

*What Every Member of the  
Trade Community Should Know About:*

# Classification and Marking of Pipe Fittings under Heading 7307



AN INFORMED COMPLIANCE PUBLICATION

FEBRUARY 2010

**U.S. CUSTOMS and BORDER PROTECTION**

**NOTICE:**

This publication is intended to provide guidance and information to the trade community. It reflects the position on or interpretation of the applicable laws or regulations by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) as of the date of publication, which is shown on the front cover. It does not in any way replace or supersede those laws or regulations. Only the latest official version of the laws or regulations is authoritative.

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**PRINTING NOTE:**

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## PREFACE

On December 8, 1993, Title VI of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103-182, 107 Stat. 2057), also known as the Customs Modernization or “Mod” Act, became effective. These provisions amended many sections of the Tariff Act of 1930 and related laws.

Two new concepts that emerge from the Mod Act are “informed compliance” and “shared responsibility,” which are premised on the idea that in order to maximize voluntary compliance with laws and regulations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the trade community needs to be clearly and completely informed of its legal obligations. Accordingly, the Mod Act imposes a greater obligation on CBP to provide the public with improved information concerning the trade community’s rights and responsibilities under customs regulations and related laws. In addition, both the trade and U.S. Customs and Border Protection share responsibility for carrying out these requirements. For example, under Section 484 of the Tariff Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1484), the importer of record is responsible for using reasonable care to enter, classify and determine the value of imported merchandise and to provide any other information necessary to enable U.S. Customs and Border Protection to properly assess duties, collect accurate statistics, and determine whether other applicable legal requirements, if any, have been met. CBP is then responsible for fixing the final classification and value of the merchandise. An importer of record’s failure to exercise reasonable care could delay release of the merchandise and, in some cases, could result in the imposition of penalties.

Regulations and Rulings (RR) of the Office of International Trade has been given a major role in meeting the informed compliance responsibilities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection. In order to provide information to the public, CBP has issued a series of informed compliance publications on new or revised requirements, regulations or procedures, and a variety of classification and valuation issues.

This publication, prepared by the National Commodity Specialist Division of Regulations and Rulings is entitled “Classification and Marking of Pipe Fittings under Heading 7307”. It provides guidance regarding the classification of these items. We sincerely hope that this material, together with seminars and increased access to rulings of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, will help the trade community to improve voluntary compliance with customs laws and to understand the relevant administrative processes.

The material in this publication is provided for general information purposes only. Because many complicated factors can be involved in customs issues, an importer may wish to obtain a ruling under Regulations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 19 C.F.R. Part 177, or to obtain advice from an expert who specializes in customs matters, for example, a licensed customs broker, attorney or consultant.

Comments and suggestions are welcomed and should be addressed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of International Trade, Executive Director, Regulations and Rulings, 799 9<sup>th</sup> Street N.W. 7<sup>th</sup> floor, Washington, D.C. 20229-1177.

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Office of International Trade

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## INTRODUCTION

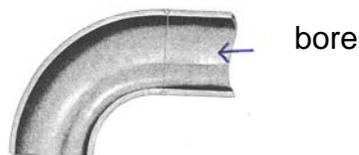
This Informed Compliance Publication (ICP) proposes to explore both the complexities of the tariff nomenclature regarding iron and steel pipe fittings and the corresponding special country of origin marking requirements. Iron and steel pipe fittings are classified in Section XV, Chapter 73, Heading 7307, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), which reads: “Tube or pipe fittings (for example, couplings, elbows, sleeves) of iron or steel.”

## TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS OF IRON OR STEEL

What is a pipe fitting?

Merriam-Webster’s Online dictionary defines a pipe fitting as, “a piece (as a coupling or elbow) used to connect pipes or as an accessory to a pipe.” In addition to connecting pieces of pipe, pipe fittings are also commonly used to change the direction of pipe or to close off the end of a pipe. Iron or steel pipes and tubes are used in a variety of industries. Different types of pipe fittings are used to connect different types of pipe. The type of fitting used will depend on the type of service the pipe being connected must perform.

The Explanatory Notes (ENs) to Heading 7307 further describe a pipe fitting for the purpose of classification within this heading. They state, “This heading covers fittings of iron or steel, mainly used for connecting the bores of two tubes together, or for connecting a tube to some other apparatus, or for closing the tube aperture. This heading **does not** however **cover** articles used for installing pipes and tubes but which do not form an integral part of the bore (e.g. hangers, stays and similar supports which merely fix or support the tubes and pipes on walls, clamping or tightening bands or collars (hose clips) used for clamping flexible tubing or hose to rigid piping taps, connecting pieces, etc.)” Therefore, excluded from classification in this heading are articles used for installing pipe and tube that do not form an integral part of the bore. The bore of a tube is illustrated below:



How do pipe fittings connect pipes or tubes? Pipe fittings that connect the bores of two tubes, etc. do so by: screwing, when using cast iron or steel threaded fittings; by welding, with butt-welding or socket welding steel fittings; or by contact when using removable steel fittings.

Therefore, this heading includes, among other things, flanges, elbows, bends, reducers, tees, crosses, caps and plugs, stub-ends, fittings for tubular railings and structural elements, multi-branch pieces, nipples, unions, clamps and collars.

A list of items excluded from classification in this heading is found in the Explanatory Notes (ENs) to Heading 7307. They include:

- (a) Clamps and other devices specially designed for assembling parts of structures.
- (b) Bolts, nuts, screws, etc., suitable for use in the assembly of tube or pipe fittings.
- (c) Thermostatic bellows and expansion joints.
- (d) Hangers, stays and similar supports used for installing pipe and tube as mentioned above; and tube plugs, threaded or not, fitted with a ring, hook, etc. (e.g. those used for fixing washing lines).
- (e) Fittings equipped with taps, cocks, valves, etc.
- (f) Insulated joints for electrical conduit tubing.
- (g) Connections for assembling bicycle or motorcycle frames.

## **PARTS OF GENERAL USE**

Section XV, Note 2, HTSUS, states that “Throughout the tariff schedule, the expression ‘parts of general use’ means: (a) articles of heading 7307, 7312, 7315, 7317 or 7318 and similar articles of base metal.” Therefore, the pipe fittings of iron or steel of Heading 7307 are considered parts of general use. Pipe fittings would not be classified as part of another item anywhere throughout the HTSUS where parts of general use are excluded but would remain classified as pipe fittings. For example, NY Ruling K87017 (dated, July 9, 2004), classified auto-weld fittings for bioprocessing equipment in Heading 7307 because Note 1 to Section XVI (the section where this equipment is classified) excludes parts of general use.

## **IRON AND STEEL DEFINED**

Heading 7307 provides for pipe and tube fittings **of iron or steel**. The pipe fittings of this heading can be divided into three major groupings: cast iron or cast steel fittings, stainless steel fittings and all other iron or steel fittings.

Iron (Fe) is a silver-gray, hard, brittle element. Although malleable and capable of being hammered, pure iron is rarely used without adding other elements. Iron carbon alloys are commonly used in the production of fittings.

Steel is defined in Chapter 72 Note 1(d) of the HTSUS as ferrous materials other than those of Heading 7203 which are usefully malleable and which contain by weight 2 percent or less of carbon. However, chromium steels may contain higher proportions of carbon.

Stainless steel is defined in Chapter 72 Note 1(e) of the HTSUS as alloy steels containing, by weight 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements.

## WHAT IS A PIPE OR TUBE?

It should be noted that only iron and steel fittings for **pipes and tubes** are classified within Heading 7307. The courts determined in John V. Carr & Son, Inc. v. United States, 76 Cust. Ct. 162, C.D. 4652, (1976), that “a pipe or tube as it is known within the industry is made of a single extruded compound rather than many materials.” In addition to metal pipe, polyvinylchloride (PVC) pipe is also made of a single extruded material. Therefore, HQ Ruling 088393 (dated March, 26, 1991) held that iron or steel fittings that connect PVC pipe were classified in Heading 7307. Hose, however, is commonly made up of many materials. Therefore, fittings that connect hose would not be classified in Heading 7307. However, fittings that are suitable for connecting both hose and pipe or tube of a single extruded material are classified in Heading 7307.

## SUBHEADING 7307.11.00 THROUGH 7307.19.90

### Cast fittings

The first major grouping of iron and steel pipe fittings are manufactured by a casting process. They are provided for in subheadings 7307.11.00 through 7307.19.90. Their ten digit subheadings allow us to further classify the various types of cast fittings. A cast fitting is made by pouring molten metal into a mold of the desired shape.

Subheading 7307.11.00 provides for cast fittings of **nonmalleable cast iron**. The expression, “cast iron” is defined in Chapter 73 Note 1 of the HTSUS. This term applies to products obtained by casting in which iron predominates by weight over each of the other elements and which do not comply with the chemical composition of steel as defined in Note 1(d) to Chapter 72, *supra*. Nonmalleable cast iron is brittle and will break if hammered or otherwise subjected to pressure. Nonmalleable cast iron is also known as gray iron. Gray iron is the most common type of cast iron. Fittings made of nonmalleable gray iron are commonly known as “cast iron fittings.”

Subheading 7307.11.0030 provides for nonmalleable cast iron fittings for threaded pipe. To connect threaded pipes a fitting must also be threaded. A thread is a spiral ridge on the end of the fitting or pipe. Male threads appear on the outside diameter of the pipe or fitting and female threads appear on the inner diameter. In order to make a successful connection the threads of the fitting and pipe must be aligned correctly. To this end, threads are made to industry standards. There are two main industry standards, the National Pipe Thread (NPT) and the National Standard Free Fitting Straight Mechanical Pipe Thread (NPSM).

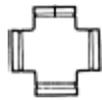
Subheading 7307.11.0045 is for nonmalleable cast iron fittings that are not threaded and are used for cast iron soil pipe. These fittings are used primarily in building construction applications including sanitary and waste drains.

Subheading 7307.11.0060 provides for all other nonmalleable cast iron fittings.

Subheadings 7307.19.30 and 7307.19.90 provide for cast fittings of iron or steel that are **malleable**. Unlike nonmalleable cast iron, malleable iron is workable or formable as cast.

Subheading 7307.19.30 provides for cast ductile iron fittings. Ductile cast iron, also known as nodular cast iron, is characterized by the presence of graphite in tiny spheres. This cast iron is produced by the introduction of elements such as magnesium during the molten state. Chapter 73, Additional U.S. Note 2 to the HTSUS defines ductile fittings for the purposes of this subheading as “fittings which contain over 2.5 percent carbon and over 0.02 percent of magnesium or of magnesium and cerium, by weight.”

Subheading 7307.19.3040 provides for ductile iron grooved-end fittings including grooved couplings. These fittings are designed to be used in grooved piping systems. They have grooves or shoulders that permit fast installation in field applications. Three types of grooved end fittings are illustrated here.



cross



elbow

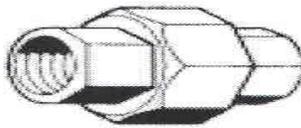


tee

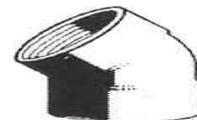
Subheading 7307.19.3060 covers threaded ductile iron fittings as illustrated by these examples.



coupling



union



elbow

Subheading 7307.19.3070 includes ductile iron fittings with mechanical, push-on (rubber compression), or flanged joints attached. Mechanical joint fittings commonly consist of four parts: a fitting body that is bell shaped on one end, a rubber gasket that fits into the bell socket, a gland or follower ring which compresses the gasket and head bolts with nuts. A push on joint consists of a fitting body and a gasket. The fitting body is often bell shaped and incorporates a recess for the gasket. After inserting the gasket into this recess the fitting can be “pushed on” to the pipe. Flanged joints are designed with a flange on the end of the fitting that has been drilled with holes. The flange on the fitting body is connected to the flange of a pipe through the use of bolts and nuts.

Subheading 7307.19.3085 includes all other cast, ductile fittings other than grooved end, threaded or those with mechanical, push-on or flanged joints attached.

Subheading 7307.19.90 includes all other cast fittings other than nonmalleable cast iron and ductile fittings. These include other malleable iron fittings (other than ductile iron) and other cast fittings of steel. These malleable iron fittings have been rendered malleable by heat treating after casting.

Subheading 7307.19.9030 provides for other cast unions. These are other than cast nonmalleable unions and other than cast ductile unions.

Subheading 7307.19.9040 provides for cast grooved-end fittings including grooved couplings that are not nonmalleable and not ductile.

↓ grooved end



Subheading 7307.19.9060 provides for all other malleable cast fittings of iron or steel that are threaded and are not ductile, not a union and not grooved end.

All other malleable cast iron or steel fittings other than ductile, union, grooved end or threaded fittings are classified in subheading 7307.19.9080.

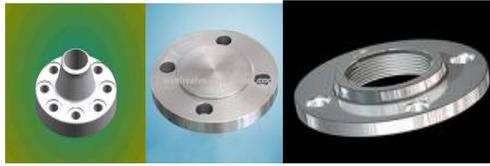
## **SUBHEADINGS 7307.21 THROUGH 7307.29**

### **Stainless Steel fittings**

The second major grouping of pipe and tube fittings consists of stainless steel fittings that are not manufactured by casting. They are provided for in subheadings 7307.21 through 7307.29.

Subheadings 7307.21.10 and 7307.21.50 provide for flanges. Flanges are used to connect two pipes together. This can be accomplished by welding or by the use of threads or by fastening with bolts and nuts.

Types of flanges include weld neck, blind, slip-on, socket weld, lap-joint, threaded and swivel flanges. Weld neck, blind and threaded flanges are illustrated below:



Subheading 7307.21.1000 provides for stainless steel flanges that are not machined, not tooled and not otherwise processed after forging. If the flange undergoes a surface cleaning process, it cannot be classified within this subheading. This subheading covers flanges that are imported in a rough condition and that have not been processed in any way after being forged.

Descaling and shot blasting are processes that remove surface scale from the metal. These operations are not considered incidental to the creation of a forging. Instead they are processes that occur after the forging of the initial product. HQ 087910 (dated December 4, 1990), decided under the predecessor tariff, found that descaling was determined to be a further working process which not only improved the appearance of the forging but which also worked the metal. As such, the automobile forging that was the subject of this ruling was considered otherwise processed after forging. Similarly, forged pipe fittings which have been descaled are considered to have been processed after forging.

Subheading 7307.21.5000 includes all other stainless steel flanges.

Subheadings 7307.22.10 and 7307.22.50 provide for specific threaded stainless steel fittings. They are elbows, bends and sleeves.

Stainless steel threaded sleeves, also known as couplings, are provided for in subheading 7307.22.1000. (See illustration for threaded coupling on page 10.)

Threaded stainless steel elbows and bends are classified in subheading 7307.22.5000.

Stainless steel butt welding fittings are provided for in subheading 7307.23.0000. The ENs to Heading 7307 tell us that in the case of butt welding fittings the ends can either be square cut or chamfered. Butt welding fittings that are chamfered have ends that have been ground to create a secondary flat surface on the corner that produces a beveled edge.

↓ beveled edge



Tee(Straight)

All other stainless steel fittings that are not flanges, or threaded elbows, bends and sleeves or butt welding fittings are classified in subheading 7307.29.

Subheading 7307.29.0030 provides for stainless steel nipples. A pipe nipple is a short length of either seamless or welded pipe or tube that is usually threaded on both ends. A nipple that is fully threaded along the entire length is known as a close nipple. HQ Ruling 951940 (dated July 31, 1992) determined, based on available industry information, that nipples are twelve inches or less in length.



galvanized nipple



close nipple

All other stainless steel fittings (except stainless steel flanges, stainless threaded elbows, bends, sleeves and stainless steel butt welding fittings and stainless steel nipples) are provided for in subheading 7307.29.0090.

## **SUBHEADINGS 7307.91 THROUGH 7307.99**

### **Other**

The last major grouping of pipe and tube fittings includes all iron and steel fittings that are not cast or made of stainless steel. These fittings are provided for in subheadings 7307.91 through 7307.99.

Subheading 7307.91 provides for flanges that are not cast and not of stainless steel. They are similar to the flanges previously illustrated. The flanges of subheading 7307.91.1000 are not machined, not tooled and not otherwise processed after forging. They are made of iron or nonalloy steel. Nonalloy steel is also known as carbon steel. Flanges made of alloy steel (except stainless steel) that are not machined, not tooled and not otherwise processed after forging are classified in subheading 7307.91.3000.

Other alloy steel is defined in Chapter 72 Note 1(f) of the HTSUS as steels not complying with the definition of stainless steel and containing one or more of the following elements by weight in the proportion shown:

- 0.3% or more of aluminum
- 0.0008% or more of boron
- 0.3% or more of chromium
- 0.3% or more of cobalt
- 0.4% or more of copper
- 0.4% or more of lead
- 1.65% or more of manganese

- 0.08% or more of molybdenum
- 0.3% or more of nickel
- 0.06% or more of niobium
- 0.6% or more of silicon
- 0.05% or more of titanium
- 0.3% or more of tungsten (wolfram)
- 0.1% or more of vanadium
- 0.05% or more of zirconium
- 0.1% or more of other elements (except sulphur, phosphorous, carbon and nitrogen), taken separately.

It is important to note that the flanges of both these subheadings (7307.91.1000 and 7307.91.3000) cannot be processed **in any manner** after the initial forging process, to be considered not machined, not tooled and not otherwise processed.

Subheading 7307.91.50 provides for those flanges not cast and not of stainless steel that are processed in some manner after forging. Subheadings 7307.91.5010 and 7307.91.5030 include those flanges with an inside diameter of less than 360 mm. Those of iron or nonalloy steel are classified in subheading 7307.91.5010 and those of alloy steel, except stainless, are classified in subheading 7307.91.5030. Flanges with an inside diameter of 360 mm or more of iron or nonalloy steel that are processed after forging are provided for in subheading 7307.91.5050 and those of alloy steel, except stainless, are provided for in subheading 7307.91.5070.



inside diameter

Subheading 7307.92 provides for threaded elbows, bends and sleeves that are not cast and not of stainless steel. Threaded sleeves, also known as couplings, of iron or nonalloy steel are classified in subheading 7307.92.3010 and threaded sleeves or couplings of alloy steel, other than stainless, are classified in subheading 7307.92.3030.

Elbows and bends that are threaded but not cast and not of stainless steel are provided for in subheading 7307.92.9000.

Butt welding fittings that are not cast and not made of stainless steel are classified in subheading 7307.93. Those butt welding fittings with an inside diameter of less than 360 mm that are not machined, not tooled and not otherwise processed after forging are classified in subheading 7307.93.3010 if made of iron or nonalloy steel. All other butt welding fittings with inside diameters of less than 360 mm of iron or nonalloy steel are classified in subheading 7307.93.3040. All alloy (except stainless) butt welding fittings with inside diameters measuring less than 360 mm are classified in subheading 7307.93.6000.

Butt welding fittings with an inside diameter of 360 mm or more are classified in subheading 7307.93.90. Those butt welding fittings with an inside diameter of 360 mm or more that are not machined, not tooled and not otherwise processed after forging are classified in subheading 7307.93.9010 if made of iron or nonalloy steel. All other butt welding fittings with inside diameters of 360 mm or more of iron or nonalloy steel are classified in subheading 7307.93.9040. All alloy (except stainless) butt welding fittings with inside diameters measuring 360 mm or more are classified in subheading 7307.93.9060.

All other iron or steel fittings that are not cast, not of stainless steel, not flanges, not a threaded elbow, bend or sleeve and not a butt welding fitting will be classified in subheading 7307.99.

These other fittings if not machined, not tooled and not otherwise advanced after forging are classified in subheading 7307.99.1000 if of iron or nonalloy steel and in subheading 7307.99.3000 if of alloy steel, other than stainless.

If, however, they are machined, tooled or otherwise advanced after forging, they are classified in subheading 7307.99.50. If they are of iron or nonalloy steel and are nipples they are classified in subheading 7307.99.5015. If they are other than nipples of iron or nonalloy steel they are classified in subheading 7307.99.5045. All other fittings of alloy steel (except stainless steel) that are not cast and that are machined, tooled or otherwise advanced after forging are classified in subheading 7307.99.5060.

## **ENTRY REQUIREMENTS**

Section 141.89(a) of the CBP Regulations outlines additional information that is required at time of entry for certain classes of merchandise. For the products of Chapter 72 and headings 7301 to 7307, HTSUS, this requirement is a statement of the percentages of weight of carbon and any metallic elements contained in the articles in the form of a mill analysis or mill test certificate. A mill test certificate is a requirement for each entry of pipe or tube fittings.

## **ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES**

There are several antidumping cases that presently cover various types of pipe fittings. A list of current active antidumping and countervailing duty cases can be found at the International Trade Commission website at [www.usitc.gov](http://www.usitc.gov). The link to "Antidumping and Countervailing duty orders" under "Investigations" provides a search mechanism for current orders by country, date and product group. Further information can be obtained by contacting the Office of Field Operations at your local port of entry.

## SPECIAL MARKING REQUIREMENTS

The country of origin marking statute, section 304, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304), provides that, unless excepted, every article of foreign origin (or its container) "imported into the United States shall be marked in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly and permanently as the nature of the article (or its container) will permit, in such a manner as to indicate to the ultimate purchaser in the United States the English name of the country of origin of the article." Part 134, CBP Regulations (19 CFR Part 134) implements the country of origin marking requirements and exceptions of 19 U.S.C. 1304.

In addition, 19 U.S.C. 1304(c)(1) requires that all pipe (iron, steel and stainless steel), and pipe and tube fittings (steel, stainless steel, chrome-moly steel or cast or malleable iron) be marked to indicate the proper country of origin by one of five statutory methods. The acceptable methods of marking are die stamping, cast-in-mold lettering, etching, engraving or continuous paint stenciling.

19 U.S.C 1304(c)(2), provides that if, because of the nature of an article, it is technically or commercially infeasible to mark by one of the five prescribed methods, the article may be marked by an equally permanent method of marking or in the case of small diameter pipe, tube or pipe fittings, by tagging the containers or bundles. Small diameter fittings are defined in Treasury Decision 92-70 as fittings having a nominal diameter of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch or less. 19 U.S.C. 1304(c)(1) further provides that no exception from these marking requirements may be made under 19 U.S.C. 1304(a)(3) for these products. The exceptions noted within 19 U.S.C. 1304(a)(3) that are not allowed for these products are the same exceptions included in 134.32 of the CBP Regulations. Therefore, all iron or steel pipe and tube fittings **must** be marked by one of the five statutory methods listed above with the exception of fittings having a nominal diameter of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch or less.

An example of an instance where CBP approved an alternative marking method for certain pipe and tubes can be found in HQ Ruling 734806 (dated April 22, 1993). However, the determination that a product cannot be marked by one of these methods because it is technically or commercially infeasible will be made by CBP on a case-by-case basis.

## QUESTIONS TO ASK WHEN CLASSIFYING PIPE AND TUBE FITTINGS:

Are the fittings made of iron or steel?

If yes, continue with questions.

If not, classify elsewhere in the HTSUS.

Are they used to connect two pieces of pipe (not hose), or to connect a pipe to another apparatus or to close off the end of a pipe?

If yes, continue with questions.

If not, classify elsewhere in the HTSUS.

Are the fittings cast?

If yes, continue with questions of Section A

If not, continue with questions of Section B

Section A

Are they nonmalleable cast iron?

If yes, classify in subheading 7307.11.00.

If not, are they of ductile iron?

If yes, classify in subheading 7307.19.30.

If not, classify all other cast fittings in subheading 7307.19.90.

Section B

Are they made of stainless steel?

If yes, continue with questions in Section B.

If not, continue with questions in Section C.

Are they stainless steel flanges?

If yes, classify in subheading 7307.21.10 or 7307.21.50

Depending on whether or not the flange is machined, tooled or otherwise processed after forging.

If not, are they stainless steel threaded elbows, bends or sleeves?

If yes, classify in subheading 7307.22.10 if the fitting is a sleeve and in subheading 7307.22.50 if a bend or elbow.

If not, are they stainless steel butt welding fittings?

If yes, classify in subheading 7307.23.00.

If not, classify in subheading 7307.29.00.

Section C

Are they flanges?

If yes, classify in subheadings 7307.91.1000 and 7307.91.3000 if they are not machined, not tooled or not otherwise advanced after forging depending on whether they are iron or nonalloy steel or alloy steel. Classify in subheading 7307.91.50 if they are machined, tooled or otherwise processed. Classification at the ten digit level is

dependent upon the inside diameter and whether or not they are iron or nonalloy steel or of alloy steel.

If not, are they threaded elbows, bends or sleeves?

If yes, classify in subheading 7307.92.30 if a sleeve or coupling and in subheading 7307.92.90 if a bend or an elbow.

If not, are they butt welding fittings?

If yes, classify in subheadings 7307.93.30 through 7307.93.90 depending on the measurement of the inside diameter, the chemistry of the fitting and whether the fitting is machined, tooled or otherwise processed after forging.

If not, (butt welding) classify all fittings that are not machined, not tooled or not otherwise processed after forging in subheadings 7307.99.10 and 7307.99.30 dependent on the chemistry.

If processed after forging, classify all other fittings in subheading 7307.99.50.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

### **The Internet**

The home page of U.S. Customs and Border Protection on the Internet's World Wide Web, provides the trade community with current, relevant information regarding CBP operations and items of special interest. The site posts information -- which includes proposed regulations, news releases, publications and notices, etc. -- that can be searched, read on-line, printed or downloaded to your personal computer. The web site was established as a trade-friendly mechanism to assist the importing and exporting community. The web site also links to the home pages of many other agencies whose importing or exporting regulations that U.S. Customs and Border Protection helps to enforce. The web site also contains a wealth of information of interest to a broader public than the trade community. For instance, the "Know Before You Go" publication and traveler awareness campaign is designed to help educate international travelers.

The web address of U.S. Customs and Border Protection is <http://www.cbp.gov>

### **Customs Regulations**

The current edition of Customs and Border Protection Regulations of the United States is a loose-leaf, subscription publication available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; telephone (202) 512-1800. A bound edition of Title 19, Code of Federal Regulations is also available for sale from the same address. All proposed and final regulations are published in the Federal Register, which is published daily by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, and distributed by the Superintendent of Documents. Information about on-line access to the Federal Register may be obtained by calling (202) 512-1530 between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. Eastern time. These notices are also published in the weekly Customs Bulletin described below.

### **Customs Bulletin**

The Customs Bulletin and Decisions ("Customs Bulletin") is a weekly publication that contains decisions, rulings, regulatory proposals, notices and other information of interest to the trade community. It also contains decisions issued by the U.S. Court of International Trade, as well as customs-related decisions of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Each year, the Government Printing Office publishes bound volumes of the Customs Bulletin. Subscriptions may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents at the address and phone number listed above.

## **Importing into the United States**

This publication provides an overview of the importing process and contains general information about import requirements. The current edition of *Importing Into the United States* contains much new and revised material brought about pursuant to the Customs Modernization Act ("Mod Act"). The Mod Act has fundamentally altered the relationship between importers and U.S. Customs and Border Protection by shifting to the importer the legal responsibility for declaring the value, classification, and rate of duty applicable to entered merchandise.

The current edition contains a section entitled "Informed Compliance." A key component of informed compliance is the shared responsibility between U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the import community, wherein CBP communicates its requirements to the importer, and the importer, in turn, uses reasonable care to assure that CBP is provided accurate and timely data pertaining to his or her importation.

Single copies may be obtained from local offices of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, or from the Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20229. An on-line version is available at the CBP web site. *Importing into the United States* is also available for sale, in single copies or bulk orders, from the Superintendent of Documents by calling (202) 512-1800, or by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7054.

## **Informed Compliance Publications**

U.S. Customs and Border Protection has prepared a number of Informed Compliance publications in the "*What Every Member of the Trade Community Should Know About...*" series. Check the Internet web site <http://www.cbp.gov> for current publications.

## Value Publications

*Customs Valuation under the Trade Agreements Act of 1979* is a 96-page book containing a detailed narrative description of the customs valuation system, the customs valuation title of the Trade Agreements Act (§402 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. §1401a)), the Statement of Administrative Action which was sent to the U.S. Congress in conjunction with the TAA, regulations (19 C.F.R. §§152.000-152.108) implementing the valuation system (a few sections of the regulations have been amended subsequent to the publication of the book) and questions and answers concerning the valuation system.

*Customs Valuation Encyclopedia* (with updates) is comprised of relevant statutory provisions, CBP Regulations implementing the statute, portions of the Customs Valuation Code, judicial precedent, and administrative rulings involving application of valuation law. A copy may be purchased for a nominal charge from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7054. This publication is also available on the Internet web site of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

The information provided in this publication is for general information purposes only. Recognizing that many complicated factors may be involved in customs issues, an importer may wish to obtain a ruling under CBP Regulations, 19 C.F.R. Part 177, or obtain advice from an expert (such as a licensed Customs Broker, attorney or consultant) who specializes in customs matters. Reliance solely on the general information in this pamphlet may not be considered reasonable care.

Additional information may also be obtained from U.S. Customs and Border Protection ports of entry. Please consult your telephone directory for an office near you. The listing will be found under U.S. Government, Department of Homeland Security.

## **“Your Comments are Important”**

The Small Business and Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and 10 regional Fairness Boards were established to receive comments from small businesses about Federal agency enforcement activities and rate each agency’s responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on the enforcement actions of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, call 1-888-REG-FAIR (1-888-734-3247).

**REPORT SMUGGLING 1-800-BE-ALERT OR 1-800-NO-DROGA**



**Visit our Internet web site: <http://www.cbp.gov>**