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.


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.


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.


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 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