Customers must present the following items requiring a customs form to an employee at a Post Office retail service counter. The Postal Service will return these improperly presented items to the sender for proper entry and acceptance:

* * * * *

Sarah Sullivan,

Attorney, Ethics & Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2024–13425 Filed 6–20–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0608; FRL–12022–01–OCSPP]

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), Polymer With 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol in Pesticide Formulations; Tolerance Exemption

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, with a minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) of 1400, (No CAS Reg. No.), when used as an inert ingredient in a pesticide chemical formulation. Pyxis Regulatory Consulting Inc., on behalf of Tessara PTY Ltd., submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), requesting an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol on food or feed commodities when used in accordance with these exemptions.

DATES: This regulation is effective June 21, 2024. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before August 20, 2024 and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0608, is available at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room and the OPP Docket is (202) 566–1744. Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Smith, Director, Registration Division (7505T), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; main telephone number: (202) 566–1030; email address: *RDFRNotices@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

B. How can I get electronic access to other related information?

You may access a frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 180 through the Office of the Federal Register's e-CFR site at *https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40.*

C. Can I file an objection or hearing request?

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a(g), any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket ID number: EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0608 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before August 20, 2024. Addresses for mail and hand delivery of objections and hearing requests are provided in 40 CFR 178.25(b), although the Office of the Administrative Law Judges, which houses the Hearing Clerk, encourages parties to file objections and hearing requests electronically. *See https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2020-05/documents/2020-04-10_-_order_urging_electronic_service_and_filing.pdf.*

In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in 40 CFR part 178, please submit a copy of the filing (excluding any Confidential Business Information (CBI)) for inclusion in the public docket. Information not marked confidential pursuant to 40 CFR part 2 may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. Submit the non-CBI copy of your objection or hearing request, identified by docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0608, by one of the following methods.

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.
- *Mail:* OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), (28221T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001.
- *Hand Delivery:* To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/where-send-comments-epa-dockets#express.*

Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

II. Background and Statutory Findings

In the **Federal Register** of March 22, 2024 (89 FR 20410) (FRL–11682–02–OCSPP), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408, 21 U.S.C. 346a, announcing the receipt of a pesticide petition (PP IN–11735) filed by poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol with a minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) of 1400, (No CAS Reg. No.), Pyxis Regulatory Consulting Inc., 4110 136th St., Ct., NW, Gig Harbor, WA 98332, on behalf of Tessara PTY Ltd., 35 Kimball Avenue Epping 2 Cape Town 7460 S. Africa. The petition requested that 40 CFR 180.960 be amended by establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol with a minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) of 1400, (No CAS Reg. No.). That document included a summary of the petition prepared by the petitioner and solicited comments on the petitioner's request. The Agency did not receive any comments.

Section 408(c)(2)(A)(i) of FFDCA allows EPA to establish an exemption from the requirement for a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the exemption is ''safe.'' Section 408(c)(2)(A)(ii) of FFDCA defines ''safe'' to mean that ''there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.'' This includes exposure through drinking water and use in residential settings but does not include occupational exposure. Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance and to ''ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue . . .'' and specifies factors EPA is to consider in establishing an exemption.

III. Risk Assessment and Statutory Findings

EPA establishes exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance only in those cases where it can be shown that the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide chemical residues under reasonably foreseeable circumstances will pose no appreciable risks to human health. In order to determine the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide inert ingredients, the Agency considers the toxicity of the inert in conjunction with possible exposure to residues of the inert ingredient through food, drinking water, and through other exposures that occur as a result of pesticide use in residential settings. If EPA is able to determine that a finite tolerance is not necessary to ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the inert ingredient, an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance may be established.

Consistent with FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D), EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action and considered its validity, completeness and reliability and the relationship of this information to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children. In the case of certain chemical substances that are defined as polymers, the Agency has established a set of criteria to identify categories of polymers expected to present minimal or no risk. The definition of a polymer is given in 40 CFR 723.250(b) and the exclusion criteria for identifying these low-risk polymers are described in 40 CFR 723.250(d). Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, conforms to the definition of a polymer given in 40 CFR 723.250(b) and meets the following criteria that are used to identify low-risk polymers.

1. The polymer is not a cationic polymer nor is it reasonably anticipated to become a cationic polymer in a natural aquatic environment.

2. The polymer does contain as an integral part of its composition at least two of the atomic elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, silicon, and sulfur.

3. The polymer does not contain as an integral part of its composition, except as impurities, any element other than those listed in 40 CFR 723.250(d)(2)(ii).

4. The polymer is neither designed nor can it be reasonably anticipated to substantially degrade, decompose, or depolymerize. An available biodegradation study supports that poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol with a minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) of 1400, (No CAS Reg. No.), is not readily biodegradable (MRID: 52034702).

5. The polymer is manufactured or imported from monomers and/or reactants that are already included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory or manufactured under an applicable TSCA section 5 exemption.

6. The polymer is not a water absorbing polymer with a number average molecular weight (MW) greater than or equal to 10,000 Daltons.

7. The polymer does not contain certain perfluoroalkyl moieties consisting of a CF3- or longer chain length as listed in 40 CFR 723.250(d)(6).

Additionally, the polymer also meets as required the following exemption criteria: specified in 40 CFR 723.250(e): The polymer's number average MW of 1400 Daltons is greater than 1,000, and less than 10,000 Daltons. However, the polymer contains less than 10% oligomeric material below MW 500, and less than 25% oligomeric material below MW 1,000, and the polymer has a combined (total) reactive group equivalent weight greater than or equal to 1,000 for the reactive functional groups listed in 40 CFR 723.250(e)(1)(ii)(B).

Thus, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, meets the criteria for a polymer to be considered low risk under 40 CFR 723.250. Based on its conformance to the criteria in this unit, no mammalian toxicity is anticipated from dietary, inhalation, or dermal exposure to poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol.

IV. Aggregate Exposures

For the purposes of assessing potential exposure under this exemption, EPA considered that poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-

benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol could be present in all raw and processed agricultural commodities and drinking water, and that non-occupational non-dietary exposure was possible. The number average MW of poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol is 1400 Daltons. Generally, a polymer of this size would be poorly absorbed through the intact gastrointestinal tract or through intact human skin. Since poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol conforms to the criteria that identify a low-risk polymer, there are no concerns for risks associated with any potential exposure scenarios that are reasonably foreseeable. The Agency has determined that a tolerance is not necessary to protect the public health.

V. Cumulative Effects From Substances With a Common Mechanism of Toxicity

Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) of FFDCA requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider ''available information'' concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues and ''other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.''

EPA has not found poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol to share a common mechanism of toxicity with any other substances, and poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance exemption, therefore, EPA has assumed that poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol does not have a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. For information regarding EPA's efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see EPA's website at *https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/cumulative-assessment-risk-pesticides.*

VI. Additional Safety Factor for the Protection of Infants and Children

Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold (10X) margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the database on toxicity and exposure unless EPA determines based on reliable data that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. Due to the expected low toxicity of poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, EPA has not used a safety factor analysis to assess the risk. For the same reasons no additional safety factor is needed for assessing risk to infants and children.

VII. Determination of Safety

Based on the conformance to the criteria used to identify a low-risk polymer, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty of no harm to the U.S. population, including infants and children, from aggregate exposure to residues of poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol.

VIII. Other Considerations

Analytical Enforcement Methodology

An analytical method is not required for enforcement purposes since the Agency is establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance without any numerical limitation.

IX. Conclusion

Accordingly, EPA finds that exempting residues of poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol from the requirement of a tolerance will be safe.

X. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This action establishes a tolerance exemption under FFDCA section 408(d) in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled ''Regulatory Planning and Review'' (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). Because this action has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866, this action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled ''Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use'' (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) or Executive Order 13045, entitled ''Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks'' (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This action does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), nor does it require any special considerations under Executive Order 12898, entitled ''Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations'' (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

Since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a petition under FFDCA section 408(d), such as the tolerance exemption in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), do not apply.

This action directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers, and food retailers, not States or Tribes, nor does this action alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCA section 408(n)(4). As such, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States or Tribal governments, on the relationship between the National Government and the States or Tribal governments, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government or between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. Thus, the Agency has determined that Executive Order 13132, entitled

''Federalism'' (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), and Executive Order 13175, entitled ''Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments'' (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), do not apply to this action. In addition, this action does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

XI. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: June 12, 2024.

Charles Smith,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, for the reasons stated in the preamble, EPA is amending 40 CFR chapter I as follows:

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN FOOD

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. In § 180.960, amend table 1 to § 180.960 by adding, in alphabetical order, the polymer ''Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, with a minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) of 1400'' to read as follows:

§ 180.960 Polymers; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

* * * * *

TABLE 1 TO § 180.960

Polymer	CAS No.
* * * * *	* *
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, with a minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) of 1400	None.
* * * * *	* *

[FR Doc. 2024–13588 Filed 6–20–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

49 CFR Part 40

[Docket DOT–OST–2021–0093]

RIN 2105–AE94

Procedures for Transportation Workplace Drug and Alcohol Testing Programs: Technical Amendments

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Transportation is making a series of technical amendments to its drug testing procedures rule, which was effective June 1, 2023. The purpose of these technical amendments is to clarify certain provisions of the rule and address omissions of which we have become aware since the publication of the final rule.

DATES: This final rule is effective June 21, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bohdan Baczara, Deputy Director, Office of Drug and Alcohol Policy and Compliance, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590; telephone number 202–366–3784; *ODAPCwebmail@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOT published amended procedures for its drug testing program (49 CFR part 40) on May 2, 2023 (88 FR 27596). This rule went into effect on June 1, 2023. The final rule authorized oral fluid drug testing as an additional methodology for employers to use as a means of achieving the safety goals of the program. We have determined instances in which the text of various sections of the regulation should be clarified and errors or omissions that should be corrected. This technical amendment is intended to make these clarifications and corrections.

Section 40.14 What collection information must employers provide to collectors?

In the introductory sentence, we are removing the word 'urine' because, as described in the preamble to the May 2023 final rule and consistent with numerous other deletions of the term ''urine'' in instances where the rule was intended to cover both urine and oral fluid specimens, the information the employer provides to collectors applies to all specimen collections (urine and oral fluid). Also, in bullet '(e)' we are fixing an incorrect reference. The reference should read § 40.36 and not § 40.35. Section 40.14(e) requires employers to provide to collectors the designated employer representative (DER) information required elsewhere in part 40. Section 40.36 specifies the required DER information and is the correct reference. Section 40.35 specifies training requirements for oral fluid collectors and is not the correct reference.

Subpart C—Urine Collection Personnel

As described in the preamble to the May 2023 final rule and consistent with numerous other deletions of the term ''urine'' in instances where the rule was intended to cover both urine and oral fluid specimens, Subpart C provides instructions for both types of specimen collectors, urine and oral fluid. With that in mind, we are removing the word