

state that this is unlikely because it would be “cost prohibitive.” Therefore, you state that its likely use is confined to analytical testing.

In support of your argument that a substantial transformation will take place when the crude acetonitrile is purified into analytical-grade acetonitrile, you analogize to rulings HQ 563301, dated August 26, 2005 and HQ 731731, dated February 23, 1989. In HQ 731731, we found that a substantial transformation occurred when raw powdered vancomycin hydrochloride was processed into a finished antibiotic drug capable of intravenous use. As imported, the raw chemical was unfit for medical use. Applying the three substantial transformation factors, we found that the name changed to “sterile” vancomycin hydrochloride, the use changed to an injectable antibiotic, and the character changed to a purified solution of uniform potency levels. Accordingly, we found that the chemical was substantially transformed. Similarly, in HQ 563301 we found that a substantial transformation occurred when bulk parathormone was processed into finished parathormone cartridges. We held that the “extensive processing transforms the raw parathormone from an unstable, non-sterile, frozen material unsuitable for human use into a pharmaceutical agent ready for human use.”

A common theme in HQ 563301 and HQ 731731 is the production of a medicine from chemicals that were previously unfit for human consumption. In both cases, we found that—along with the required change in name and character—this conversion from raw chemicals to medication represented a significant change in use. Here, aside from the fact that no change in name or character will occur, the production of analytical-grade acetonitrile results in a less significant change in use, namely, from one type of industrial use to another.

We believe that this case is more analogous to cases involving the refining and purification of chemicals than to those involving the production of medicine. As noted above, CBP has consistently held that refining or purification of a crude substance does

not generally effect a substantial transformation. You attempt to distinguish one of these cases, H566143, dated March 2, 1992, by pointing out that there was no substantial transformation because “both the precursor and purified substances had the same essential character as aviation lubricants of merely different grades and were therefore not different articles of commerce, and both substances had the same chemical structures.” Yet here too the crude and purified acetonitrile will have the same essential character as acetonitrile and you have provided no evidence that the substances will have a different chemical structure. Therefore, we are “bound to follow the well-settled principle of Customs law that the mere refining of a chemical does not result in a substantial transformation of the imported chemicals into a new and different article of commerce with a new name, character, and use.” HQ 556143, dated March 2, 1992.

HOLDING:

The purification process described above will not substantially transform the acetonitrile, and the country of origin of the finished analytical-grade acetonitrile will not be the United States for U.S. Government procurement purposes.

Sincerely,

Harold Singer,

Acting Executive Director, Regulations & Rulings, Office of International Trade.

[FR Doc. 2015-24288 Filed 9-23-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Accreditation and Approval of Saybolt LP as a Commercial Gauger and Laboratory

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of accreditation and approval of Saybolt LP as a commercial gauger and laboratory.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to CBP regulations, that Saybolt LP has been approved to gauge petroleum and certain petroleum products and accredited to test petroleum and certain petroleum products for customs purposes for the next three years as of May 20, 2015.

DATES: Effective Dates: The accreditation and approval of Saybolt LP as commercial gauger and laboratory became effective on May 20, 2015. The next triennial inspection date will be scheduled for May 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Approved Gauger and Accredited Laboratories Manager, Laboratories and Scientific Services Directorate, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 1500N, Washington, DC 20229, tel. 202-344-1060.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given pursuant to 19 CFR 151.12 and 19 CFR 151.13, that Saybolt LP, 220 Texas Ave., Texas City, TX 77590, has been approved to gauge petroleum and certain petroleum products and accredited to test petroleum and certain petroleum products for customs purposes, in accordance with the provisions of 19 CFR 151.12 and 19 CFR 151.13. Saybolt LP is approved for the following gauging procedures for petroleum and certain petroleum products from the American Petroleum Institute (API):

API Chapters	Title
3	Tank Gauging.
5	Metering.
7	Temperature Determination.
8	Sampling.
12	Calculations.
17	Maritime Measurement.

Saybolt LP is accredited for the following laboratory analysis procedures and methods for petroleum and certain petroleum products set forth by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Laboratory Methods (CBPL) and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):

CBPL No.	ASTM	Title
27-02	D1298	Standard Practice for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hydrometer Meter.
27-03	D4006	Standard Test Method for Water in Crude Oil by Distillation.
27-04	D95	Standard Test Method for Water in Petroleum Products and Bituminous Materials by Distillation.
27-05	D4928	Standard Test Method for Water in Crude Oils by Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration.
27-06	D473	Standard Test Method for Sediment in Crude Oils and Fuel Oils by the Extraction Method.
27-13	D4294	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Energy-Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry.

Anyone wishing to employ this entity to conduct laboratory analyses and gauger services should request and receive written assurances from the entity that it is accredited or approved by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to conduct the specific test or gauger service requested. Alternatively, inquiries regarding the specific test or gauger service this entity is accredited or approved to perform may be directed to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection by calling (202) 344-1060. The inquiry may also be sent to CBPGaugersLabs@cbp.dhs.gov. Please reference the Web site listed below for a complete listing of CBP approved gaugers and accredited laboratories. <http://www.cbp.gov/about/labs-scientific/commercial-gaugers-and-laboratories>

Dated: September 10, 2015.

Ira S. Reese,

Executive Director, Laboratories and Scientific Services Directorate.

[FR Doc. 2015-24226 Filed 9-23-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[SDM 104505/WYW 181986]

Notice of Application for Withdrawal and Notification of Public Meetings; South Dakota and Wyoming

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (USFS) has filed an application with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) requesting the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw approximately 17,486.90 acres of National Forest System lands from the mining laws to protect four Research Natural Areas and seven Botanical Areas within the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota and Wyoming. This notice temporarily segregates the lands for up to 2 years from location and entry under the United States mining laws while the application is being processed. This notice also gives an opportunity to comment on the proposed withdrawal application, and announces dates, time and location of two public meetings.

DATES: The USFS must receive comments on or before December 23, 2015. The USFS will hold public meetings in connection with the proposed withdrawal on October 27, 2015 and October 28, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be sent to the Forest Supervisor, Black Hills National Forest, 1019 North 5th Street, Custer, South Dakota 57730 or the BLM Montana State Director, 5001 Southgate Drive, Billings, Montana 59101.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Valerie Hunt, USFS, Rocky Mountain Region, 303-275-5071, vbhunt@fs.fed.us, Tamara Lorenz, BLM Montana State Office, 406-896-5053, tlorenz@mt.blm.gov, or Marilyn Roth, BLM Wyoming State Office, 307-775-6189.

Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339 to contact either of the above individuals. The FIRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question with either of the above individuals. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The USFS has filed an application with the BLM, pursuant to Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714 requesting that the Secretary of the Interior withdraw, for a 20-year period, subject to valid existing rights, the National Forest System lands within the Black Hills National Forest described below, from location and entry under the United States mining laws:

South Dakota

Black Hills National Forest

Black Hills Meridian

Bear and Beaver Gulches Botanical Area

T. 5 N., R. 1 E.,
Sec. 4, lots 4 and 5, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 5, lots 1 thru 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 6, lots 1, 3 thru 9, and lots 12 thru 17;
Sec. 8, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 9, lots 1 thru 6, lot 8, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 16, lot 2.

T. 6 N., R. 1 E.,
Sec. 17, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 18, lot 17;
Sec. 19, lots 1, 5, 6, and 11, and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 20, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 21, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 29, E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 30, lots 1 thru 6, lots 7 and 12, and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 31, lots 1 thru 7, lots 10, 11, 12, and 14, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 32, lots 1 thru 4, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 33, lots 1 and 2, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

The areas described aggregate 5,342.08 acres in Lawrence County.

Black Fox Botanical Area

T. 2 N., R. 2 E.,
Sec. 11, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 12 lots 1 and 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 13, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 14, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 24, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 2 N., R. 3 E.,
Sec. 7, lots 4 thru 7;
Sec. 17, lots 2, 6, and 7;
Sec. 18, lots 1, 2, 5, and 6, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

The areas described aggregate 1,618.38 acres in Pennington (909.42 acres) and Lawrence (708.96 acres) Counties.

Canyon City Research Natural Area

T. 1 N., R. 4 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 1, 3, and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 2, lots 1 thru 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 3, lots 5 and 6.
T. 2 N., R. 4 E.,
Sec. 34, lot 9, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 36, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

The areas described aggregate 914.26 acres in Pennington County.

Englewood Springs Botanical Area

T. 4 N., R. 3 E.,
Sec. 29, lots 2, 6, and 7, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 32, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

The area described contains 409.05 acres in Lawrence County.

Fanny Boles Gulch Research Natural Area

T. 3 S., R. 1 E.,
Sec. 6, lots 5, 6, and 7, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, lots 1 thru 4, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

The area described contains 853.41 acres in Custer County.

Higgins Gulch Botanical Area

T. 6 N., R. 1 E.,
Sec. 23, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 24, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 25, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 26, E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 27, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 35, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 36, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

The area described contains 1,640.00 acres in Lawrence County.

McIntosh Fen Botanical Area

T. 1 N., R. 2 E.,
Sec. 14, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;