The U.S. Commerce Department on Thursday announced preliminary findings in antidumping investigations into steel propane cylinders imported from China and Thailand.

The final action, which will have a significant impact on the US steel cylinder manufacturing sector, is expected to be published in the Federal Register in mid-September.

The department first announced an informal public hearing in the investigations in March 2019.

The investigation is part of a series of antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, known as ‘‘sunset reviews,’’ that are required to be conducted every five years to determine whether continued injury or reasonable prospect of continuing injury still exists.

The investigations were initiated in 2014.

The department found that the following steel propane cylinders (SPCs) are subject to antidumping (AD) and countervailing duties (CVD) investigations:

- Steel SPCs produced to, or meeting, U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) standards 4B, 4BA, 4BW or Transport Canada standard 4BM, 4BAM, or 4BWM.
- Steel SPCs produced to, or meeting, United Nations (UN) pressure receptacle standard 4706.
- Steel SPCs produced to, or meeting, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) standards.
- Steel SPCs produced to, or meeting, American National Standard (ANSI) standards.
- Steel SPCs produced to, or meeting, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standards.

The scope of the investigations includes steel SPCs produced in China and Thailand.

The Commerce Department said the steel SPCs are commonly used in storage equipment for indoor or outdoor applications including restaurants, construction sites, and HVAC applications.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), a final determination has been made that the activities proposed are categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

The investigations will be conducted in accordance with the following antidumping orders:

- Antidumping Order No. 22213 (China), and No. 22214 (Thailand).
- Antidumping Order No. 22215 (China), and No. 22217 (Thailand).

The final determination in the investigations is expected to be issued in early September.
As required by the ESA, as applicable, issuance of these permit was based on a finding that such permits: (1) Were applied for in good faith; (2) will not operate to the disadvantage of such endangered species; and (3) are consistent with the purposes and policies set forth in Section 2 of the ESA.

Authority: The requested permits have been issued under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.), the regulations governing the taking and importing of marine mammals (50 CFR part 216), the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and the regulations governing the taking, importing, and exporting of endangered and threatened species (50 CFR parts 222–226), as applicable.

Dated: August 12, 2019.

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Chief, Permits and Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bretford Griffin, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; (301) 504–7037, or by email to: bgiffin@cpsc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The CPSC seeks to renew the currently approved collection of information. CPSC previously published a notice announcing the agency’s intent to seek an extension of approval of this collection of information (84 FR 26079), and did not receive any comments. Accordingly, the information collection has been submitted to OMB without change.

Title: Safety Standard for Cigarette Lighters.

OMB Number: 3041–0116.

Type of Review: Renewal of collection.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Affected Public: Manufacturers and importers of cigarette lighters.

Estimated Number of Respondents: In 2018, 42 firms submitted information to the CPSC on 231 lighter models. There were four new lighter models and 227 lighters that were comparable to models previously tested (comparison lighters).

Estimated Time per Response: The burden associated with the standard includes the time and cost spent testing and maintaining the test records, either by the firm or by outside contractors. If tests are conducted in-house, staff expects that testing new lighter models would take about 90 hours per model. The total testing time for the four models would be 360 hours. Recordkeeping consists of two separate components: Recordkeeping for new lighter models, and recordkeeping for comparison lighters.

New Lighter Models—Staff estimates the time burden for recordkeeping for new lighter models to be 20 hours per model. Staff expects the total time for recordkeeping to be 80 hours (20 hours × 4 models). If tests are conducted in-house for each new model, product testing for each firm would take approximately 90 hours per model, for a total of 360 hours (90 hours × 4 models).

Comparison Lighters—Firms may also submit comparison lighters to demonstrate compliance with the standard. In 2018, 227 comparison lighters were reported to the CPSC. Although firms bear no testing costs for comparison lighters, staff estimates the burden hours for recordkeeping to be 3 hours per model. Thus, staff estimates recordkeeping for comparison lighters would take 681 hours (227 models × 3 hours).

Reporting Requirements—Firms will require approximately 1 hour per model to submit forms to CPSC, for a total annual reporting burden of 231 hours (231 models × 1 hour).

Total Estimated Annual Burden: The annual total number of hours could be as high as 1,352 hours (360 testing + 761 recordkeeping hours + 231 reporting hours) per year. If some firms elect to outsource testing of new models, the burden could be less. The CPSC estimates the total cost for firms to test, prepare, maintain, and submit records to the CPSC in compliance with the lighter regulation would be in the range of $59,064 to $115,929, depending upon the test method chosen.

General Description of Collection: In 1993, the CPSC issued the Safety Standard for Cigarette Lighters (16 CFR part 1210) under the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA) (15 U.S.C. 2051 et seq.) to eliminate or reduce risks of death and burn injury from fires accidentally started by children playing with cigarette lighters. The standard requires certain test protocols, as well as recordkeeping and reporting requirements. 16 CFR part 1210, subpart B. In addition, section 14(a) of the CPSA (15 U.S.C. 2063(a)) requires manufacturers, importers, and private labelers of a consumer product subject to a consumer product safety standard to issue a certificate stating that the product complies with all applicable consumer product safety standards. Section 14(a) of the CPSA also requires that the certificate of compliance must be based on a test of each product or upon a reasonable testing program.