



REGION 8  
DENVER, CO 80202

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Jun 17, 2025

1:20 pm

U.S. EPA REGION 8  
HEARING CLERK

**SENT VIA EMAIL**  
**DELIVERY RECEIPT REQUESTED**

**SUBJECT:** Requested action to be taken regarding the Spiropure products in shipment with entry number NHT-00359757 FIFRA-08-2025-0048

**FROM:** David Cobb  
Section Supervisor, Toxics Enforcement Section  
Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division

**DAVID**  
**COBB** Digitally signed  
by DAVID COBB  
Date: 2025.06.16  
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**TO:** U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection  
Salt Lake City, Utah 3303

By this memorandum, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8, is informing the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (CBP) that the products in the import shipment described below should be Denied Entry-Refused Delivery into the United States pursuant to the authority of section 17(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 7 U.S.C. § 136o(c), and the implementing regulations at 19 C.F.R. §12.114. The shipment was sent to EPA for review on June 3, 2025. The entry was marked “Hold Intact,” “Refused,” and “Re-Export” in the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) by the EPA on June 3, 2025.

The following information pertains to the shipment:

- The importer is Red Jasmine Flower Inc., 206 W Orman Avenue, Pueblo, Colorado, 81004-1838.
- The manufacturer is Yiwu Xiumeng Trade Company Ltd., 501, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Yingyun Kechuang BU0YIWU, 322000 China.
- The broker is Zhe Zhou, [jjzhou910510@gmail.com](mailto:jjzhou910510@gmail.com).
- The arrival date was May 26, 2025.
- The bill number is CMDUCHN2204551.
- The port of entry is Salt Lake City, Utah 3303.
- The country of origin, as entered in ACE, is China.

Section 2(t) of FIFRA, 7 U.S.C. § 136(t) defines “pest” as “(1) any insect, rodent, nematode, fungus, weed, or (2) any other form of terrestrial or aquatic plant or animal life or virus, bacteria, or other micro-organism (except viruses, bacteria, or other micro-organisms on or in living man or other living animals) which the Administrator declares to be a pest under section 136w(c)(1) of this title.”

Under FIFRA section 2(u) 7 U.S.C. § 136(u), a pesticide is any substance (or mixture of substances) intended for a pesticidal purpose, i.e., use for the purpose of preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest or use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant. 40 C.F.R. § 152.15 states: “A substance is considered to be

intended for a pesticidal purpose, and thus to be a pesticide requiring registration, if... [t]he person who distributes or sells the substance claims, states, or implies (by labelling or otherwise) ... [t]hat the substance... can or should be used as a pesticide.”

Section 2(h) of FIFRA, 7 U.S.C. § 136(h), defines “device” as “any instrument or contrivance (other than a firearm) which is intended for trapping, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest or any other form of plant or animal life (other than man and other than bacteria, virus, or other microorganism on or in living man or other living animals); but not including equipment used for the application of pesticides when sold separately therefrom.” See also 40 C.F.R § 152.500(a).

Section 2(p) of FIFRA, 7 U.S.C. § 136(p), defines “label” as “the written, printed, or graphic matter on, or attached to, the pesticide or device or any of its containers or wrappers” and defines “labeling” in part, as “all labels and all other written, printed, or graphic matter – (A) accompanying the pesticide or device at any time; or (B) to which reference is made on the label or in literature accompanying the pesticide....”

Under FIFRA section 2(q)(1), 7 U.S.C. § 136(q)(1), a pesticide or device is misbranded and subject to enforcement action if, among other reasons:

- the labeling bears any statements, designs, or graphic representations that are false or misleading (see also 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5));
- its packaging or wrapping does not conform to standards established pursuant to FIFRA section 25(c)(3);
- it is an imitation of, or is offered for sale under the name of another device;
- the label fails to bear the establishment number of the establishment where it was produced;
- any required information is not prominently displayed on the label;
- it lacks adequate directions for use; or
- it lacks an adequate warning or caution statement.

On June 3, 2025, the broker sent photos of the SpiroPure products’ labeling which include the following statements:

- “[www.spiropure.com](http://www.spiropure.com)”
- “RO benefits : Reverse osmosis filtration reduces harmful particulates and impurities in water, down to 0.0001 micron, including cysts, total dissolved solids (TDS)...”

These statements demonstrate a pesticidal intent pursuant to the definitions above. Accordingly, the products in the shipment referenced above are subject to FIFRA’s jurisdiction and requirements.

The SpiroPure products in the shipment referenced above are misbranded pursuant to FIFRA section 2(q)(1), 7 U.S.C. § 136(q)(1) and 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) because the labeling bears statements, designs, or graphic representations that are false or misleading and fails to bear the required EPA establishment number, directions for use, and caution or warning statement.

The shipment that arrived at the border for import is also in violation of FIFRA section 12(a)(2)(N), 7 U.S.C. § 136j(a)(2)(N), because a registrant, wholesaler, dealer, retailer, or other distributor failed to correctly file reports required by the Act. As required by 19 C.F.R. § 12.114, a Notice of Arrival of Pesticides and Devices (NOA), EPA form 3540-1, and a copy of one product label must be submitted.

The EPA hereby notifies CBP that this merchandise should be refused admission pursuant to the authority of FIFRA § 17(c), 7 U.S.C. § 136o(c), and the implementing regulations at 19 C.F.R. § 12.114. The importer should export this merchandise or dispose of the products under supervision of the CBP within ninety calendar days from the date of this memorandum or within such additional time as the District Director of CBP specifies. Failure to do so may result in either the destruction of the merchandise as authorized by FIFRA or in any action necessary to enforce the terms of any bond under which the shipment has been released to the consignee. Alternatively, CBP may elect to seize the products as a prohibited importation pursuant to their authorities as set out at 19 U.S.C. § 1595a(c)(2)(A).

On June 3, 2025, the EPA informed the CBP Cargo Supervisor in Salt Lake City, Utah, that it would deny entry of this shipment.

Please contact Christine Tokarz, the import enforcement coordinator by email at [tokarz.christine@epa.gov](mailto:tokarz.christine@epa.gov), if you have any questions concerning this matter.