U.S. PURCHASERS' QUESTIONNAIRE

CORROSION INHIBITORS FROM CHINA

This questionnaire must be received by the Commission by November 2, 2020.

See last page for filing instructions.

The information called for in this questionnaire is for use by the United States International Trade Commission in connection with its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations concerning corrosion inhibitors from China (inv. Nos. 701-TA-638 and 731-TA-1473 (Final)). The information requested in the questionnaire is requested under the authority of the Tariff Act of 1930, title VII. This report is mandatory and failure to reply as directed can result in a subpoena or other order to compel the submission of records or information in your possession (19 U.S.C. § 1333(a)). Further information on this questionnaire can be obtained from Amelia Preece (202-205-3250, amelia.preece@usitc.gov).

Name of firm

City			State		Zip Code				
Website _									
-	m purchased, ace January 1,		ors (as defined on	next page	e) from <u>any</u>	source (dor	nestic or f	oreign) at	
☐ NO	(Sign the co	ertification below ar	nd promptly return c	only this pa	age of the q	uestionnaire t	o the Comi	mission)	
YES	(Complete	all parts of the ques	stionnaire, and retur	n the entir	re questionr	aire to the Co	ommission)		
-		• •	CERTIFICATIOn this communication submitted	questionn		-			-
ge and beliefing this certificion provided mission on the dersigned, acrother pel (a) for develand evaluate (3; or (ii) by	and understa cation I also in this question csame or similar cknowledge t roceedings ma cloping or ma ions relating U.S. governma	and that the inforgrant consent for connaire and through the connaire and through the connaire and the conna	response to this of mation submitted or the Commission ughout this proces submitted in resp to and used: (i) by ords of this or a r s, personnel, and and contract person	questionnd is subjection, and it eding in a conse to a conse to a consellated prelated prelat	ct to audit ts employe any other this reque mmission, roceeding, ons of the	and verifice ees and cor import-injui est for infore its employe or (b) in intel or Commission	ation by the stract person of	he Comm sonnel, to lings cond ad throug fices, and estigation ng under	ission use lucte hout cont s, au
ge and beliefing this certificion provided mission on the dersigned, acrother pel (a) for develand evaluate (3; or (ii) by	and understa cation I also in this question same or similar cknowledge to roceedings ma loping or ma ions relating U.S. governma I sign appropi	and that the inforgrant consent for connaire and through the control of the control of the control of the control of the programs and the control of the con	response to this of the commission submitted or the Commission ughout this processubmitted in responds of this or a respond of the contract personal contrac	questionnd is subjection, and it eding in a conse to a conse to a consellated prelated prelat	ct to audit ts employe any other this reque mmission, roceeding, ons of the	and verifice ees and cor import-injui est for infore its employe or (b) in intel or Commission	ation by the stract person of	he Comm sonnel, to lings cond ad throug fices, and estigation ng under	ission use lucte hout cont s, au

PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION

Background.-- This proceeding was instituted in response to petitions filed on February 5, 2020, by Wincom Incorporated, Blue Ash, Ohio. Countervailing and/or antidumping duties may be assessed on the subject imports as a result of these proceedings if the Commission makes an affirmative determination of injury, threat, or material retardation, and if the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") makes an affirmative determination of subsidization and/or dumping. Questionnaires and other information pertinent to this proceeding are available at https://www.usitc.gov/investigations/701731/2020/corrosion_inhibitors_china/final.htm.

<u>Corrosion inhibitors</u> covered by these investigations is tolyltriazole and benzotriazole. This includes tolyltriazole and benzotriazole of all grades and forms, including their sodium salt forms. Tolyltriazole is technically known as Tolyltriazole IUPAC 4,5 methylbenzotriazole. It can also be identified as 4,5 methyl benzotriazole, tolutriazole, TTA, and TTZ.

Benzotriazole is technically known as IUPAC 1,2,3-Benzotriazole. It can also beidentified as 1,2,3 Benzotriazole, 1,2-Aminozophenylene, 1H-Benzotriazole, and BTA.

All forms of tolyltriazole and benzotriazole, including but not limited to flakes, granules, pellets, prills, needles, powder, or liquids, are included within the scope of these petitions.

The scope includes tolyltriazole/sodium tolyltriazole and benzotriazole/sodium benzotriazole that are combined or mixed with other products. For such combined products, only the tolyltriazole/sodium tolyltriazole and benzotriazole/sodium benzotriazole component is covered by the scope of these investigations. Tolyltriazole and sodium tolyltriazole that have been combined with other products is included within the scope, regardless of whether the combining occurs in third countries.

Tolyltriazole, sodium tolyltriazole, benzotriazole and sodium benzotriazole that is otherwise subject to these investigations is not excluded when commingled with tolyltriazole, sodium tolyltriazole, benzotriazole, or sodium benzotriazole from sources not subject to these investigations. Only the subject merchandise component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of these investigations.

A combination or mixture is excluded from this investigation if the total tolyltriazole or benzotriazole component of the combination or mixture (regardless of the source or sources) comprises less than 5 percent of the combination or mixture, on a dry weight basis.

Notwithstanding the foregoing language, a tolyltriazole or benzotriazole combination or mixture that is transformed through a chemical reaction into another product, such that, for example, the tolyltriazole or benzotriazole can no longer be separated from the other products through a distillation or other process is excluded from this investigation.

Tolyltriazole has the Chemical Abstracts Service ("CAS") registry number 299385–43–1. Tolyltriazole is classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") subheading 2933.99.82.20.

Sodium Tolyltriazole has the CAS registry number 64665–57–2 and is classified under HTSUS subheading 2933.99.82.90. Benzotriazole has the CAS registry number #95–14–7 and is classified under HTSUS subheading 2933.99.82.10.

Sodium Benzotriazole has the CAS registry number 15217–42–2. Sodium Benzotriazole is classified under HTSUS subheading 2933.99.82.90.

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

Note: All references to sodium tolytriazole and sodium benzotriazole are referred to as liquid tolytriazole and liquid benzotriazole or liquid TTA or liquid BTA.

<u>Crude TTA in liquid form</u> is the form of TTA that is produced when ortho toluene diamene and sodium nitrite are reacted under the requisite pressure and temperature conditions and subsequently cooled. Crude TTA in liquid form typically has a Gardner color value > 18, or is not otherwise capable of being rated using the Gardner color scale. Color impurities present within this product intermediate are not removed.

<u>Crude TTA in solid form</u> is the form of TTA that is produced when orthotoluene diamene and sodium nitrite are reacted under the requisite pressure and temperature conditions and subsequently cooled. It is then subjected to an acidification process and processed into the solid form. Crude TTA in solid form is brown to black in color. It can be made into a sodium salt solution that can be analyzed on the Gardner color scale. If analyzed as a liquid, Crude TTA in solid form typically has a Gardner color value > 18, or is not otherwise capable of being rated using the Gardner color scale.

<u>Purified TTA in liquid form</u> is the form of TTA that is produced by processing crude TTA in a purification process that greatly reduces impurities in the crude TTA and increases the purity level of the liquid TTA. Purified TTA in liquid form typically has a Gardner color scale value lower than or equal to 12.

<u>Purified TTA in solid form</u> is the form of TTA that is produced by processing crude TTA in a purification process that greatly reduces the impurities in the crude TTA and increases the purity level of the TTA. It is then subjected to a process that produces the solid form of the product. The purified solid TTA is typically light tan/yellow to off-white in color. If processed into a liquid form, it typically would have a Gardner color scale rating lower than or equal to 12.

<u>Crude BTA in liquid form</u> is the form of BTA that is produced when orthophenylene diamene and sodium nitrite are reacted under the requisite pressure and temperature conditions and subsequently cooled. Crude BTA in liquid form is dark in color. Color impurities present within this prospective product intermediate are not removed.

<u>Crude BTA in solid form</u> is the form of BTA that is produced when orthophenylene diamene and sodium nitrite are reacted under the requisite pressure and temperature conditions and subsequently cooled. It is then subjected to an acidification process and processed into the solid form. Crude BTA in solid form is tan to dark in color.

<u>Purified BTA in liquid form</u> is the form of BTA that is produced by processing crude BTA in a purification process that greatly reduces the impurities in the crude BTA and increases the purity level of the BTA. Purified BTA in liquid form typically has a Gardner color scale value lower than 12.

<u>Purified BTA in solid form</u> is the form of BTA that is produced by processing crude BTA in a purification process that greatly reduces the impurities in the crude BTA and increases the purity level of the BTA. It is then subjected to a process that produces the solid form of the product. The purified solid BTA is typically light tan/yellow to off-white in color and, if put in a liquid form, would typically have a Gardner color scale rating lower than or equal to 12.

<u>Purchaser</u>.--Any firm engaged, either directly or through a parent company or subsidiary, in purchasing corrosion inhibitors from another firm that produces, imports, or otherwise distributes corrosion inhibitors.

Reporting of information.--If information is not readily available from your records, provide carefully prepared estimates. If your firm is completing more than one questionnaire (i.e., a producer, importer, and/or purchaser questionnaire), you need not respond to duplicated questions.

<u>Confidentiality</u>.--The commercial and financial data furnished in response to this questionnaire that reveal the individual operations of your firm will be treated as confidential by the Commission to the extent that such data are not otherwise available to the public and will not be disclosed except as may be required by law (see 19 U.S.C. § 1677f). Such confidential information will not be published in a manner that will reveal the individual operations of your firm; however, general characterizations of numerical business proprietary information (such as discussion of trends) will be treated as confidential business information only at the request of the submitter for good cause shown.

<u>Verification</u>.--The information submitted in this questionnaire is subject to audit and verification by the Commission. To facilitate possible verification of data, please keep all files, worksheets, and supporting documents used in the preparation of the questionnaire response. Please also retain a copy of the final document that you submit.

Release of information.--The information provided by your firm in response to this questionnaire, as well as any other business proprietary information submitted by your firm to the Commission in connection with this proceeding, may become subject to, and released under, the administrative protective order provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1677f) and section 207.7 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR § 207.7). This means that certain lawyers and other authorized individuals may temporarily be given access to the information for use in connection with this proceeding or other import-injury proceedings conducted by the Commission on the same or similar merchandise; those individuals would be subject to severe penalties if the information were divulged to unauthorized individuals.

l-1a.	<u>Establishments covered.</u> Provide the name and address of your U.S. establishment(s) covered by this questionnaire, if different from that listed on the cover page. Firms operating more than one establishment should combine the data for all establishments into a single response.						
	" <u>Establishment</u> "Each facility of a firm involved in the <u>purchase</u> of corrosion inhibitors, including auxiliary facilities operated in conjunction with (whether or not physically separate from) such facilities.						
I-1b.	Stock symbol information I stock exchange and trading sy		oublicly traded, please specify the				
I-1c.	External counsel If your firm this proceeding, please specific	·	ed by external counsel in relation to nd the lead attorney(s).				
	Law firm:						
	Lead attorney(s):						
I-2.		OwnershipIs your firm owned, in whole or in part, by any other firm? No YesList the following information, relating to the ultimate parent/owner.					
	Firm name	Country	Extent of ownership (percent)				
		,	. ,				
I-3.	foreign, which import corrosic inhibitors to the United States	on inhibitors into the United S	elated firms, either domestic or States or which export corrosion				
	Firm name	Country	Affiliation				
		Journal	7.1				

Related produce produce corrosio	Does your firm have any related firr inhibitors?	ms, either domestic or foreign, whic
□ No [YesList the following information.	
Firm name	Country	Affiliation

PART II.--PURCHASES

<u>Contact information</u>.--Please identify the responsible individual and the manner by which Commission staff may contact that individual regarding the confidential information submitted in this questionnaire.

Name	
Title	
Email	
Telephone	

II-1a. <u>Purchases and imports.--</u>Report <u>separately</u> your firm's domestic purchases and imports of corrosion inhibitors.

"Purchase" – Purchase from a U.S. entity such as a U.S. producer, a U.S. importer, or other U.S. firm.

"Import" – Purchase directly from a foreign supplier and your firm is the importer of record.

	2017	2018	2019	
Item	Quantity (in pounds, dry weight)			
Purchases of corrosion inhibitors produced in United States				
China				
All other countries ¹				
Sources unknown ²				
Total purchases	0	0	0	
Imports of corrosion inhibitors from China				
All other countries ¹				
Total imports ³	0	0	0	
¹ Please identify these countries: ² Please indicate the firm(s) from which you	purchased this me	rchandise:		

³ If your firm imported corrosion inhibitors at any time since January 1, 2017, please also complete and return a U.S. importers' questionnaire in this proceeding.

II-1b. **Purchases and imports.--**Purchases in 2019 of TTA and BTA by type of product.

Type of corrosion inhibitors	United States	China	Other
Crude TTA			
Purified TTA: liquid			
Purified TTA: solid			
Mixtures including only TTA			
Crude BTA			
Purified BTA			
Mixtures including only BTA			
Mixtures including both TTA and BTA			

II-2.	Changes in purchasing patternsPlease indicate how the shares of your firm's purchases of
	corrosion inhibitors from different sources have changed since January 1, 2017.

Source of purchases	Did not purchase	Decreased	Increased	Constant	Fluctuated	Explanation for trend
United States						
China						
All other countries						
Sources unknown						

II-3. <u>Country knowledge.</u>--Please indicate the countries of origin with which your firm has experience or information in the corrosion inhibitors market.

United States	China	Other countries	Other countries (specify)

II-4. <u>Supplier identification.</u>--Please list your firm's <u>FIVE</u> largest suppliers for corrosion inhibitors since January 1, 2017. Also, provide the share of the quantity of your firm's total purchases of corrosion inhibitors that each of these suppliers accounted for in 2019.

No.	Supplier's name	City and state	Share of quantity of 2019 purchases
1			%
2			%
3			%
4			%
5			%

PART III.--MARKET CHARACTERISTICS AND PURCHASING PRACTICES

III-1.	<u>Firm type</u> Which of the following best describes your firm as a purchaser of corrosion
	inhibitors (check all that apply)?

Processor	End user	Distributor	Other	Describe other

If your firm is a distributor of corrosion inhibitors, please answer questions III-2 and III-3.

III-2.	Competition for salesDoes your firm compete for sales to customers with the manufacturers
	or importers from which your firm purchases corrosion inhibitors?

No	Yes	If yes, please describe.

III-3.	<u>Types of customers</u> What are the major types of consumers to which your firm sells corinhibitors?	rosion

If your firm is an end user of corrosion inhibitors, please answer questions III-4 and III-5.

III-4. <u>End uses.</u>--List the top 3 products your firm makes using corrosion inhibitors and estimate the percent of your <u>total production cost</u> that is accounted for by corrosion inhibitors and by other inputs (such as labor, energy, and other raw materials).

	Share of total cost in e		• • • • •	r	Total (should
Product(s) your firm produces	Corrosion inhibitors		Other inputs		sum to 100.0% across)
	%	+	%	=	0.0 %
	%	+	%	=	0.0 %
	%	+	%	Ш	0.0 %

III-5.	Demand fo	or end-use	products

(a) Has the demand for your firm's final products incorporating corrosion inhibitors changed since January 1, 2017?

Increased	No change	Decreased	Fluctuated

(b) Has this had any effect on your firm's demand for corrosion inhibitors?

No	Yes	Explain

		No		YesPle	ease fill out	the tab	ole.	
		F	nd use in w	hich this			changes in the price of this substitute ted the price for corrosion inhibitors?	
	Substitute			substitute		No	Yes	Explanation
1.								
2.								
3.						П		
III-7.	States (if kr	nown) 1	for cor	rosion inhil	bitors has c	hanged	since	States and outside of the United January 1, 2017. Explain any trends changes in demand.
III-7.	States (if kr	nown) foe the p	for cor princip	rosion inhil al factors t	oitors has cl hat have aff	hanged fected t Fluct	since hese wate	January 1, 2017. Explain any trends
III-7.	States (if kr and describ	nown) for the position of the	for cor	rosion inhil	bitors has c	hanged fected t	since these tuate n no	January 1, 2017. Explain any trends changes in demand.
Mar	States (if kr and describ	nown) for the position of the	for cor princip	rosion inhil al factors t	bitors has cl hat have aff	hanged fected t Fluct with	since these tuate n no	January 1, 2017. Explain any trends changes in demand.
Mar in the U	States (if kr and describ	nown) for the position of the	for cor princip	rosion inhil al factors t	bitors has cl hat have aff	hanged fected t Fluct with	since these tuate n no	January 1, 2017. Explain any trends changes in demand.
Mar in the U	States (if kr and describ ket United States United States	Ov inci	for cor princip rerall rease	No change	Overall decrease	Fluct with clear	since these uate n no trend	Explanation and factors diffically order corrosion inhibitors
Mar in the U	States (if kr and describ ket Inited States United States	Ov inci	rerall rease	No change	Overall decrease	Fluct with clear	since these uate n no trend	Explanation and factors Explanation and factors ifically order corrosion inhibitors of supply?

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III-9.	Importance of purchasing domestic productPlease fill out the table below, estimating the
	percentage of your firm's total 2019 purchases of corrosion inhibitors that required corrosion
	inhibitors produced in the United States.

	Estimated percentage of your firm's total 2019 purchases of corrosion inhibitors
Purchases that did not require domestic product	%
Purchases that were required by law or regulation to be domestic product (e.g., government purchases under "Buy American" provisions)	%
Purchases that were not required by law or regulation, but were required by your customers to be domestic product	%
Purchases that were required to be domestic product for other reasons (explain:)	%
Total (should sum to 100.0%)	0.0 %

III-10. Conditions of competition.--

(a) Is the corrosion inhibitors market subject to business cycles and/or other conditions of competition distinctive to corrosion inhibitors?

Check a	all that apply.	Please describe.
	No	Skip to question III-11.
	Yes-Business cycles (e.g. seasonal business)	
	Yes-Other distinctive conditions of competition	

(b) Have there been any changes in the business cycles or conditions of competition for corrosion inhibitors since January 1, 2017?

No	Yes	If yes, describe.

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III-12.

U.S.-produced product

Subject imports

Nonsubject imports

III-11.	Dec	cision	s based on p	oroduc	er and coun	try-of-orig	<u>in</u> How (often does	your firm,	and if	knov	vn,
	do	your	customers,	make	purchasing	decisions	involving	corrosion	in hibitors	based	on	its
	pro	ducer	or country o	of origi	n?							

Item	Always	Usu	ıally	Sometimes	Never	If at least sometimes, explain.		
		•		Decision based of	on produc	cer		
Your firm								
Your customers								
Decision based on country of origin								
Your firm								
Your customers								
Availability of supplyHas the availability of corrosion inhibitors in the U.S. market changed since January 1, 2017?								
Availability in the U.S. market No Yes			Please explain, noting the countries and reasons for the changes.					

III-13. <u>Supply constraints</u>.--Has any firm refused, declined, or been unable to supply your firm with corrosion inhibitors since January 1, 2017 (examples include placing customers on allocation or "controlled order entry," declining to accept new customers or renew existing customers, delivering less than the quantity promised, being unable to meet timely shipment commitments, etc.)?

No	Yes	If yes, please describe.

III-14. **Availability of specific product types.--**Are certain grades/types/sizes of corrosion inhibitors only available from certain country sources?

No	Yes	If yes, please identify the countries and the grade/type/size.

U.S. Pu	rchasers	' Questic	onnaire	- Corrosion inh	ibitors (Final)		Page 15
III-15.	<u>Purchas</u>	Purchasing frequency						
	(a)	How fre	quently	/ does your firm	make purch	ases of corro	osion inhi	bitors (check one)?
		Daily	Week	ly Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	Other	If other, specify
	(b)	Has this	purcha	sing frequency	changed sinc	e January 1,	2017?	
		No	Yes	If yes, please	describe.			
III-16.	Raw ma	aterial pi	rices.—					
	(a)	Is your firm familiar with the prices for raw materials used in the production of corrosion inhibitors?						
		N	o	Yes – please	answer (b)			
]			
				on raw materia ion inhibitors si		ted your firr	n's negot	ciations or contracts to
		No	Yes	Explain				
III-17. III-18.	making a purchase? Between and firms . Supplier negotiationsDo your firm's purchases of corrosion inhibitors usually involve							
	ПСВОТТА			supplier and pur				
	No	Yes	1 -	s, explain the far firm quotes co	-	_		ites and note whether ns.

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III-19. Change in suppliersHas your firm chan	ged suppliers since January 1, 2017?						
No Yes and the reasons for the	upplier(s), whether the firm was added or dropped, e change.						
	New suppliersAre you aware of any new suppliers, either foreign or domestic, that have entered the market since January 1, 2017?						
No Yes If yes, please identify	the firms.						
to sell corrosion inhibitors to your firm? If yes, provide the following information. • The number of days to qualify a r • A general description of the certing description of the factors that you							
No Yes of days Process and	factors						
· · ·	<u>Failure to certify.</u> Since January 1, 2017, have any domestic or foreign producers failed in their attempts to certify or qualify their corrosion inhibitors with your firm or have any producers lost their approved status?						
	these firms, the countries where they are located, they failed the certification/qualification.						

III-23.	Major purchasing factorsPlease list, in order of their importance, the main factors your firm
	considers in deciding from whom to purchase corrosion inhibitors (examples include availability,
	extension of credit, contracts, price, quality, range of supplier's product line, traditional supplier,
	etc.).

1.		
2.		
3.		
Ple	ease list any other factors that are very important in your purchase decisions:	

III-25.

III-24. <u>Purchasing factors.</u>—Please rate the importance of the following factors in your firm's purchasing decisions for corrosion inhibitors.

Factor	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important			
Availability						
Availability of BTA						
Availability of TTA						
Availability of <u>dry</u> form corrosion inhibitors						
Availability of <u>liquid</u> form corrosion inhibitors						
Availability of <u>crude</u> corrosion inhibitors						
Availability of <u>purified</u> corrosion inhibitors						
Delivery terms						
Delivery time						
Discounts offered						
Minimum quantity requirements						
Packaging						
Payment terms						
Price						
Product consistency						
Product range						
Quality meets industry standards						
Quality exceeds industry standards						
Reliability of supply						
Requirements of product formula						
Technical support/service						
U.S. transportation costs						
Quality characteristicsWhat characteristics does your firm consider when determining the quality of corrosion inhibitors?						

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III-26.	Minimum qualityHow often does corrosion inhibitors from the following countries meet
	minimum quality specifications for your uses or your customers' uses?

Source	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely or never	Don't know
United States					
China					
Other:					

III-27. <u>Frequency of decisions based on price.</u>—How often does your firm purchase the corrosion inhibitors that is offered at the lowest price?

Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never

III-28. <u>Price leaders.</u>--A price leader is defined as (1) one or more firms that initiate a price change, either upward or downward, that is followed by other firms, or (2) one or more firms that have a significant impact on prices. A price leader is not necessarily the lowest-priced supplier.

Please list the names of any firms you considered price leaders in the corrosion inhibitors market since January 1, 2017.

Firm(s)	Describe how the firm(s) exhibited price leadership	

111 20	D	la ! a a # !a a# a		domestic products.—
111-79	PHICHASING SH	niect imnorts	ratner than	anmestic products —

(a)	Since January 2017, did your firm import and/or purchase imports of corrosion
	inhibitors from China instead of purchasing U.Sproduced corrosion inhibitors?

	Yes	No	
Source	(also respond to parts (b) and (c))	(If "No", skip to next question)	
China			
	esponded "Yes" to part (a), was the in	nported product priced lower than the	

Source	Yes	No
China		

(c) If you responded "Yes" to part (a), was price a primary reason for importing and/or purchasing subject imports rather than domestic product?

Source	Yes	If Yes, estimate the quantity of imports purchased and/or imported instead of domestic product since January 2017 (in pounds, dry weight)	No	If No, please indicate the reason your firm imported and/or purchased imports instead of domestic product
China				

III-30.	U.S.	producers	and im	port com	petition.—
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(a) Since January 1, 2017, in connection with a sale or offer to sell corrosion inhibitors to your firm, did U.S. producers reduce their prices of domestically produced corrosion inhibitors in order to compete with lower-priced imports of corrosion inhibitors from the subject countries?

Source	Yes (also respond to question part (b))	No (If "No" skip to next question)	Don't know
China			

(b) If your firm responded "yes", please provide an estimate of the reduction in U.S. producers' prices, and any additional explanations, such as timing (e.g., months/years), frequency of price reductions, or other market/competitive factors.

Source	Estimated reduction in U.S. prices (percent)	Additional explanation, including such information as timing (e.g., months/years), frequency of price reductions, or other market/competitive factors
China	%	

III-31. <u>Interchangeability of different types of corrosion inhibitors.</u>—Are there specific product characteristics or end uses that limit or preclude interchangeability between different types of corrosion inhibitors?

No	Yes	If yes, please identify the types of corrosion inhibitors, and the reasons they are not interchangeable. Report all pairs that are not interchangeable and explain the factors that limit or preclude interchangeable use.

PART IV.—PRODUCT COMPARISONS

IV-1. <u>Interchangeability.--</u>Are corrosion inhibitors produced in the United States and in other countries interchangeable (i.e., can they physically be used in the same applications)?

Please indicate A, F, S, N, or 0 in the table below:

- A = the products from a specified country-pair are *always* interchangeable
- F = the products are *frequently* interchangeable
- S = the products are *sometimes* interchangeable
- N = the products are *never* interchangeable
- 0 = *no familiarity* with products from a specified country-pair

Country-pair	China	Other countries
United States		
China		
	corrosion inhibitors which is <i>so</i> y the country-pair and explain t	

IV-2. <u>Factors other than price</u>.--Are differences other than price (e.g., quality, availability, transportation network, product range, technical support, *etc.*) between corrosion inhibitors produced in the United States and in other countries a significant factor in your firm's purchases of the products?

Please indicate A, F, S, N, or 0 in the table below:

A = such differences are *always* significant

F = such differences are *frequently* significant

S = such differences are *sometimes* significant

N = such differences are *never* significant

0 = *no familiarity* with products from a specified country-pair

Country-pair	China	Other countries					
United States							
China							

For any country-pair for which factors other than price *always* or *frequently* are a significant factor in your firm's purchases of corrosion inhibitors, identify the country-pair and report the advantages or disadvantages imparted by such factors:

IV-3. <u>Factor country comparisons.</u>--For the factors listed below, please rate how corrosion inhibitors produced in each country you identified in your response to the first question in Part IV compares with corrosion inhibitors produced in each of the other countries you identified.

If you are unfamiliar with the product from a particular country, please leave the boxes for those country comparisons blank.

country comparisons blank.											
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Factor	Su	ŏ	uĮ		าร	ö	흐		Su	כנ	<u> </u>
Availability											
Availability of BTA											
Availability of TTA											
Availability of dry form corrosion inhibitors											
Availability of <u>liquid</u> form corrosion inhibitors											
Availability of <u>crude</u> corrosion inhibitors											
Availability of <u>purified</u> corrosion inhibitors											
Delivery terms											
Delivery time											
Discounts offered											
Minimum quantity requirements											
Packaging											
Payment terms											
Price											
Product consistency											
Product range											
Quality meets industry standards											
Quality exceeds industry standards											
Reliability of supply											
Requirements of product formula											
Technical support/service											
U.S. transportation costs											
¹ A rating of superior on price and U.S. transportation costs indicates that the first country generally has lower											

¹ A rating of superior on price and U.S. transportation costs indicates that the first country generally has lower prices/U.S. transportation costs than the second country.

PART V.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

V-1.	Other explanationsIf your firm would like to further explain a response to any question that						
	for which a narrative response box was not provided, please note the question number and the						
	explanation in the space provided below.						

V-2. <u>OMB statistics.</u>--Please report the actual number of hours required and the cost to your firm of completing this questionnaire.

Hours	Dollars

The questions in this questionnaire have been reviewed with market participants to ensure that issues of concern are adequately addressed and that data requests are sufficient, meaningful, and as limited as possible. Public reporting burden for this questionnaire is estimated to average 25 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering data, and completing and reviewing the questionnaire.

We welcome comments regarding the accuracy of this burden estimate, suggestions for reducing the burden, and any suggestions for improving this questionnaire. Please attach such comments to your response or send to the Office of Investigations, USITC, 500 E St. SW, Washington, DC 20436.

HOW TO FILE YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE

This questionnaire is available as a "fillable" form in MS Word format on the Commission's website at: LINK

Please do not attempt to modify the format or permissions of the questionnaire document. Please submit the completed questionnaire using one of the methods noted below. If your firm is unable to complete the MS Word questionnaire or cannot use one of the electronic methods of submission, please contact the Commission for further instructions.

• <u>Upload via Secure Drop Box</u>.—Upload the MS Word questionnaire along with a scanned copy of the signed certification page (page 1) through the Commission's secure upload facility:

Web address: https://dropbox.usitc.gov/oinv/ Pin: CIFC

• E-mail.—E-mail the MS Word questionnaire to amelia.preece@usitc.gov; include a scanned copy of the signed certification page (page 1). Submitters are strongly encouraged to encrypt nonpublic documents that are electronically transmitted to the Commission to protect your sensitive information from unauthorized disclosure. The USITC secure drop-box system and the Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) use Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 140-2 cryptographic algorithms to encrypt data in transit. Submitting your nonpublic documents by a means that does not use these encryption algorithms (such as by email) may subject your firm's nonpublic information to unauthorized disclosure during transmission. If you choose a non-encrypted method of electronic transmission, the Commission warns you that the risk of such possible unauthorized disclosure is assumed by you and not by the Commission.

If your firm does not purchase this product, please fill out page 1, print, sign, and submit a scanned copy to the Commission.

<u>Parties to this proceeding</u>.—If your firm is a party to this proceeding, it is required to serve a copy of the completed questionnaire on parties to the proceeding that are subject to administrative protective order (see 19 CFR § 207.7). A list of such parties may be obtained from the Commission's Secretary (202-205-1803). A certificate of service must accompany the completed questionnaire your firm submits (see 19 CFR § 207.7). Service of the questionnaire must be made in paper form.