



ที่ พณ ๐๓๐๙.๐๙/ว ๑๒๘



ถึง สมาคมอุตสาหกรรมแห่งประเทศไทย

กรมการค้าต่างประเทศขอแจ้งว่า เมื่อวันที่ ๓ เมษายน ๒๕๖๗ อุตสาหกรรมผู้ผลิตสินค้าอีพ็อกซีเรซิน (Epoxy Resins) ได้ยื่นคำร้องต่อกระทรวงพาณิชย์สหรัฐฯ (US Department of Commerce: DOC) และคณะกรรมการการค้าระหว่างประเทศของสหรัฐฯ (US International Trade Commission: USITC) เพื่อขอให้พิจารณาได้สวนการทุ่มตลาด (Anti - dumping Duty: AD) กับสินค้าอีพ็อกซีเรซิน (Epoxy Resins) ที่นำเข้าจากไทย จีน อินเดีย เกาหลีใต้ และไต้หวัน รายละเอียดตาม QR Code (1)

ในการนี้ USITC ได้ออกประกาศ Federal Register Vol. 89 No. 69 ลงวันที่ ๙ เมษายน ๒๕๖๗ เรื่อง ประกาศเปิดการได้สวนกรณีการทุ่มตลาดและแจ้งกำหนดการประกาศผลการพิจารณาความเสียหายเบื้องต้น (Institution of Antidumping Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations) กับสินค้าอีพ็อกซีเรซิน (Epoxy Resins) ที่นำเข้าจากไทย โดย USITC กำหนดให้ผู้มีส่วนได้เสียที่ประสงค์จะเข้าร่วมการได้สวนดังกล่าว สามารถยื่นหนังสือแจ้งขอเข้าร่วมกระบวนการ (Entry of Appearance) ต่อ USITC ได้ภายใน ๗ วัน นับจากวันที่ประกาศฉบับนี้ และ USITC จะประกาศผลการพิจารณาความเสียหายเบื้องต้นภายใน ๔๕ วัน หรือวันที่ ๒๐ พฤษภาคม ๒๕๖๗ รายละเอียดตาม QR Code (2) ทั้งนี้ สามารถศึกษาข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมได้ที่เว็บไซต์ <https://thaitr.dft.go.th>



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กรมการค้าต่างประเทศ
กองปกป้องและตอบโต้ทางการค้า
โทร ๐๒-๕๔๗-๔๗๓๙
โทรสาร ๐๒-๕๔๗-๔๗๔๑



DOC Inv. Nos. A-570-166, A-533-926, A-580-919,
A-583-876, A-549-850, C-570-167, C-533-927,
C-580-920, C-583-877

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PUBLIC VERSION

**Business Proprietary Information Is Removed
From Pages 6, 8 And Exhibits VI-1, VI-3 – VI-5,
VI-10, VI-12, VI-15, VI-16, VI-23, VI-25 Of This
Volume.**

**BEFORE THE
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
AND THE
UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**

In the Matter of:)	PETITIONS FOR THE IMPOSITION
)	OF ANTIDUMPING AND
CERTAIN EPOXY RESINS FROM)	COUNTERVAILING DUTIES
CHINA, INDIA, SOUTH KOREA,)	
TAIWAN, AND THAILAND)	
)	<u>VOLUME VI: THAILAND</u>
)	<u>ANTIDUMPING</u>

**Petitioner:
U.S. Epoxy Resin Producers Ad Hoc Coalition**

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I. ALLEGATION OF SALES AT LESS THAN FAIR VALUE

This petition seeks the imposition of antidumping duties on imports of certain epoxy resins from Thailand. As discussed below, imports of epoxy resins from Thailand have been sold, or offered for sale, in the United States for less than fair value. This volume provides information reasonably available to Petitioner regarding the calculation of normal value and export prices, as well as information on the Thai epoxy resin industry.

Accordingly, Petitioner requests that the Department of Commerce (the “Department” or “Commerce”) initiate an investigation into whether sales are made in the United States at less than fair value. The general information required by Section 351.202 of the Department’s regulations is provided in Volume I of this petition.

II. THAI PRODUCERS AND EXPORTERS OF EPOXY RESIN

A. Description Of The Thai Industry

Epoxy resins are manufactured in Thailand by Aditya Birla Chemicals (Thailand), Ltd. (“Aditya Birla”). Relevant contact information is provided in Volume I to this petition at **Exhibit I-17**. According to information reasonably available to Petitioner, Aditya Birla is the only known producer of epoxy resins in Thailand and one of the largest exporters of epoxy resins to the United States during the presumptive period of investigation (“POI”), April 1, 2023, through March 31, 2024.¹ Accordingly, the dumping allegation is focused on Aditya Birla.

B. Production Processes Of Aditya Birla

A detailed description of the production process for epoxy resins is contained in Section II.C.2 of Volume I of this petition. Aditya Birla is a nearly fully integrated epoxy resin producer with facilities producing chlorine, caustic soda, allyl chloride, and epichlorohydrin, the

¹ See **Exhibit VI-1**.

precursors of epoxy resins. The one exception is that Aditya Birla does not produce its own bisphenol-A.²

C. Known Importers Of Thai Epoxy Resins

A complete list of known U.S. importers of epoxy resins, including from Thailand, is contained in Volume I of this petition at **Exhibit I-15**.

III. DUMPING MARGIN METHODOLOGY

A. Export Price

Imports of certain epoxy resins from Thailand enter under a single Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”) code, *i.e.*, 3907.30.00.00, which reflects “Epoxy Resins.”³ As explained more fully in Volume I, this category encompasses a diverse array of products that have a range of physical characteristics and uses. Consequently, there is variability in per-unit prices for merchandise entering under this HTSUS subheading. **Exhibit VI-3a** contains a summary of entries under this HTSUS, disaggregated by month and port. During the POI, FOB Foreign Port prices ranged from US\$0.59 per pound to \$3.32 per pound for full container load or larger shipments from Thailand entering under this HTSUS. Less than full container load shipments ranged from US\$1.71 per pound to US\$19.05 per pound. In view of breadth of the product category and variability in unit prices, the average unit import value (“AUV”) for the category as a whole – without additional information to account for product mix – cannot accurately be compared to normal value and is effectively unusable. Accordingly, Petitioner relied on evidence of pricing for specific epoxy resin products entering under this HTSUS.

² See **Exhibit VI-1** and **VI-2**.

³ See **Exhibit I-33**.

Petitioner obtained prices for specific epoxy resin grades exported by Aditya Birla through two separate means. First, Petitioner obtained specific pricing through contacts with purchasers in the U.S. market. **Exhibit VI-3b** contain a declaration identifying the producer, specific product, customer, price, packaging type, delivery and inventory location, and all other relevant terms of sale. This declaration reflects a price for a basic, commodity-grade liquid epoxy resin that is sold in large quantities and representative of subject products imported into the United States.

To determine export price, Petitioner calculated the ex-factory price for this sale of epoxy resin by deducting the following expenses from the delivered price to the U.S. customer: U.S. inland freight warehouse to customer, U.S. brokerage and handling, U.S. import duties, ocean freight and insurance, foreign brokerage and handling, and foreign inland freight from plant to the nearest port of exit. *See* **Exhibit VI-4**.

For U.S. inland freight, Petitioner collected freight rates using information from its usual provider.⁴ Petitioner identified the closest port used during the POI by Aditya Birla from official import statistics as Aditya Birla is the only producer in Thailand.⁵

Regarding U.S. inland freight from the port to U.S. storage facilities, there could be instances where the resin is piped from the ship to the tank and did not incur cartage charges from the ship to the warehouse. Therefore, Petitioner conservatively did not deduct cartage charges from the ship to the warehouse. Moreover, Petitioner understands that Aditya Birla ships its imports to leased storage facilities in the United States or to the storage facilities of its distributors. These storage locations incur costs that should be deducted from the export price.

⁴ *See* **Exhibit VI-5**.

⁵ *See* **Exhibit VI-6**.

To be conservative, Petitioner has not estimated such costs, and to the extent these are incurred, Petitioner conservatively understates dumping margins.

U.S. Brokerage & Handling was calculated using Doing Business in the United States.⁶ Petitioner calculated average Ocean Freight and Insurance from Thailand to the United States during the POI using official U.S. Census import data.⁷ Foreign Brokerage & Handling was calculated using Doing Business in Thailand and the plant locations disclosed on Aditya's website.⁸ Foreign Inland Freight was calculated based on the same sources using the distances from the respective plants to the ports of exit utilized by Aditya Birla. Thai imports are charged a regular duty of 6.1 percent of the Customs Value upon entry. Petitioner deducted all movement charges to estimate the ex-factory price. *See Exhibit VI-4.*

Second, as additional evidence of pricing for specific epoxy resin products, Petitioner relies upon certain publicly available data. Specifically, Petitioner obtained entry-specific prices for standard, commodity-grade liquid epoxy resins exported by Aditya Birla. These U.S. prices were derived by directly correlating monthly U.S. port-specific import statistics for epoxy resins (*i.e.*, HTSUS subheading 3907.30.0000) to bills of lading reflected in the ship manifest data during the POI. Petitioner was able to match six such entries of commodity grade product. **Exhibit VI-9** contains a summary of these correlations. **Exhibit VI-10** contains ship manifest information for Aditya Birla. As shown therein, the entries at issue involved Aditya Birla's grade YD128, which is a basic commodity-grade liquid epoxy resin. As an example, the ship manifest data show two shipments of YD128 shipped in drums during January 2024 to the Port

⁶ *See Exhibit VI-7.*

⁷ *See Exhibit VI-6.*

⁸ *See Exhibit VI-8.*

of Oakland (San Francisco Customs District) totaling a gross quantity of 40,608 kg. This volume is identical to the gross quantity reported in the Census data provided by Datamyne. *See Exhibit VI-11.* The Datamyne data can then be tied to the official U.S. import statistics, which both reflect the same total customs value of the shipments (*i.e.*, \$72,144). *Id.* The \$1,918.72 per metric ton unit value used in the margin calculation is determined by dividing the total customs value of the shipments (\$72,144) by the net quantity of the shipments (37,600 kg, *i.e.*, 37.600 MT) as provided in the official U.S. import statistics. *Id.* The gross weight amount reported in the official import statistics (40,608 kg) can also be matched to the ship manifest master short container description, which reflects two shipments with net weights totaling 40,608 kg.⁹ The remaining sales are matched in the same manner. Because these shipments involve commodity-grade liquid epoxy resins, they match the product for which Petitioner developed normal value information.

B. Normal Value

1. Home market price

The Thai market appears to be viable. Aditya Birla's epoxy resin capacity is 80,000 Metric Tons. U.S. exports during the ten months of the POI for which data are available were 4,842 Metric Tons or an annualized total of 5,811 Metric Ton, *i.e.*, only 7.3 percent of capacity. *See Exhibits VI-1 and VI-11.* Given that the United States is one of the largest consumers of epoxy resins, it would be expected that the United States would be one of its largest export markets. If Aditya Birla is manufacturing anywhere near its capacity, its domestic sales would in all likelihood comprise at least 5 percent of sales to the United States. Accordingly, Petitioner believes the Thai home market is viable.

⁹ *See Exhibit VI-9.*

Petitioner obtained pricing information for Aditya Birla's home market sales in Thailand, as shown in **Exhibit VI-12**. This price is for the same standard, commodity-grade liquid epoxy resin that was used as the basis for U.S. price. As is also demonstrated at **Exhibit VI-12**, however, the home market price is significantly below Aditya Birla's fully loaded cost of production calculated at **Exhibit VI-13**. Accordingly, normal value is based on constructed value ("CV").

2. Constructed value

Normal value is based upon an estimate of the cost of production ("COP") and profit in the home market for epoxy resin. Petitioner does not have access to Aditya Birla's factors of production ("FOPs") or its consumption rates for those FOPs. Accordingly, to estimate Aditya Birla's FOPs, Petitioner relied on the actual experience of [] for the consumption of raw materials, labor, and energy to make epoxy resin. This company is an appropriate producer to use for such estimates because it has a similar production process to Aditya Birla. Both companies manufacture epoxy resin from epichlorohydrin and bisphenol-A.¹⁰ Petitioner provides a cost model at **Exhibit VI-13**. A declaration from the individual responsible for providing the usage rate information is also included in this exhibit.

Petitioner valued materials, labor, and energy inputs using value information from Thailand. Factory overhead, SG&A, interest, and profit are based on data from the sources as described below.

a) Direct materials

Petitioner calculated Aditya Birla's cost of direct materials by using the average CIF import value of these materials at the Thai port using the data available for the period March

¹⁰ See **Exhibit VI-1**.

2023 through February 2024. **Exhibit VI-14** contains the Thai import data obtained from Thai Government to value materials. Consistent with Commerce's practice, Petitioner excluded imports from non-market economies, countries with generally-available export subsidies, and unspecified countries. Because the import data overlap with the presumptive POI, Petitioner did not inflate the data to the full POI, consistent with the Department's practice. Values stated in a foreign currency were converted to U.S. dollars using the Department's Investigations Exchange Rates for the presumptive POI. **Exhibit VI-14** contains Petitioner's calculations. **Exhibit VI-14** also contains the Department's POI exchange rates to convert the foreign currency to U.S. Dollars.

For hydrochloric acid, the Thai import data (for which there were only small volumes) resulted in an aberrationally high unit value. To be conservative, therefore, Petitioner bases hydrochloric acid cost on publicly available paid services that identified the price of hydrochloric acid in Asia. *See Exhibit VI-15*. Petitioner uses this value in its constructed value calculation. *See Exhibit VI-13*.

Oxygen and Nitrogen were converted to units applicable to the available import data using the formulas contained in **Exhibit VI-16**.

b) Labor

Petitioner valued labor using information produced by the Thai Government and published by the Bank of Thailand for the most recent available period, specific to private sector manufacturing workers.¹¹

¹¹ *See Exhibit VI-17*.

c) Energy and utilities

Petitioner relied upon the following publicly available sources to value water, electricity, natural gas, and steam in Thailand:

- Electricity – GlobalPetrolPrices.com;¹²
- Natural gas – Thai Government Official Import Statistics,¹³
- Water – Thailand Government,¹⁴ and
- Steam – the Department’s traditional conversion methodology.¹⁵

d) Factory overhead, SG&A, interest, and profit

Depreciation, SG&A, and profit rates are based upon Aditya Birla’s nonconsolidated audited financial statements for fiscal year ending March 31, 2023. The interest expense ratio was based upon Aditya Birla’s consolidated audited financial statements for fiscal year ending March 31, 2023.¹⁶ Unfortunately, Aditya Birla’s financial statements provide insufficient detail to determine factory overhead costs (other than depreciation). Accordingly, non-depreciation overhead is based on the experience of []. Petitioner’s calculation of the factory overhead ratio excluding depreciation is contained in the cost model in **Exhibit VI-23**.

e) Packing inputs

The packing costs reflected in the cost model exclude costs for labor consumed in the packing operations. To the extent that products are sold in less than bulk quantities, Petitioner is understating the cost of production and the resulting dumping margins. Packing costs for products delivered in drums are based on the official Thai Government Import Data with

¹² See **Exhibit VI-18**.

¹³ See **Exhibit VI-19**.

¹⁴ See **Exhibit VI-20**.

¹⁵ See **Exhibit VI-21**.

¹⁶ See **Exhibit VI-22**.

supporting materials in **Exhibit VI-24**.

CV is the sum of COP, profit, and packing costs as appropriate.

C. Dumping Margin

Exhibit VI-25 provides the dumping margins that Petitioner calculated based on comparisons of export price (using transaction-specific prices) to CV for the same products. As shown in that exhibit, the alleged dumping margin ranges from 163.94 to 205.63 percent.

IV. MATERIAL INJURY AND THREAT OF MATERIAL INJURY TO THE DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

Petitioner alleges that the domestic epoxy resin industry is materially injured, and threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of certain epoxy resins from Thailand sold at less than fair value. Volume I of this petition contains the argumentation and factual information in support of this allegation.

V. CONCLUSION AND REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION

As demonstrated above, the largest Thai producer and exporter is selling epoxy resins for less than fair value in the United States. Accordingly, Petitioner requests that the Department initiate an antidumping duty investigation on imports of certain epoxy resins from Thailand.

Respectfully submitted,

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U.S. IMPORTS OF EPOXY RESINS

Country	Quantity (Pounds)					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
South Korea	96,874,679	104,444,413	83,551,254	149,812,303	183,972,047	124,718,706
Taiwan	27,453,824	25,383,502	16,786,259	16,525,474	32,454,688	40,026,645
Thailand	30,278,596	26,233,935	18,134,281	12,354,755	10,480,613	12,718,384
China	6,864,428	2,097,992	3,886,529	8,422,943	6,325,121	4,084,046
India	2,735,748	703,272	776,372	1,989,235	4,481,096	4,720,313
Subject Countries	164,207,274	158,863,114	123,134,694	189,104,711	237,713,566	186,268,094
Canada	13,199,904	12,117,086	13,824,652	12,707,976	11,768,038	11,301,324
Mexico	1,603,972	355,580	784,591	1,711,689	3,613,630	3,787,648
Sub-Total	14,803,876	12,472,666	14,609,243	14,419,665	15,381,668	15,088,972
Germany	30,101,688	23,341,471	26,545,928	30,368,555	26,771,677	21,025,749
Netherlands	15,047,105	13,279,931	9,170,453	12,569,060	13,730,762	10,062,339
Japan	11,095,758	11,126,411	7,837,340	8,996,049	11,301,015	9,520,660
Czechia	954,964	1,480,757	1,037,979	2,140,819	3,732,833	443,883
Spain	2,391,085	2,624,967	2,231,534	3,036,925	3,624,545	3,205,255
All Others	14,764,819	15,029,170	10,502,917	12,076,570	13,367,336	11,190,470
World	253,366,569	238,218,487	195,070,087	272,712,351	325,623,404	256,805,421

Country	C.I.F. Value (US \$)					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
South Korea	138,053,639	137,765,420	96,932,465	353,926,868	520,600,797	217,069,374
Taiwan	39,117,893	31,924,176	19,497,740	36,874,253	71,498,380	56,786,479
Thailand	41,323,601	32,320,042	20,574,231	26,200,848	27,758,173	21,731,991
China	9,414,372	4,074,545	5,746,419	18,155,280	13,115,539	6,953,117
India	4,849,828	2,114,678	1,131,378	5,171,955	12,684,139	8,129,122
Subject Countries	232,759,333	208,198,861	143,882,233	440,329,204	645,657,028	310,670,083
Canada	28,896,108	29,543,250	35,632,978	41,039,921	46,313,301	45,545,058
Mexico	2,376,766	680,000	1,793,988	4,846,070	13,252,853	11,558,670
Sub-Total	31,272,874	30,223,250	37,426,966	45,885,991	59,566,154	57,103,728
Germany	83,441,780	85,446,323	77,003,307	82,015,423	105,953,138	84,657,551
Netherlands	24,109,096	20,797,420	13,614,290	22,493,392	34,468,659	27,589,826
Japan	47,671,795	47,250,739	34,359,929	41,446,267	52,900,373	45,672,143
Czechia	1,248,819	1,770,512	1,170,119	4,754,365	8,382,889	1,044,788
Spain	9,709,604	9,063,870	7,163,148	10,001,639	14,522,920	14,203,573
All Others	49,341,235	46,488,175	36,383,180	45,284,259	59,557,600	52,403,035
World	479,554,536	449,239,150	351,003,172	692,210,540	981,008,761	593,344,727

Country	C.I.F. Value Per Pound					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
South Korea	1.43	1.32	1.16	2.36	2.83	1.74
Taiwan	1.42	1.26	1.16	2.23	2.20	1.42
Thailand	1.36	1.23	1.13	2.12	2.65	1.71
China	1.37	1.94	1.48	2.16	2.07	1.70
India	1.77	3.01	1.46	2.60	2.83	1.72
Subject Countries	1.42	1.31	1.17	2.33	2.72	1.67
Canada	2.19	2.44	2.58	3.23	3.94	4.03
Mexico	1.48	1.91	2.29	2.83	3.67	3.05
Sub-Total	2.11	2.42	2.56	3.18	3.87	3.78
Germany	2.77	3.66	2.90	2.70	3.96	4.03
Netherlands	1.60	1.57	1.48	1.79	2.51	2.74
Japan	4.30	4.25	4.38	4.61	4.68	4.80
Czechia	1.31	1.20	1.13	2.22	2.25	2.35
Spain	4.06	3.45	3.21	3.29	4.01	4.43
All Others	3.34	3.09	3.46	3.75	4.46	4.68
World	1.89	1.89	1.80	2.54	3.01	2.31

Source: USITC Dataweb HTS Nos. 3907.30.

connecting to the existing electrical grid in Massachusetts.

The WTGs, offshore substation, and inter-array cables would be located on the OCS approximately 32 kilometers (km) (20 miles (mi)) south of Martha's Vineyard and approximately 38 km (24 mi) southwest of Nantucket, within the area defined by Renewable Energy Lease OCS-A 0534. The Project would be adjacent to the Vineyard Wind 1 (VW1) project (OCS-A 0501). The EIS evaluates the potential to utilize currently unused positions of the VW1 project that VW1 could assign to the Project. The offshore export cables would be buried below the seabed surface on the OCS and State of Massachusetts-owned submerged lands. The onshore export cables, substations, and grid connections would be located in Barnstable County, MA, with the possibility of a landing site in Bristol County, MA.

BOEM considered 15 alternatives when preparing the draft EIS and carried forward three alternatives for further analysis in the final EIS. These three alternatives include the proposed action, one action alternative, and the no action alternative. After carefully considering public comments on the draft EIS and the alternatives described and analyzed in the final EIS, DOI selected a combination of the Habitat Minimization Alternative (Alternative C-1) and the Proposed Action (Alternative B). This combination would limit the installation of export cables to the Eastern Muskeget route or minimize installation of export cables to only one in the Western Muskeget route, as described in the Preferred Alternative in the final EIS.

The anticipated mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements, which will be included in BOEM's COP approval as terms and conditions, are included in the ROD, which is available on BOEM's website at: <https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/new-england-wind-formerly-vineyard-wind-south>.

NMFS has adopted BOEM's final EIS to support its decision of whether or not to promulgate the requested ITR and issue the associated LOA to Park City Wind. NMFS' final decision of whether or not to promulgate the requested ITR and issue the LOA will be documented in a separate Decision Memorandum prepared in accordance with internal NMFS policy and procedures. The final ITR and a notice of issuance of the LOA, if issued, will be published in the **Federal Register**. The LOA would authorize Park City Wind to take a small number of marine mammals incidental to Project construction and would set

forth permissible methods of incidental taking; means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on the species and its habitat; and requirements for monitoring and reporting. Pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, NMFS issued a final Biological Opinion to BOEM on February 16, 2024, evaluating the effects of the proposed action on ESA-listed species. The proposed action in the opinion includes the associated permits, approvals, and authorizations that may be issued.

USACE has decided to adopt BOEM's final EIS and issue permits to Park City Wind pursuant to section 10 of the RHA and section 404 of the CWA. The USACE permits may authorize Park City Wind to discharge fill below the high tide line of waters of the United States. They may also authorize Park City Wind to perform work and place structures below the mean high water mark of navigable waters of the United States and to affix structures to the seabed on the OCS.

Authority: National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*); 40 CFR 1505.2.

Karen Baker,

*Chief, Office of Renewable Energy Programs,
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.*

[FR Doc. 2024-07436 Filed 4-8-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4340-98-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-716-719 and 731-TA-1683-1687 (Preliminary)]

Epoxy Resins From China, India, South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand; Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the institution of investigations and commencement of preliminary phase antidumping and countervailing duty investigation Nos. 701-TA-716-719 and 731-TA-1683-1687 (Preliminary) pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act") to determine whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of epoxy resins from China,

India, South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand, provided for in subheading 3907.30.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value and alleged to be subsidized by the Governments of China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan. Unless the Department of Commerce ("Commerce") extends the time for initiation, the Commission must reach a preliminary determination in antidumping and countervailing duty investigations in 45 days, or in this case by May 20, 2024. The Commission's views must be transmitted to Commerce within five business days thereafter, or by May 28, 2024.

DATES: April 3, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Alejandro Orozco (202-205-3177), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (<https://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for these investigations may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background.—These investigations are being instituted, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)), in response to petitions filed on April 3, 2024, by the U.S. Epoxy Resin Producers Ad Hoc Coalition, which is comprised of Olin Corporation, Clayton, Missouri, and Westlake Corporation, Houston, Texas.

For further information concerning the conduct of these investigations and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 207).

Participation in the investigations and public service list.—Persons (other than petitioners) wishing to participate in the investigations as parties must file an entry of appearance with the Secretary to the Commission, as provided in §§ 201.11 and 207.10 of the Commission's rules, not later than seven days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Industrial users and (if the merchandise under

investigation is sold at the retail level) representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to these investigations upon the expiration of the period for filing entries of appearance.

Limited disclosure of business proprietary information (BPI) under an administrative protective order (APO) and BPI service list.—Pursuant to § 207.7(a) of the Commission's rules, the Secretary will make BPI gathered in these investigations available to authorized applicants representing interested parties (as defined in 19 U.S.C. 1677(9)) who are parties to the investigations under the APO issued in the investigations, provided that the application is made not later than seven days after the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. A separate service list will be maintained by the Secretary for those parties authorized to receive BPI under the APO.

Conference.—The Office of Investigations will hold a staff conference in connection with the preliminary phase of these investigations beginning at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, April 24, 2024. Requests to appear at the conference should be emailed to preliminaryconferences@usitc.gov (DO NOT FILE ON EDIS) on or before Monday, April 22, 2024. Please provide an email address for each conference participant in the email. Information on conference procedures, format, and participation, including guidance for requests to appear as a witness via videoconference, will be available on the Commission's Public Calendar (Calendar (USITC) | United States International Trade Commission). A nonparty who has testimony that may aid the Commission's deliberations may request permission to participate by submitting a short statement.

Please note the Secretary's Office will accept only electronic filings during this time. Filings must be made through the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, <https://edis.usitc.gov>). No in-person paper-based filings or paper copies of any electronic filings will be accepted until further notice.

Written submissions.—As provided in §§ 201.8 and 207.15 of the Commission's rules, any person may submit to the Commission on or before 5:15 p.m. on April 29, 2024, a written brief containing information and arguments pertinent to the subject matter of the investigations. Parties shall

file written testimony and supplementary material in connection with their presentation at the conference no later than noon on April 23, 2024. All written submissions must conform with the provisions of § 201.8 of the Commission's rules; any submissions that contain BPI must also conform with the requirements of §§ 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's *Handbook on Filing Procedures*, available on the Commission's website at https://www.usitc.gov/documents/handbook_on_filing_procedures.pdf, elaborates upon the Commission's procedures with respect to filings.

In accordance with §§ 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the rules, each document filed by a party to the investigations must be served on all other parties to the investigations (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

Certification.—Pursuant to § 207.3 of the Commission's rules, any person submitting information to the Commission in connection with these investigations must certify that the information is accurate and complete to the best of the submitter's knowledge. In making the certification, the submitter will acknowledge that any information that it submits to the Commission during these investigations may be disclosed to and used: (i) by the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of these or related investigations or reviews, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel, solely for cybersecurity purposes. All contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements.

Authority: These investigations are being conducted under authority of Title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to § 207.12 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 3, 2024.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2024-07458 Filed 4-8-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA-1353]

Importer of Controlled Substances Application: VHG Labs dba LGC Standards

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: VHG Labs dba LGC Standards has applied to be registered as an importer of basic class(es) of controlled substance(s). Refer to Supplementary Information listed below for further drug information.

DATES: Registered bulk manufacturers of the affected basic class(es), and applicants therefore, may submit electronic comments on or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration on or before May 9, 2024. Such persons may also file a written request for a hearing on the application on or before May 9, 2024.

ADDRESSES: The Drug Enforcement Administration requires that all comments be submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal, which provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field on the web page or attach a file for lengthier comments. Please go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and follow the online instructions at that site for submitting comments. Upon submission of your comment, you will receive a Comment Tracking Number. Please be aware that submitted comments are not instantaneously available for public view on <https://www.regulations.gov>. If you have received a Comment Tracking Number, your comment has been successfully submitted and there is no need to resubmit the same comment. All requests for a hearing must be sent to: (1) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Hearing Clerk/OALJ, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152; and (2) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152. All requests for a hearing should also be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Administrator, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 21 CFR 1301.34(a), this is notice that on February 27, 2024, VHG labs dba LGC Standards, 3 Perimeter Road, Manchester, New Hampshire 03103-3341, applied to be registered as an importer of the