
Pakistan	55416 (1)	

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Country	Treasury Decision(s)	Exceptions if any, as noted—
Panama	55453 (1)	
Peru	52911 (2)	
Poland	72-153	
Portugal	68-107 (1)	Not applicable to ground equipment.
Qatar	95-45	
Republic of Korea	71-140	
Republic of the Philippines.	71-197	
Romania	75-35	
Saudi Arabia	73-307, 92-68	
Senegal	71-215	
Singapore	93-25	
South Africa	69-162	Not applicable to ground equipment.
Spain	54522 (2)	
Sweden	51966 (3)	
Switzerland	56047	
Taiwan	70-107 (1), 82-91	Not applicable to ground equipment.
Tanzania	71-102	Applicable only as to aircraft fuels and lubricants.
Thailand	71-138, 89-6	
Trinidad and Tobago.	56441 (1)	
Turkey	89-7	
Uganda	71-102	Applicable only as to aircraft fuels and lubricants.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	67-123 (1)	
United Kingdom ...	69-176	Not applicable to ground equipment.
Venezuela	55425 (1)	
Yugoslavia	71-138	
Zambia	89-5	

*See also Taiwan

[28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §10.59, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 10.60 Forms of withdrawals; bond.

(a) Withdrawals from warehouse shall be made on Customs Form 7501. Each withdrawal shall contain the statement prescribed for withdrawals in §144.32 of this chapter and all of the statistical information as provided in §141.61(e) of this chapter. Withdrawals from continuous Customs custody elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse shall be made on Customs Form 7512, except as provided for by paragraph (h) of this section. When a withdrawal of supplies or other articles is made which may be used on a vessel while it is proceeding in ballast to another port as provided for by §10.59(a)(3), a notation of this fact shall be made on the

withdrawal and the name of the other port given if known.

(b) If the withdrawal is made by other than the principal on the warehouse or rewarehouse entry, as the case may be, the assent of such principal shall be endorsed on the withdrawal, unless the principal has otherwise authorized such withdrawal in writing.

(c) A bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.62 of this chapter shall be taken when the withdrawal from warehouse is made by a person other than the principal on the warehouse or rewarehouse entry, as provided for in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in §10.62b, relating to withdrawals from warehouse of aircraft turbine fuel to be used within 30 days of such withdrawal as supplies on aircraft under §309, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, when the supplies are to be laden at a port other than the port of withdrawal from warehouse, they shall be withdrawn for transportation in bond to the port of lading. Three copies of the manifest on Customs Form 7512, in addition to six copies of the withdrawal on Customs Form 7501, shall be required. The procedure shall be the same as that prescribed in §144.37 of this chapter (the six copies of Customs Form 7501 taking the place of the entry copies of Customs Form 7512).

(e) No bond shall be required in the case of war vessels.

(f) Unless transfer is permitted under the provisions of paragraph (h) of this section, when articles are withdrawn from continuous Customs custody elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse for lading at the port of withdrawal, the procedure provided for in §18.25 of this chapter shall be followed, except that the bond required shall be on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.62 of this chapter. Unless transfer is permitted under the provisions of paragraph (h) of this section, when articles are withdrawn from continuous Customs custody elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse for lading at another port, the procedure set forth in §18.26 of this chapter shall be followed, except that the withdrawal when filed shall be supported by a bond