to the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room B–099 within ten days of 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 (3) a list of issues to be discussed. In accordance with 19 CFR 353.38(b), oral presentation will be limited to arguments raised in the briefs.

This determination is published pursuant to section 733(f) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(f)) and 19 CFR 353.15(a)(4).

Dated: January 19, 1995. **Susan G. Esserman**, Assistant Secretary for Import Administration. [FR Doc. 95–2107 Filed 1–26–95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

## [A-351-826]

Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Small Diameter Circular Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel, Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe From Brazil

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce. EFFECTIVE DATE: January 27, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irene Darzenta or Fabian Rivelis, Office of Antidumping Investigations, Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482–6320 or 482–3853, respectively.

**PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION:** The Department of Commerce (the Department) preliminarily determines that small diameter circular seamless carbon and alloy steel, standard, line and pressure pipe from Brazil (seamless pipe) is being sold in the United States at less than fair value, as provided in section 733 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). The estimated margins are shown in the "Suspension of Liquidation" section of this notice.

## **Case History**

Since the notice of initiation on July 13, 1994 (59 FR 37025, July 20, 1994), the following events have occurred.

On August 8, 1994, the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issued an affirmative preliminary injury determination (USITC Publication 2734, August 1994).

On August 11, 1994, we sent a cable to the U.S. Embassy in Brazil requesting information for purposes of respondent selection. Based on the information

provided by the Embassy, as well as by petitioner, we identified as the two producers of subject merchandise in Brazil Mannesmann S.A. and NCS Siderurgica. On August 19, 1994, we named Mannesmann S.A. (MSA) as a mandatory respondent in this investigation and issued to it an antidumping questionnaire. Also on the same date, we sent an antidumping survey to NCS Siderurgica in order to determine whether it should be required to respond to a full questionnaire. Although NCS Siderurgica did not respond to the survey, based on information obtained from Iron and Steel Works of the World and petitioner's claim that MSA produced all of the subject merchandise exported from Brazil to the United States during the last 12 months prior to the filing of the petition, we determined that MSA would be the sole mandatory respondent in this investigation.

On October 21, 1994, we received comments on the issues of scope and class or kind of merchandise from interested parties, pursuant to the Department's invitation for such comments in its notice of initiation. On October 31 and November 17, 1994, we received rebuttal comments on this issue.

On September 12, 1994, we received from MSA a response to Section A of the Department's questionnaire. Responses to Sections B and C were submitted on October 14, 1994. On October 11, and November 3, 1994, we received petitioner's comments regarding MSA's responses to Sections A, B, and C. We sent MSA a supplemental questionnaire on November 18, 1994. MSA submitted its supplemental response, including revised sales listings, on December 9, 1994.

On October 27, 1994, the Department received a request from petitioner to postpone the preliminary determination until January 19, 1995. On November 18, 1994, we published in the **Federal Register** (59 FR 59748), a notice announcing the postponement of the preliminary determination until not later than January 19, 1995, in accordance with 19 C.F.R. 353.15 (c) and (d).

On January 4, 1995, respondent notified the Department of certain revisions to be made to its December 9, 1994, sales listings because of certain programming errors and inconsistencies concerning sale dates, grade codes and differences-in-merchandise data.

On January 9, 1995, petitioner submitted comments regarding the quality of MSA's responses, urging the Department to reject the responses and use best information available (BIA) in the preliminary determination because of the numerous deficiencies contained in these responses.

## **Scope of Investigation**

For purposes of this investigation, seamless pipes are seamless carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel pipes, of circular cross-section, not more than 114.3 mm (4.5 inches) in outside diameter, regardless of wall thickness, manufacturing process (hot-finished or cold-drawn), end finish (plain end, bevelled end, upset end, threaded, or threaded and coupled), or surface finish. These pipes are commonly known as standard pipe, line pipe or pressure pipe, depending upon the application. They may also be used in structural applications.

The seamless pipes subject to these investigations are currently classifiable under subheadings 7304.10.10.20, 7304.10.50.20, 7304.31.60.50, 7304.39.00.16, 7304.39.00.20, 7304.39.00.24, 7304.39.00.28, 7304.39.00.32, 7304.51.50.05, 7304.51.50.60, 7304.59.60.00, 7304.59.80.10, 7304.59.80.15, 7304.59.80.20, and 7304.59.80.25 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

The following information further defines the scope of this investigation, which covers pipes meeting the physical parameters described above:

Specifications, Characteristics and Uses: Seamless pressure pipes are intended for the conveyance of water, steam, petrochemicals, chemicals, oil products, natural gas and other liquids and gasses in industrial piping systems. They may carry these substances at elevated pressures and temperatures and may be subject to the application of external heat. Seamless carbon steel pressure pipe meeting the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard A-106 may be used in temperatures of up to 1000 degrees Fahrenheit, at various American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) code stress levels. Alloy pipes made to ASTM standard A-335 must be used if temperatures and stress levels exceed those allowed for A-106 and the ASME codes. Seamless pressure pipes sold in the United States are commonly produced to the ASTM A-106 standard.

Seamless standard pipes are most commonly produced to the ASTM A–53 specification and generally are not intended for high temperature service. They are intended for the low temperature and pressure conveyance of water, steam, natural gas, air and other liquids and gasses in plumbing and heating systems, air conditioning units,