

### Administrative Protective Orders and Letters of Appearance

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under administrative protective orders in accordance with the procedures outlined in Commerce's regulations at 19 CFR 351.305. Those procedures apply to administrative reviews included in this notice of initiation. Parties wishing to participate in any of these administrative reviews should ensure that they meet the requirements of these procedures (e.g., the filing of separate letters of appearance as discussed at 19 CFR 351.103(d)).

### Factual Information Requirements

Commerce's regulations identify five categories of factual information in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21), which are summarized as follows: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). These regulations require any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct. The regulations, at 19 CFR 351.301, also provide specific time limits for such factual submissions based on the type of factual information being submitted. Please review the *Final Rule*,<sup>8</sup> available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2013-07-17/pdf/2013-17045.pdf>, prior to submitting factual information in this segment. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).<sup>9</sup>

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy

<sup>8</sup> See *Certification of Factual Information To Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*); see also the frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule*, available at [https://enforcement.trade.gov/lei/notices/factual\\_info\\_final\\_rule\\_FAQ\\_07172013.pdf](https://enforcement.trade.gov/lei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf).

<sup>9</sup> See *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings; Final Rule*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

and completeness of that information using the formats provided at the end of the *Final Rule*.<sup>10</sup> Commerce intends to reject factual submissions in any proceeding segments if the submitting party does not comply with applicable certification requirements.

### Extension of Time Limits Regulation

Parties may request an extension of time limits before a time limit established under Part 351 expires, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.<sup>11</sup> In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the time limit established under Part 351 expires. For submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. on the due date. Examples include, but are not limited to: (1) case and rebuttal briefs, filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309; (2) factual information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c), or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2), filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3) and rebuttal, clarification and correction filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3)(iv); (3) comments concerning the selection of a surrogate country and surrogate values and rebuttal; (4) comments concerning CBP data; and (5) Q&V questionnaires. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, Commerce will inform parties in the letter or memorandum setting forth the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. This policy also requires that an extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission, and clarifies the circumstances under which Commerce will grant untimely-filed requests for the extension of time limits. Please review the *Final Rule*, available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>, prior to submitting factual information in these segments.

### Notification to Interested Parties

These initiations and this notice are in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)) and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i).

<sup>10</sup> See section 782(b) of the Act; see also *Final Rule*; and the frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule*, available at [https://enforcement.trade.gov/lei/notices/factual\\_info\\_final\\_rule\\_FAQ\\_07172013.pdf](https://enforcement.trade.gov/lei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf).

<sup>11</sup> See 19 CFR 351.302.

Dated: December 31, 2025.

**Scot Fullerton,**

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A–533–944, A–489–856]

### Chromium Trioxide From India and the Republic of Türkiye: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

**AGENCY:** Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

**DATES:** Applicable December 29, 2025.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Katerina Katsiadis at (202) 482–4929 or Henry Wolfe at (202) 482–0574 (India); and Monica Gillis at (202) 482–6384 (the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye)), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### The Petitions

On September 29, 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of chromium trioxide from India and Türkiye, filed in proper form on behalf of American Chrome & Chemicals, Inc. (ACC) (the petitioner), a domestic producer of chromium trioxide.<sup>1</sup> The AD Petitions were accompanied by a countervailing duty (CVD) petition concerning imports of chromium trioxide from India.<sup>2</sup>

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.<sup>3</sup> Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an

<sup>1</sup> See Petitioner's Letter, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties," dated September 29, 2025 (Petitions).

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

<sup>3</sup> See Memorandum, "Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government," dated November 14, 2025.

additional 21 days.<sup>4</sup> The revised deadline for the initiation of these investigations is now December 29, 2025.<sup>5</sup>

Between November 14 and December 9, 2025, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in supplemental questionnaires.<sup>6</sup> Between November 18 and December 11, 2025, the petitioner filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.<sup>7</sup>

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioner alleges that imports of chromium trioxide from India and Türkiye are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that imports of such products are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the chromium trioxide industry in the United States. Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petitions were accompanied by information reasonably

<sup>4</sup> See Memorandum, “Tolling of all Case Deadlines,” dated November 24, 2025.

<sup>5</sup> The revised deadline after tolling was December 26, 2025, which is a federal holiday. See *Executive Order on Providing for the Closing of Executive Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government on December 24, 2025, and December 26, 2025*, dated December 18, 2025 (<https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/12/providing-for-the-closure-of-executive-departments-and-agencies-of-the-federal-government-on-december-24-2025-and-december-26-2025/>). Commerce’s practice dictates that where a deadline falls on a weekend or federal holiday, the appropriate deadline is the next business day (in this instance, December 29, 2025). See *Notice of Clarification: Application of “Next Business Day” Rule for Administrative Determination Deadlines Pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, as Amended*, 70 FR 24533 (May 10, 2005).

<sup>6</sup> See Commerce’s Letters, “Supplemental Questions,” dated November 17, 2025 (General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire); see also “Supplemental Questions,” dated November 14, 2025 (First India AD Supplemental Questionnaire), “Supplemental Questions,” dated November 14, 2025 (First Türkiye AD Supplemental Questionnaire), and “Supplemental Questions,” dated December 8, 2025 (Second India AD Supplemental Questionnaire); see also Memorandum, “Teleconference with Counsel to the Petitioner,” dated November 24, 2025 (Second Türkiye AD Supplemental Questionnaire) and Memorandum, “Teleconference with Counsel to the Petitioner,” dated December 9, 2025 (December 9, 2025, Memorandum).

<sup>7</sup> See Petitioner’s Letters, “Response to General Issues Supplemental Questions,” dated November 20, 2025 (General Issues Supplement), “Response to Supplemental Questions,” dated November 18, 2025 (First India AD Supplement), “Response to Supplemental Questions,” dated November 19, 2025 (First Türkiye AD Supplement), “Response to Second Supplemental Questionnaire,” dated November 25, 2025 (Second Türkiye AD Supplement), “Response to Second India AD Questionnaire,” dated December 10, 2025 (Second India AD Supplement), and “Response to Second Supplemental Questionnaire,” dated December 11, 2025 (Foreign Producer Supplement).

available to the petitioner supporting its allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioner filed the Petitions on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioner is an interested party, as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the petitioner demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested LTFV investigations.<sup>8</sup>

#### Periods of Investigation

Because the Petitions were filed on September 29, 2025, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the period of investigation (POI) for the India and Türkiye LTFV investigations is July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025.

#### Scope of the Investigations

The product covered by these investigations is chromium trioxide from India and Türkiye. For a full description of the scope of these investigations, see the appendix to this notice.

#### Comments on the Scope of the Investigations

On November 17, 2025, Commerce requested information and clarification from the petitioner regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petitions is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.<sup>9</sup> On November 20, 2025, the petitioner provided clarifications and revised the scope.<sup>10</sup> The description of merchandise covered by these investigations, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce’s regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.*, scope).<sup>11</sup> Commerce will consider all scope comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determinations. If scope comments include factual information, all such factual information should be limited to public information.<sup>12</sup> Commerce requests that interested parties provide at the beginning of their scope comments a public executive summary

<sup>8</sup> See section on “Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions,” *infra*.

<sup>9</sup> See General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire.

<sup>10</sup> See General Issues Supplement at 2–4 and Exhibit GEN–Supp–2.

<sup>11</sup> See *Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*); see also 19 CFR 351.312.

<sup>12</sup> See 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining “factual information”).

for each comment or issue raised in their submission. Commerce further requests that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each comment or issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. Commerce intends to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the analysis of scope comments. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that scope comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on January 20, 2026, which is the next business day after 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice.<sup>13</sup> Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, and should also be limited to public information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on January 30, 2026, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of these investigations be submitted during that period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigations may be relevant, the party must contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All scope comments must be filed simultaneously on the records of the concurrent LTFV and CVD investigations.

#### Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exception applies.<sup>14</sup> An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

<sup>13</sup> The deadline for scope comments falls on January 18, 2026, which is a Sunday, and January 19, 2026 is a federal holiday. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.303(b)(1), Commerce will accept scope comments filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on January 20, 2026 (“For both electronically and manually filed documents, if the applicable due date falls on a non-business day, the Secretary will accept documents that are filed on the next business day.”).

<sup>14</sup> See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); see also *Enforcement and Compliance; Change of Electronic Filing System Name*, 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014), for details of Commerce’s electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on using ACCESS can be found at <https://access.trade.gov/help.aspx> and a handbook can be found at [https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook\\_on\\_Electronic\\_Filing\\_Procedures.pdf](https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook_on_Electronic_Filing_Procedures.pdf).

### Comments on Product Characteristics

Commerce is providing interested parties an opportunity to comment on the appropriate physical characteristics of chromium trioxide to be reported in response to Commerce's AD questionnaires. This information will be used to identify the key physical characteristics of the subject merchandise in order to report the relevant cost of production (COP) accurately, as well as to develop appropriate product comparison criteria.

Interested parties may provide any information or comments that they feel are relevant to the development of an accurate list of physical characteristics. Specifically, they may provide comments as to which characteristics are appropriate to use as: (1) general product characteristics; and (2) product comparison criteria. We note that it is not always appropriate to use all product characteristics as product comparison criteria. We base product comparison criteria on meaningful commercial differences among products. In other words, although there may be some physical product characteristics utilized by manufacturers to describe chromium trioxide, it may be that only a select few product characteristics take into account commercially meaningful physical characteristics. In addition, interested parties may comment on the order in which the physical characteristics should be used in matching products. Generally, Commerce attempts to list the most important physical characteristics first and the least important characteristics last.

In order to consider the suggestions of interested parties in developing and issuing the AD questionnaires, all product characteristics comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on January 20, 2026, which is the next business day after 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice.<sup>15</sup> Any rebuttal comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on January 30, 2026, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline. All comments and submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS, as

<sup>15</sup> The deadline for product characteristics comments falls on January 18, 2026, which is a Sunday, and January 19, 2026 is a federal holiday. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.303(b)(1), Commerce will accept product characteristics comments filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on January 20, 2026 ("For both electronically and manually filed documents, if the applicable due date falls on a non-business day, the Secretary will accept documents that are filed on the next business day.").

explained above, on the record of the each of the LTFV investigations.

### Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions

Section 732(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the "industry."

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the "industry" as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether "the domestic industry" has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,<sup>16</sup> they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce's determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.<sup>17</sup>

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as "a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title." Thus, the

<sup>16</sup> See section 771(10) of the Act.

<sup>17</sup> See *USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F.Supp 2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 688 F.Supp. 639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff'd Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is "the article subject to an investigation" (*i.e.*, the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition).

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioner does not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigations.<sup>18</sup> Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that chromium trioxide, as defined in the scope, constitutes a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.<sup>19</sup>

In determining whether the petitioner has standing under section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petitions with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the "Scope of the Investigations," in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioner identified itself as the sole producer of the domestic like product; therefore, the Petitions are supported by 100 percent of the U.S. industry.<sup>20</sup> We relied on data provided by the petitioner for purposes of measuring industry support.<sup>21</sup>

Our review of the data provided in the Petitions, the General Issues Supplement, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioner has established industry support for the Petitions.<sup>22</sup> First, the Petitions established support from domestic producers (or workers) accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and, as such, Commerce is not required to take further action in order to evaluate industry support (*e.g.*, polling).<sup>23</sup> Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who the Petitions account for

<sup>18</sup> For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to these cases and information regarding industry support, see Checklists, "Antidumping Duty Investigation Initiation Checklists: Chromium Trioxide from India and the Republic of Türkiye," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists), at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Chromium Trioxide from India and the Republic of Türkiye (Attachment II). These checklists are on file electronically via ACCESS.

<sup>19</sup> For further discussion, see Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

<sup>20</sup> *Id.*

<sup>21</sup> *Id.*

<sup>22</sup> *Id.*

<sup>23</sup> *Id.*; see also section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.<sup>24</sup> Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petitions.<sup>25</sup> Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petitions were filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 732(b)(1) of the Act.<sup>26</sup>

### Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioner alleges that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of the imports of the subject merchandise sold at LTFV. In addition, the petitioner alleges that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.<sup>27</sup>

The petitioner contends that the industry's injured condition is illustrated by a significant increase in the volume of subject imports; increased market share of subject imports; underselling and price suppression; lost sales and revenues; declines in production, capacity utilization, and U.S. shipments; and negative impact on financial performance.<sup>28</sup> We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, cumulation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.<sup>29</sup>

### Allegations of Sales at LTFV

The following is a description of the allegations of sales at LTFV upon which Commerce based its decision to initiate LTFV investigations of imports of chromium trioxide from India and Türkiye. The sources of data for the deductions and adjustments relating to

U.S. price and normal value (NV) are discussed in greater detail in the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

### U.S. Price

For India, the petitioner based export price (EP) on the POI average unit value (AUV) derived from official import statistics for imports of chromium trioxide produced in and exported from India.<sup>30</sup> For Türkiye, the petitioner based EP on pricing information for chromium trioxide produced in Türkiye and sold or offered for sale in the U.S. market.<sup>31</sup> For each country, the petitioner made certain adjustments to U.S. price to calculate a net ex-factory U.S. price, where applicable.<sup>32</sup>

### Normal Value<sup>33</sup>

The petitioner calculated NV on home market pricing information it obtained for chromium trioxide produced in and sold, or offered for sale, in India and Türkiye during the POI.<sup>34</sup>

### Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of chromium trioxide from India and Türkiye are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Based on comparisons of EP to NV in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, the estimated dumping margins for chromium trioxide for each of the countries covered by this initiation are as follows: (1) India—14.44 percent; (2) Türkiye—40.88 percent.<sup>35</sup>

### Initiation of LTFV Investigations

Based upon the examination of the Petitions and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating LTFV investigations to determine whether imports of chromium trioxide from India and Türkiye are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. In accordance with section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

### Respondent Selection

In the Petitions, the petitioner identified one company in India (*i.e.*, Vishnu Chemicals Limited) and one company in Türkiye (*i.e.*, Türkiye Sise ve Cam Fabrikaları AS (Şişecam Dis Ticaret A.S)) as producers/exporters of chromium trioxide.<sup>36</sup> We currently know of no additional producers/exporters of chromium trioxide from India and Türkiye.

Accordingly, Commerce intends to individually examine all known producers/exporters in the investigations from these countries (*i.e.*, the companies cited above). We invite interested parties to comment on this issue. Such comments may include factual information within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21). Parties wishing to comment must do so within three business days of the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Comments must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. ET on the specified deadline. Because we intend to examine all known producers/exporters in India and Türkiye, if no comments are received or if comments received further support the existence of these sole producers/exporters in the respective countries, we do not intend to conduct respondent selection and will proceed to issuing the initial AD questionnaires to the companies identified. However, if comments are received which create a need for a respondent selection process, we intend to finalize our decisions regarding respondent selection within 20 days of publication of this notice.

### Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), copies of the public version of the Petitions have been provided to the Governments of India and Türkiye via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petitions to each exporter named in the Petitions, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

### ITC Notification

Commerce will notify the ITC of our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

### Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine no later than December 30, 2025,

<sup>36</sup> See Petitions at Volume I (page 12 and Exhibit GEN-11); see also General Issues Supplement at 1 and Exhibit GEN-Supp-1; and Foreign Producer Supplement at 1 and Exhibit GEN 2Supp-1.

<sup>24</sup> See Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

<sup>25</sup> *Id.*

<sup>26</sup> *Id.*

<sup>27</sup> For further information regarding negligibility and the injury allegation, see Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Chromium Trioxide from India and the Republic of Türkiye.

<sup>28</sup> *Id.*

<sup>29</sup> *Id.*

<sup>30</sup> See India AD Initiation Checklist.

<sup>31</sup> See Türkiye AD Initiation Checklist.

<sup>32</sup> See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

<sup>33</sup> In accordance with section 773(b)(2) of the Act, for these investigations, Commerce will request information necessary to calculate the constructed value (CV) and COP to determine whether there are reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product have been made at prices that represent less than the COP of the product.

<sup>34</sup> See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

<sup>35</sup> *Id.*

whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of chromium trioxide from India and/or Türkiye are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.<sup>37</sup> A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.<sup>38</sup> Otherwise, these LTFV investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

### Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). Section 351.301(b) of Commerce's regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted<sup>39</sup> and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.<sup>40</sup> Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.

### Particular Market Situation Allegation

Section 773(e) of the Act addresses the concept of particular market situation (PMS) for purposes of CV, stating that “if a particular market situation exists such that the cost of materials and fabrication or other processing of any kind does not accurately reflect the cost of production in the ordinary course of trade, the administering authority may use another calculation methodology under this subtitle or any other calculation methodology.” When an interested party submits a PMS allegation pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act (*i.e.*, a cost-based PMS allegation), the submission

must be filed in accordance with the requirements of 19 CFR 351.416(b), and Commerce will respond to such a submission consistent with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v). If Commerce finds that a cost-based PMS exists under section 773(e) of the Act, then it will modify its dumping calculations appropriately.

Neither section 773(e) of the Act, nor 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v), sets a deadline for the submission of cost-based PMS allegations and supporting factual information. However, in order to administer section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce must receive PMS allegations and supporting factual information with enough time to consider the submission. Thus, should an interested party wish to submit a cost-based PMS allegation and supporting new factual information pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, it must do so no later than 20 days after submission of a respondent's initial section D questionnaire response.

We note that a PMS allegation filed pursuant to sections 773(a)(1)(B)(ii)(III) or 773(a)(1)(C)(iii) of the Act (*i.e.*, a sales-based PMS allegation) must be filed within 10 days of submission of a respondent's initial section B questionnaire response, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(i) and 19 CFR 351.404(c)(2).

### Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.<sup>41</sup> For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time

limits, where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce's regulations concerning the extension of time limits and the *Time Limits Final Rule* prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.<sup>42</sup>

### Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.<sup>43</sup> Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).<sup>44</sup> Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

### Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in these investigations should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (*e.g.*, by filing the required letter of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).<sup>45</sup>

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 732(c)(2) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: December 29, 2025.

### Christopher Abbott,

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

### Appendix

#### Scope of the Investigations

The merchandise subject to these investigations is chromium trioxide (Chemical Abstracts Services (CAS) registry number 1333–82–0), regardless of form (dry or solution). Chromium trioxide is an inorganic compound with the molecular formula CrO<sub>3</sub> in dry form and H<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub> in solution form. All relevant formulas refer to same product with one unit of Chromium (as Cr+6) and three units of Oxygen, such as Cr<sub>4</sub>O<sub>12</sub>; and Cr<sub>0.25</sub>O<sub>0.75</sub>.

<sup>42</sup> See 19 CFR 351.302; see also, *e.g.*, *Time Limits Final Rule*.

<sup>43</sup> See section 782(b) of the Act.

<sup>44</sup> See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2023) (*Final Rule*). Additional information regarding the *Final Rule* is available at <https://access.trade.gov/Resources/filing/index.html>.

<sup>45</sup> See *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

<sup>37</sup> See *Chromium Trioxide from India and Turkey; Revised Schedule for the Subject Proceeding*, 90 FR 52096 (November 19, 2025).

<sup>38</sup> See section 733(a) of the Act.

<sup>39</sup> See 19 CFR 351.301(b).

<sup>40</sup> See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

<sup>41</sup> See 19 CFR 351.301; see also *Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013) (*Time Limits Final Rule*), available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>.

The product in dry form is generally referred to as chromium trioxide, which is the acidic anhydride of chromic acid. Chromium trioxide in solution form may be referred to as chromic acid. However, the dry form may also be marketed under the name chromic acid.

A non-exhaustive list of other names used for the subject merchandise includes: chromic anhydride, chromic trioxide, chromium (VI) oxide, monochromium trioxide, chromia, chromium (VI) trioxide, trioxochromium, and chromtrioxid. A non-exhaustive list of trade names for the subject merchandise includes: 11910080KROMSAV-ANHIDRID IP, Aktivkohle, imprägniert, Typ PLWK, Chromsaure, and Chromzuur.

All chromium trioxide is covered by the scope of these investigations irrespective of purity, particle size, or physical form. Chromium trioxide is generally imported in dry form, including in the form of pellets, flakes, powders, or beads, but the scope includes chromium trioxide in solution form.

Chromium trioxide that has been blended with another product or products other than water is included in the scope if the resulting mix contains 90 percent or more of chromium trioxide by total formula weight, such as chromium trioxide mixed with a catalyst to make the product ready for use in metal finishing applications. If chromium trioxide is imported blended with another product, only the chromium trioxide content of the blend is included within the scope.

Subject merchandise also includes chromium trioxide that has been processed in a third country into a product that otherwise would be within the scope of these investigations, *i.e.*, if any such further processing would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation it is included in the scope of the investigation, including blending, flaking, mixing with water, or packaging. For example, the dry form of the subject merchandise may be imported into a third country and then processed into solution before shipment to the United States. Such a solution would be subject to the scope.

The subject merchandise is provided for in subheading 2819.10.0000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). In addition to 1333-82-0, import documentation may also reflect CAS registry numbers 12324-05-9, 12324-08-2, and 1362947-20-3. Although the HTSUS subheading and CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

#### Notice of Scope Ruling Applications Filed in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings

**AGENCY:** Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received scope ruling applications, requesting that scope inquiries be conducted to determine whether identified products are covered by the scope of antidumping duty (AD) and/or countervailing duty (CVD) orders and that Commerce issue scope rulings pursuant to those inquiries. In accordance with Commerce's regulations, we are notifying the public of the filing of the scope ruling applications listed below in the month of September 2025.

**DATES:** Applicable January 5, 2026.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Yasmin Bordas, AD/CVD Operations, Customs Liaison Unit, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482-3813.

#### Notice of Scope Ruling Applications

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(d)(3), we are notifying the public of the following scope ruling applications related to AD and CVD orders and findings filed in or around the month of September 2025. This notification includes, for each scope application: (1) identification of the AD and/or CVD orders at issue (19 CFR 351.225(c)(1)); (2) concise public descriptions of the products at issue, including the physical characteristics (including chemical, dimensional and technical characteristics) of the products (19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(ii)); (3) the countries where the products are produced and the countries from where the products are exported (19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(i)(B)); (4) the full names of the applicants; and (5) the dates that the scope applications were filed with Commerce and the name of the ACCESS scope segment where the scope applications can be found.<sup>1</sup> This notice does not include applications which have been rejected and not properly resubmitted. The scope ruling applications listed below are available on Commerce's online e-filing and document management system,

<sup>1</sup> See *Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*, 86 FR 52300, 52316 (September 20, 2021) (*Final Rule*) ("It is our expectation that the **Federal Register** list will include, where appropriate, for each scope application the following data: (1) identification of the AD and/or CVD orders at issue; (2) a concise public summary of the product's description, including the physical characteristics (including chemical, dimensional and technical characteristics) of the product; (3) the country(ies) where the product is produced and the country from where the product is exported; (4) the full name of the applicant; and (5) the date that the scope application was filed with Commerce.")

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Electronic Service System (ACCESS), at <https://access.trade.gov>.

#### Scope Ruling Applications

Aluminum Extrusions from The People's Republic of China (China) (A-570-967/C-570-968); Micro Channel Heat Exchangers;<sup>2</sup> produced in China and exported from China or Mexico; submitted by Aluminum Extrusions Fair Trade Committee (AEFTC); September 12, 2025; ACCESS scope segment "AEFTC Micro Channel Heat Exchangers."

Certain Cased Pencils from China (A-570-827); Colored Pencils;<sup>3</sup> produced in and exported from the Philippines; submitted by Crayola LLC (Crayola); September 19, 2025; ACCESS scope segment "SCO-Crayola."

#### Notification to Interested Parties

This list of scope ruling applications is not an identification of scope inquiries that have been initiated. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(d)(1), if Commerce has not rejected a scope ruling application nor initiated the scope inquiry within 30 days after the filing of the application, the application will be deemed accepted and a scope inquiry will be deemed initiated the following day—day 31.<sup>4</sup> Commerce's

<sup>2</sup> The products are micro channel heat exchangers (MCHE) that are part of HVAC or refrigeration systems that are used for efficient heat transfer in automobile, residential, and industrial applications. MCHEs are comprised of multiple aluminum extrusion parts and non-aluminum extrusion parts and may be produced to various configurations and dimensions but typically contain extruded aluminum micro channel tubing, aluminum headers or manifolds, which are the side pieces in which the extruded tubing are inserted into, and which are normally made of aluminum extrusions (usually 3xxx-series alloy) or aluminum sheet, aluminum fins between the micro channel tubing, which are normally made from aluminum sheet, and brackets, reinforcements, or side sheets which help keep other components (the "core") in place. The brackets are normally made from aluminum sheet, while the reinforcements and side sheets are normally made of aluminum extrusions.

<sup>3</sup> The products are colored pencils that feature a barrel color that closely matches the pigment of the core. The exterior is typically coated in a smooth, glossy finish. The writing on the barrel includes the Crayola brand name, the color name (*e.g.*, "Sky Blue" or "Burnt Sienna"), and sometimes a product line identifier such as "Signature Blend & Shade." This labeling is printed in contrasting ink, usually white or silver. The product comes pre-sharpened and measures about 7 inches in length with a barrel roughly 7 mm in diameter. The core, approximately 3 mm thick, is composed of a non-toxic blend of pigments, binders, extenders, and water.

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(d)(2), within 30 days after the filing of a scope ruling application, if Commerce determines that it intends to address the scope issue raised in the application in another segment of the proceeding (such as a circumvention inquiry under 19 CFR 351.226 or a covered merchandise inquiry under 19 CFR 351.227), it will notify the applicant that it will not initiate a scope

Continued