

China, India, Korea, and Mexico.¹ In the *Initiation Notice*, Commerce incorrectly stated that the ITC will make its preliminary determination within 25 days after the date the petitions were filed.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of September 14, 2026, in FR Doc. 2026–18706, on page 58065, in the second column, correct the text under the section titled “Preliminary Determination by the ITC” to read as follows:

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 25 days after the date on which the ITC receives notice from Commerce of initiation of the investigations, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from Canada, China, India, Korea, and/or Mexico are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.² A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.³ Otherwise, these LTFV investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Notice to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 732 and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: September 17, 2026.

Steven Presing,

Executive Director for Policy and Negotiations.

[FR Doc. 2026–19374 Filed 9–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–557–834]

Certain Fatty Acids From Malaysia: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that certain fatty acids (fatty acids) from Malaysia are being, or are

likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025. Interested parties are invited to comment on this preliminary determination.

DATES: Applicable September 22, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dennis McClure or Matthew Lipka, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5973 or (202) 482–7976, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This preliminary determination is made in accordance with section 733(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Commerce published the notice of initiation of this investigation on March 13, 2026.¹ On July 10, 2026, Commerce postponed the preliminary determination of this investigation and the revised deadline is now September 15, 2026.² For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this investigation, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.³ A list of topics included in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included as Appendix II to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), which is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/frnotices>.

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are fatty acids from Malaysia. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, *see* Appendix I.

¹ *See Certain Fatty Acids from Indonesia and Malaysia: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 91 FR 12353 (March 13, 2026) (*Initiation Notice*).

² *See Certain Fatty Acids from Indonesia and Malaysia: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations of Antidumping Duty Investigations*, 91 FR 42708 (July 10, 2026).

³ *See* Memorandum, “Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Affirmative Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Certain Fatty Acids from Malaysia,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

Scope Comments

In accordance with the *Preamble* to Commerce’s regulations,⁴ the *Initiation Notice* set aside a period of time for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.*, scope).⁵ Certain interested parties commented on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice*. Commerce is still considering parties’ comments on the scope of the investigation and intends to issue its preliminary scope decision after the publication of this preliminary AD determination. Accordingly, Commerce is not preliminarily modifying the scope language as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice*. *See* the scope in Appendix I to this notice.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this investigation in accordance with section 731 of the Act. Commerce has calculated export prices and constructed export prices in accordance with sections 772(a) and (b) of the Act. Normal value is calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying the preliminary determination, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

Sections 733(d)(1)(ii) and 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act provide that in the preliminary determination Commerce shall determine an estimated all-others rate for all exporters and producers not individually examined. This rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any zero and *de minimis* margins, and any margins determined entirely under section 776 of the Act.

In this investigation, Commerce calculated estimated weighted-average dumping margins for Evyap Sabun Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. (Evyap) and Palm-Oleo Sdn. Bhd. (Palm-Oleo) that are not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available. Commerce calculated the all-others rate using a weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents using each company’s publicly-ranged values for the merchandise under consideration.⁶

⁴ *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*).

⁵ *See Initiation Notice*.

⁶ With two respondents under examination, Commerce normally calculates: (A) a weighted-

¹ *See Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders from Canada, the People’s Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 91 FR 58060 (September 14, 2026) (*Initiation Notice*).

² *See* section 733(a) of the Act.

³ *Id.*

Preliminary Determination

Commerce preliminarily determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist:

Exporter/producer	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offset) (percent)
Evyap Sabun Malaysia Sdn. Bhd	4.47	4.46
Palm-Oleo Sdn. Bhd./Palm-Oleo (Klang) Sdn. Bhd./KL-Kepong Oleomas Sdn. Bhd. ⁷	7.07	7.06
All Others	5.23	5.22

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 733(d)(2) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise, as described in Appendix I, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Further, pursuant to section 733(d)(1)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(d), Commerce will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margin or the estimated all-others rate, as follows: (1) the cash deposit rate for the respondents listed above will be equal to the company-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margins determined in this preliminary determination; (2) if the exporter is not a respondent identified above, but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be equal to the company-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margin established for that producer of the subject merchandise; and (3) the cash deposit rate for all other producers and exporters will be equal to the all-others estimated weighted-average dumping margin.

Commerce normally adjusts cash deposits for estimated antidumping duties by the amount of export subsidies countervailed in a companion countervailing duty (CVD) proceeding, when CVD provisional measures are in effect. Accordingly, where Commerce preliminarily made an affirmative determination for countervailable export

subsidies, Commerce has offset the estimated weighted-average dumping margin by the appropriate CVD rate. Any such adjusted cash deposit rate may be found in the “Preliminary Determination” section above.

Should provisional measures in the companion CVD investigation expire prior to the expiration of provisional measures in this LTFV investigation, Commerce will direct CBP to begin collecting estimated antidumping duty cash deposits unadjusted for countervailed export subsidies at the time that the provisional CVD measures expire. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties in this preliminary determination within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Consistent with 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce will analyze and, if appropriate, correct any timely allegations of significant ministerial errors by amending the preliminary determination. However, consistent with 19 CFR 351.224(d), Commerce will not consider incomplete allegations that do not address the significance standard under 19 CFR 351.224(g) following the preliminary determination. Instead, Commerce will address such allegations in the final determination together with

issues raised in the case briefs or other written comments.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i)(1) of the Act, Commerce intends to verify the information relied upon in making its final determination.

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance no later than seven days after the date on which the last verification report is issued in this investigation. A timeline for the submission of case briefs and written comments will be notified to interested parties at a later date. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.⁸ Interested parties who submit case or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.⁹

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public, executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.¹⁰ Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final determination in this investigation.

average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents; (B) a simple average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents; and (C) a weighted-average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents using each company's publicly-ranged U.S. sales values for the merchandise under consideration. Commerce then compares (B) and (C) to (A) and selects the rate closest to (A) as the most appropriate rate for all other producers and exporters. See, e.g., *Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom: Final Results*

of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews, Final Results of Changed-Circumstances Review, and Revocation of an Order in Part, 75 FR 53661, 53662 (September 1, 2010), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment1. As complete publicly ranged sales data were available, Commerce based the all-others rate on the publicly ranged sales data of the mandatory respondents. For a complete analysis of the data, see Memorandum, “Calculation of the All-Others Rate,” dated concurrently with this notice.

⁷ Commerce preliminarily determines that Palm-Oleo, Palm-Oleo (Klang) Sdn. Bhd., and KL-Kepong

Oleomas Sdn. Bhd., are a single entity. See Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

⁸ See 19 CFR 351.309(d); see also *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Procedures*).

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

¹⁰ We use the term “issue” here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).¹¹

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing, limited to issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs, must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce, within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants, and whether any participant is a foreign national; and (3) a list of the issues to be discussed. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce intends to hold the hearing at a time and date to be determined. Parties should confirm by telephone the date, time, and location of the hearing two days before the scheduled date.

Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures

Section 735(a)(2) of the Act provides that a final determination may be postponed until not later than 135 days after the date of the publication of the preliminary determination if, in the event of an affirmative preliminary determination, a request for such postponement is made by exporters who account for a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise, or in the event of a negative preliminary determination, a request for such postponement is made by the petitioner. Section 351.210(e)(2) of Commerce's regulations requires that a request by exporters for postponement of the final determination be accompanied by a request for extension of provisional measures from a four-month period to a period not more than six months in duration.

Between August 31 and September 1, 2026, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.210(e), Evyap and Palm-Oleo requested that Commerce postpone the final determination and that provisional measures be extended to a period not to exceed six months.¹² In accordance with section 735(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(2)(ii), because: (1) the preliminary determination is affirmative; (2) the requesting exporters account for a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise; and

(3) no compelling reasons for denial exist, Commerce is postponing the final determination and extending the provisional measures from a four-month period to a period not greater than six months. Accordingly, Commerce will make its final determination no later than 135 days after the date of publication of this preliminary determination.

U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) Notification

In accordance with section 733(f) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of its preliminary determination. If the final determination is affirmative, the ITC will determine before the later of 120 days after the date of this preliminary determination or 45 days after the final determination whether these imports are materially injuring, or threaten material injury to, the U.S. industry.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 733(f) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.205(c).

Dated: September 15, 2026.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation is certain fatty acids, which are organic acids made of a hydrocarbon chain with a carboxylic acid group (*i.e.*, an organic acid that contains a carboxyl group (-C(=O)-OH) attached to an R-group, sometimes also written as R-COOH, R-C(O)OH, or R-CO₂H) at one end with a carbon chain length (*i.e.*, the number of carbon atoms in the fatty acid chain) of C₆, C₈, C₁₀, C₁₂, C₁₄, C₁₆, or C₁₈, with an iodine value below 105 g/100 g and with a ratio of free fatty acids to triglycerides (also known as the "degree of split" or DoS) of at least 97 percent, including single fatty acid (also referred to as "pure cut"), and blends containing a combination of two or more carbon chain lengths.

Certain fatty acids covered by the scope range in physical form from low viscosity liquids to solids. Certain fatty acids are covered by the scope of this investigation irrespective of whether they have gone through a distillation process and regardless of acid content, reactivity, functionality, freeze stability, heat stability, physical form, viscosity, grade, purity, molecular weight, or packaging.

Certain fatty acids may contain additives, such as catalysts, solvents, antioxidants, fire retardants, colorants, pigments, diluents, thickeners, fillers, softeners, and toughening agents.

The scope includes merchandise matching the above description that has been

processed in a third country, including by commingling, diluting, introducing or removing additives, or performing any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the subject country.

The scope also includes certain fatty acids that are commingled or blended with certain fatty acids from sources not subject to this investigation. Only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation.

Certain fatty acids covered by the scope are also commonly called pure, pure cut, fractionated, or distilled fatty acid or mixed, mixed cut, or blended fatty acid, with the terms pure, pure cut, fractionated, and distilled typically referring to specific single-chain fatty acids that have been separated from a mixed natural source such as animal fat or vegetable oil using processes like hydrolysis (the breakdown of fat molecules by water, catalyzed by acid, base, or enzymes (lipases) to yield glycerol and free fatty acids), distillation, and crystallization, and the terms mixed or mixed cut referring to combinations, blends or mixtures of different single-chain fatty acids also derived from a natural source such as animal fat or vegetable oil using processes like hydrolysis, distillation, and crystallization. Common names for pure, pure cut, fractionated, or distilled fatty acids forms include stearic acid and oleic acid. Common names for mixed or mixed cut fatty acids include coconut fatty acid, hardened coconut fatty acid, topped coconut fatty acid, topped hardened coconut fatty acid, palm kernel fatty acid, hardened palm kernel fatty acid, topped palm kernel fatty acid, topped hardened palm kernel fatty acid, palm fatty acid, palm stearin fatty acid, palm fatty acid distillate, and palm olein fatty acid.

Certain fatty acids covered by the scope are normally associated with Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry numbers 57-11-4, 112-80-1, 61790-38-3, 67701-05-7, 67701-06-8, 67707-01-3, 68938-15-8, 101403-98-9, 91771-90-3, 90990-15-1, 68440-15-3, 84238-17-5, 98106-68-4, 98106-66-2, 90990-08-1, and 90990-08-2 but several others may also be used.

Specifically excluded from the scope are certain fatty acids containing 90 percent or more, by weight, of fatty acids with carbon chain lengths of C₆, C₈, or C₁₀ (or any combination thereof). The scope also does not include mixtures of certain fatty acids with other materials, when the combined certain fatty acids component comprises less than 80 percent of the total weight of the mixture.

The merchandise is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 2915.70.0110, 2915.70.0120, 2915.70.0150, 2915.90.1010, 2915.90.1050, 2916.15.1000, 2916.15.5100, 3823.11.0000, 3823.12.0000, 3823.19.2000, and 3823.19.4000 and may also enter under 3824.99.4190.

The HTSUS subheadings set forth above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope is dispositive.

¹¹ See *APO and Service Procedures*.

¹² See Palm-Oleo's Letter, "Request to Postpone the Final Determination," dated August 31, 2026; see also Evyap's Letter, "Request to Postpone Final Determination," dated September 1, 2026.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Period of Investigation
- IV. Affiliation and Single Entity Treatment
- V. Discussion of the Methodology
- VI. Particular Market Situation
- VII. Currency Conversion
- VIII. Adjustments to Cash Deposit Rates for Export Subsidies in the Companion Countervailing Duty Investigation
- IX. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2026–19379 Filed 9–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–122–863]

Large Diameter Welded Pipe From Canada: Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Review

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is issuing the preliminary results of the changed circumstances review (CCR) of the antidumping (AD) order on large diameter welded pipe (LDWP) from Canada with respect to Interpro Pipe & Steel Inc. (Interpro). Commerce preliminarily determines that Interpro is the successor-in-interest to Evraz Inc. NA Canada (Evraz) with respect to the AD order on LDWP from Canada. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable September 22, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bushra Bani-Salman, AD/CVD Operations, Office IX, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–9170.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 2, 2019, Commerce published in the *Federal Register* the *Order* on LDWP from Canada.¹ On January 26, 2026, Interpro requested the initiation of a CCR to determine that it is the successor-in-interest to Evraz.² We

received no comments from other interested parties concerning this request. On March 19, 2026, we initiated the CCR of the *Order* pursuant to section 751(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), 19 CFR 351.216(b) and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(1) to consider whether Interpro is the successor-in-interest to Evraz.³ On August 20, 2026, we issued a supplemental questionnaire to Interpro,⁴ to which we received a timely response on August 31, 2026.⁵

Scope of the Order

The product subject to the *Order* is LDWP from Canada. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁶

Legal Framework

In determining whether one company is the successor-in-interest to another company as part of an AD proceeding, Commerce examines several factors including, but not limited to: (1) management and ownership; (2) production facilities; (3) supplier relationships; and (4) customer base.⁷ Although no single factor, or combination of factors, will necessarily provide a dispositive indication of successorship, generally, Commerce will consider one company to be the successor-in-interest to another company if its operations are not materially dissimilar to those of the other company.⁸ Thus, if the totality of the evidence demonstrates that, with respect to the production and sale of the subject merchandise, the new company operates as the same business entity as the prior company, Commerce will find the new company to be the successor in-interest to the prior company and assign

³ See *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from Canada: Notice of Initiation of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 91 FR 13288 (March 19, 2026).

⁴ See Commerce's Letter, "Request for Information," dated August 20, 2026.

⁵ See Interpro's Letter, "Interpro Pipe & Steel Inc.'s Response," dated August 31, 2026.

⁶ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Changed Circumstances Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Large Diameter Welded Pipe from Canada," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

⁷ See, e.g., *Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof from France: Final Results of Changed-Circumstances Review*, 75 FR 34688 (June 18, 2010), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM) at Comment 1.

⁸ See, e.g., *Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon from Norway: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 64 FR 9979, 9979–80 (March 1, 1999).

the new company the cash deposit rate of its predecessor.⁹

Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Review

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4) and (c)(3)(i), we preliminarily find that Interpro is the successor-in-interest to Evraz because record evidence indicates that Interpro operates as essentially the same business entity as Evraz. Specifically, Interpro provided information which Evraz was acquired by Atlas Holdings on July 31, 2025, and, following the acquisition, Evraz changed its name to Interpro. After the acquisition, while there were some changes to the officers and directors of the company, the production facilities, supplier relationships, and customer base of Interpro are substantially the same as those of Evraz. Therefore, we preliminarily determine that, as the successor-in-interest to Evraz, Interpro should receive the same antidumping duty treatment with respect to the subject merchandise as Evraz. If we continue to reach the same determination in the final results, we will assign Interpro the same cash deposit rate assigned to Evraz, effective on the publication date of the final results in the *Federal Register*.

For a complete discussion of our preliminary successor-in-interest analysis, see the accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum. A list of the topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included as the appendix to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is made available to the public via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is available at <https://access.trade.gov/frnotices>.

Public Comment

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), interested parties may submit case briefs no later than 14 days after the date of publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.¹⁰ Interested parties

⁹ *Id.*; see also *Brass Sheet and Strip from Canada: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 57 FR 20460 (May 13, 1992), and accompanying IDM at Comment 1.

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.309(d); see also *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in*

Continued

¹ See *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from Canada: Antidumping Duty Order*, 84 FR 18775 (May 2, 2019) (*Order*).

² See Interpro's Letter, "Interpro Pipe & Steel Inc.'s Request for a Changed Circumstances Review in Large Diameter Welded Pipe from Canada," dated January 26, 2026.