## 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.[36] 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 this investigation.[37]

## Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.[38] Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).[39] Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

[36] *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.*

[37] *See* 19 CFR 351.302; *see also, e.g., Time Limits Final Rule.*

[38] *See* section 782(b) of the Act.

[39] *See Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*). Additional information regarding the *Final Rule* is available at *https://www.trade.gov/sites/default/files/2026-08/FAQ%20for%20Certifications.pdf?v=1787683944756.*

## 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 this investigation 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).[40]

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: August 25, 2026.

**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 Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is perfluoroalkoxy alkane (PFA), a copolymer of tetrafluoroethylene and perfluoroalkoxy side chains. Its chemical structure is represented as a repeating chain of tetrafluoroethylene units with perfluoroalkoxy side chains ($-(CF_2-CF_2)_n-(CF_2-CF(OR_f))_m-$) where $R_f$ is a perfluorinated alkyl group (*e.g.,* $-CF_3$, $-C_2F_5$, $-C_3F_7$). PFA is normally associated with Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number 26655–00–5 and may also be associated with registry number 31784–04–0.

The scope includes PFA resin in primary form (including, but not limited to pellets, granules, cubes, powder, flakes, fluff, or aqueous dispersions). PFA has a minimum melting endotherm peak temperature of 265 degrees Celsius and a melt flow rate of greater than or equal to 1 g/10 min, measured in accordance with applicable ASTM standards.

PFA resin in primary form may contain minor processing aids and additives inherent to the PFA manufacturing process. This merchandise remains covered by the scope to the extent that the PFA content constitutes at least 98 percent of the material by dry weight.

PFA resin in primary form may be compounded, mixed, or otherwise blended with fillers or reinforcing materials subsequent to the manufacturing of PFA resin. These fillers or reinforcing materials include, but are not limited to, stabilizers, pigments, glass fiber, carbon fiber, carbon black, graphite, mineral fillers, or similar reinforcing additives. The scope includes only the PFA component of any PFA compounded, mixed, or otherwise blended with non-PFA fillers or reinforcing materials after production, when the PFA content constitutes at least 80 percent of the material by dry weight.

The scope also includes merchandise matching the above description that has been finished, packaged, or otherwise processed in a third country, including by packaging with another product, or any other finishing, packaging, or processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation. When packaged with another product, only the PFA resin is covered.

The scope also includes PFA that is commingled or blended with PFA from sources not subject to the investigation. In such circumstances, only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation is merchandise that has a minimum melting endotherm peak temperature of less than 265°C or a melt flow rate of less than 1 g/10 min.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation is PFA in which minor processing aids and additives used in the manufacturing of PFA resin result in PFA resin representing less than 98 percent of that merchandise by dry weight. When PFA has been compounded with fillers or reinforcing materials, the PFA component of the compounded merchandise is excluded when it is less than 80 percent of the compounded material by dry weight.

The subject merchandise is currently properly classifiable under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 3904.69.5000. Products subject to this investigation may also enter under HTSUS subheadings 3904.61.0010, 3904.61.0090 and 3904.69.1000.

Although the HTSUS subheading and CAS numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

[40] *See Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

**[A–570–049, C–570–050]**

### Ammonium Sulfate From People's Republic of China: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With Final Scope Ruling and Notice of Amended Final Scope Ruling Pursuant to Court Decision

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

**SUMMARY:** On August 12, 2026, the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT or the Court) issued its final judgment in *Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.* v. *United States,* Court No. 23–00080 sustaining the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce)'s remand redetermination pertaining to the scope ruling for the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on Ammonium Sulfate from People's

Republic of China finding enriched $^{15}N$ ammonium sulfate isotope to be included in the orders. Commerce is notifying the public that the CIT's final judgment is not in harmony with Commerce's scope ruling, and that Commerce is amending the scope ruling to find that enriched $^{15}N$ ammonium sulfate isotope is outside the scope of the orders.

**DATES:** Applicable August 22, 2026.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Catherine Bonilla, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–7955.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

## Background

On March 16, 2023, Commerce found enriched $^{15}N$ ammonium sulfate[1] to be within the scope of the scope of the *Orders.*[2] Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc. (CIL) appealed Commerce's *Final Scope Ruling.* On March 11, 2026, the CIT remanded the *Final Scope Ruling* to Commerce, as the Court found that, although Commerce purported to rely on the *Orders'* plain language and 19 CFR 351.225(k)(1)(i)(A), Commerce's analysis in substance turned on the chemical composition of CIL's product, a part of its physical characteristics, which constitutes a 19 CFR 351.225(k)(2)(i)(A) factor.[3] The Court stated that because Commerce engaged one (k)(2) factor while expressly declining to consider the other four, the Court found Commerce's determination contrary to the mandatory requirements of 19 CFR 351.225(k)(2)(i), which requires Commerce to consider all five factors if it proceeds to that level of the analysis.[4] The Court instructed that if Commerce conducts a (k)(2) analysis on remand, it must consider all five factors.[5]

In its final remand redetermination, issued on July 9, 2026, Commerce found enriched $^{15}N$ ammonium sulfate isotope to be outside the scope of the *Orders.*[6] The CIT sustained Commerce's final redetermination.[7]

## Timken Notice

In its decision in *Timken,*[8] as clarified by *Diamond Sawblades,*[9] the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit held that, pursuant to section 516A(c) and (e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce must publish a notice of court decision that is not ''in harmony'' with a Commerce determination and must suspend liquidation of entries pending a ''conclusive'' court decision. The CIT's August 12, 2026, judgment constitutes a final decision of the CIT that is not in harmony with Commerce's *Final Scope Ruling.* Thus, this notice is published in fulfillment of the publication requirements of *Timken.*

## Amended Final Scope Ruling

In accordance with the CIT's August 12, 2026 final judgment, Commerce is amending its *Final Scope Ruling* and finds that CIL's enriched $^{15}N$ ammonium sulfate isotope is outside the scope of the *Orders.*

## Liquidation of Suspended Entries

Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) that, pending any appeals, the cash deposit rate will be zero percent for the enriched $^{15}N$ ammonium sulfate isotope. In the event that the CIT's final judgment is not appealed or is upheld on appeal, Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate entries of enriched $^{15}N$ ammonium sulfate isotope without regard to antidumping and/or countervailing duties and to lift the suspension of liquidation of such entries.

## Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 516A(c) and (e) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: August 26, 2026.

**Scot Fullerton,**

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

[FR Doc. 2026–17769 Filed 8–31–26; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P**

[1] The terms ''enriched $^{15}N$ ammonium sulfate'' and ''$^{15}N$-enriched ammonium sulfate'' have been used interchangeably in the proceeding and both refer to the subject merchandise of the final results of redetermination.

[2] *See Ammonium Sulfate from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders,* 82 FR 13094 (March 9, 2017) (*Orders*); *see also* Memorandum, ''Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders on Ammonium Sulfate from the People's Republic of China: Final Scope Ruling on Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc. $^{15}N$ Enriched Ammonium Sulfate,'' dated March 16, 2023 (*Final Scope Ruling*).

[3] *See Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.* v. *United States,* Slip Op. 26–27 (CIT March 11, 2026, amended March 16, 2026) (*Remand Order*) at 10.

[4] *Id.*

[5] *Id.* at 11.

[6] *See Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand, Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.* v. *United States,* Slip Op. 26–27, Ct. No. 23–00080, dated July 9, 2026 (*Final Remand*).

[7] *See Remand Order.*

[8] *See Timken Co.* v. *United States,* 893 F.2d 337 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (*Timken*).

[9] *See Diamond Sawblades Manufacturers Coalition* v.*United States,* 626 F.3d 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (*Diamond Sawblades*).

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**International Trade Administration**

**[A–570–914, A–201–836, A–580–859, A–489–815, C–570–915]**

# Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube From the People's Republic of China, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Türkiye: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders and Countervailing Duty Order

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

**SUMMARY:** As a result of the determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders and countervailing duty (CVD) order on light-walled rectangular pipe and tube (light-walled pipe and tube) from the People's Republic of China (China) (AD/CVD), Mexico (AD), the Republic of Korea (Korea) (AD) and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) (AD) would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping, countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD and CVD orders.

**DATES:** Applicable August 19, 2026.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Joseph Molokwu, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–8043.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

## Background

On May 30, 2008, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD order on light-walled pipe and tube from Türkiye.[1] On August 5, 2008, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD orders on light-walled pipe and tube from China, Mexico, and Korea.[2] On August 5, 2008, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the CVD order on light-walled pipe and tube from China, collectively *Orders.*[3]

[1] *See Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from Turkey,* 73 FR 31065 (May 30, 2008).

[2] *See Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from Mexico, the People's Republic of China, and the Republic of Korea: Antidumping Duty Orders; Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the Republic of Korea: Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,* 73 FR 45403 (August 5, 2008).

[3] *See Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the People's Republic of China: Notice of*

Continued