

(6) For an article of food that is no longer in its natural state, the name and address of the manufacturer and the registration number assigned to the facility that is associated with the article of food. A registration number is not required for a facility associated with an article of food if the article is imported or offered for import for transshipment, storage and export, or further manipulation and export. If the article of food is sent by an individual as a personal gift (*i.e.*, for non-business reasons) to an individual in the United States, you may provide the name and address of the firm that appears on the label under 21 CFR 101.5 instead of the name, address, and registration number of the manufacturer. If a registration number is provided, city and country may be provided instead of the full address;

(7) For an article of food that is in its natural state, the name and growing location address of the grower, if known. If the submitter does not know the identity of the grower or, if the article has been consolidated, any of the growers, you may provide the name and address of the firm that has consolidated the articles of food from different growers or different growing locations;

(8) The FDA Country of Production;

(9) The name and address of the shipper and, if the shipper is required to register under 21 CFR part 1, subpart H, the registration number assigned to the shipper's facility that is associated with the article of food. A registration number is not required for a facility associated with an article of food if the article is imported or offered for import for transshipment, storage and export, or further manipulation and export. If a registration number is provided, city and country may be provided instead of the full address;

(10) The country from which the article is shipped;

(11) The port of arrival;

(12) The name and address of the importer. If a registration number is provided, city and country may be provided instead of the full address. The identity of the importer is not required for an article of food that is imported or offered for import for transshipment through the United States under a Transportation and Exportation entry;

(13) The name and address of the owner, if different from the owner or ultimate consignee. If a registration number is provided, city and country may be provided instead of the full address. The identity of the owner is not required for an article of food that is imported or offered for import for transshipment through the United States

under a Transportation and Exportation entry;

(14) The name and address of the ultimate consignee. If a registration number is provided, city and country may be provided instead of the full address. The identity of the ultimate consignee is not required for an article of food that is imported or offered for import for transshipment through the United States under a Transportation and Exportation entry;

(15) The mode of transportation;

(16) The Standard Carrier Abbreviation Code (SCAC) or International Air Transportation Association (IATA) code of the carrier which carried the article of food from the country from which the article is shipped to the United States, or if codes are not applicable, then the name and country of the carrier;

(17) Shipment information, as applicable:

(i) The Airway Bill number(s) or Bill of Lading number(s); however, this information is not required for an article of food when carried by or otherwise accompanying an individual when entering the United States;

(ii) For food that arrived by ocean vessel, the vessel name and voyage number;

(iii) For food that arrived by air carrier, the flight number;

(iv) For food that arrived by truck, bus, or rail, the trip number;

(v) For food that arrived as containerized cargo by water, air, or land, the container number(s); however, this information is not required for an article of food when carried by or otherwise accompanying an individual when entering the United States;

(vi) For food that arrived by rail, the car number; however, this information is not required for an article of food when carried by or otherwise accompanying an individual;

(vii) For food that arrived by privately owned vehicle, the license plate number and State or province;

(viii) The 6-digit HTS code; and

(18) The location and address where the article of refused food will be or is being held, the date the article has arrived or will arrive at that location, and identification of a contact at that location.

§ 1.282 What must you do if information changes after you have received confirmation of a prior notice from FDA?

(a)(1) If any of the information required in § 1.281(a) except the information required in:

(i) § 1.281(a)(5)(iii) (quantity),

(ii) § 1.281(a)(11) (anticipated arrival information), or

(iii) § 1.281(a)(17) (planned shipment information) changes after you receive notice that FDA has confirmed your prior notice submission for review, you must resubmit prior notice in accordance with this subpart unless the article of food will not be offered for import or imported into the United States.

(2) If any of the information required in § 1.281(b), except the information required in § 1.281(b)(10) (the anticipated date of mailing), changes after you receive notice that FDA has confirmed your prior notice submission for review, you must resubmit prior notice in accordance with this subpart, unless the article of food will not be offered for import or imported into the United States.

(b) If you submitted the prior notice via the FDA PN System Interface, you should cancel the prior notice via the FDA PN System Interface.

(c) If you submitted the prior notice via ABI/ACS, you should cancel the prior notice via ACS by requesting that CBP delete the entry.

Consequences

§ 1.283 What happens to food that is imported or offered for import without adequate prior notice?

(a) For each article of food that is imported or offered for import into the United States, except for food arriving by international mail or food carried by or otherwise accompanying an individual, the consequences are:

(1) *Inadequate prior notice*—(i) *No prior notice*. If an article of food arrives at the port of arrival and no prior notice has been submitted and confirmed by FDA for review, the food is subject to refusal of admission under section 801(m)(1) of the act (21 U.S.C. 381(m)(1)). If an article of food is refused for lack of prior notice, unless CBP concurrence is obtained for export and the article is immediately exported from the port of arrival under CBP supervision, it must be held within the port of entry for the article unless directed by CBP or FDA.

(ii) *Inaccurate prior notice*. If prior notice has been submitted and confirmed by FDA for review, but upon review of the notice or examination of the article of food, the notice is determined to be inaccurate, the food is subject to refusal of admission under section 801(m)(1) of the act (21 U.S.C. 381(m)(1)). If the article of food is refused due to inaccurate prior notice, unless CBP concurrence is obtained for export and the article is immediately exported from the port of arrival under CBP supervision, it must be held within