

(ii) *Conversion factors*: 0.47 for ethylene, 0.13 for methane.

(9) *Public docket number*: IRS–2024–0038.

**Michael Beker,**

*Senior Counsel (Passthroughs and Special Industries), IRS Office of Chief Counsel.*

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**BILLING CODE 4830–01–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Internal Revenue Service

#### Superfund Tax on Chemical Substances; Request To Modify List of Taxable Substances; Notice of Filing for Methoxytriglycol

**AGENCY:** Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

**ACTION:** Notice of filing and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** This notice of filing announces that a petition has been filed requesting that methoxytriglycol be added to the list of taxable substances. This notice of filing also requests comments on the petition. This notice of filing is not a determination that the list of taxable substances is modified.

**DATES:** Written comments and requests for a public hearing must be received on or before November 4, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** Commenters are encouraged to submit public comments or requests for a public hearing relating to this petition electronically via the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov> (indicate public docket number IRS–2024–0040 or methoxytriglycol) by following the online instructions for submitting comments. Comments cannot be edited or withdrawn once submitted to the Federal eRulemaking Portal. Alternatively, comments and requests for a public hearing may be mailed to: Internal Revenue Service, Attn: CC:PA:01:PR (Notice of Filing for Methoxytriglycol), Room 5203, P.O. Box 7604, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044. All comments received are part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. All comments received will be posted without change to [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), including any personal information provided. You should submit only information that you wish to make publicly available. If a public hearing is scheduled, notice of the time and place for the hearing will be published in the **Federal Register**.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Camille Edwards Bennehoff at (202) 317–6855 (not a toll-free number).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Request To Add Substance to the List

(a) *Overview.* A petition was filed pursuant to Rev. Proc. 2022–26 (2022–29 I.R.B. 90), as modified by Rev. Proc. 2023–20 (2023–15 I.R.B. 636), requesting that methoxytriglycol be added to the list of taxable substances under section 4672(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (List). The petition requesting the addition of methoxytriglycol to the List is based on weight and contains the information detailed in paragraph (b) of this document. The information is provided for public notice and comment pursuant to section 9 of Rev. Proc. 2022–26. The publication of petition information in this notice of filing is not a determination and does not constitute Treasury Department or IRS confirmation of the accuracy of the information published.

(b) *Petition Content.*

(1) *Substance name:* Methoxytriglycol

(2) *Petitioner:* The Dow Chemical Company, an exporter of methoxytriglycol.

(3) *Proposed classification numbers:*

(i) *HTSUS number:* 2909.49.6000

(ii) *Schedule B number:* 2922.17.0000

(iii) *CAS number:* 112–35–6

(4) *Petition filing dates:*

(i) *Petition filing date for purposes of making a determination:* June 13, 2024

(ii) *Petition filing date for purposes of section 11.02 of Rev. Proc. 2022–26, as modified by section 3 of Rev. Proc. 2023–20:* July 1, 2022

(5) *Description from petition:*

According to the petition, methoxytriglycol, a liquid, is a low-volatility, high solvency glycol ether with excellent coupling properties.

Methoxytriglycol is made from ethylene and methane. Taxable chemicals constitute 60.00 percent by weight of the materials used to produce this substance.

(6) *Process identified in petition as predominant method of production of substance:* Glycol ethers are predominantly produced by reacting an epoxide (typically ethylene oxide or propylene oxide) with an alcohol; this reaction process is referred to as alkoxylation. Methoxytriglycol (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) is produced by the alkoxylation process using methanol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH) and 3 equivalents of ethylene oxide (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O). Methanol is made from syngas (carbon monoxide and dihydrogen). Carbon monoxide (CO) and dihydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) are made by steam-methane reforming (CH<sub>4</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O). Ethylene oxide (EO) is made from oxidizing ethylene (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>).

Additional information on the production process:

- The methoxytriglycol reaction (methanol + EO) is base catalyzed, using a small amount of metal hydroxide to produce methoxide.

- Since the amount of metal hydroxide used to produce propylene glycol methyl ether is very small, the metal hydroxide has been excluded from the stoichiometric material consumption equation; including the metal hydroxide would lead to a distorted conversion factor.

- Once methoxide is made, it is regenerated following conversion to the product in the presence of EO as follows:

- Methoxide + 3 EO →

methoxytriglycol-alkoxide

- Methoxytriglycol-alkoxide + methanol → methoxytriglycol + methoxide (goes back to participate in the reaction above).

- Regenerated methoxide in the presence of EO will perpetually react until all EO is consumed or the reaction is halted through the use of controls.

(7) *Stoichiometric material consumption equation, based on process identified as predominant method of production:*

$$3 \text{ C}_2\text{H}_4 \text{ (ethylene)} + 1.5 \text{ O}_2 \text{ (oxygen)} + \text{CH}_4 \text{ (methane)} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ (water)} \rightarrow \text{H}_2 \text{ (hydrogen)} + \text{C}_7\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4 \text{ (methoxytriglycol)}$$

(8) *Tax rate calculated by Petitioner, based on Petitioner's conversion factors for taxable chemicals used in production of substance:*

(i) *Tax rate:* \$5.66 per ton.

(ii) *Conversion factors:* 0.51 for ethylene, 0.10 for methane.

(9) *Public docket number:* IRS–2024–0040.

**Michael Beker,**

*Senior Counsel (Passthroughs and Special Industries), IRS Office of Chief Counsel.*

[FR Doc. 2024–19604 Filed 8–30–24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4830–01–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Internal Revenue Service

#### Superfund Tax on Chemical Substances; Request To Modify List of Taxable Substances; Notice of Filing for Propylene Glycol Methyl Ether Acetate

**AGENCY:** Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

**ACTION:** Notice of filing and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** This notice of filing announces that a petition has been filed

requesting that propylene glycol methyl ether acetate be added to the list of taxable substances. This notice of filing also requests comments on the petition. This notice of filing is not a determination that the list of taxable substances is modified.

**DATES:** Written comments and requests for a public hearing must be received on or before November 4, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** Commenters are encouraged to submit public comments or requests for a public hearing relating to this petition electronically via the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov> (indicate public docket number IRS–2024–0041 or propylene glycol methyl ether acetate) by following the online instructions for submitting comments. Comments cannot be edited or withdrawn once submitted to the Federal eRulemaking Portal. Alternatively, comments and requests for a public hearing may be mailed to: Internal Revenue Service, Attn: CC:PA:01:PR (Notice of Filing for Propylene Glycol Methyl Ether Acetate), Room 5203, P.O. Box 7604, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044. All comments received are part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. All comments received will be posted without change to [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), including any personal information provided. You should submit only information that you wish to make publicly available. If a public hearing is scheduled, notice of the time and place for the hearing will be published in the **Federal Register**.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Camille Edwards Bennehoff at (202) 317–6855 (not a toll-free number).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Request To Add Substance to the List**

(a) *Overview.* A petition was filed pursuant to Rev. Proc. 2022–26 (2022–29 I.R.B. 90), as modified by Rev. Proc. 2023–20 (2023–15 I.R.B. 636), requesting that propylene glycol methyl ether acetate be added to the list of taxable substances under section 4672(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (List). The petition requesting the addition of propylene glycol methyl ether acetate to the List is based on weight and contains the information detailed in paragraph (b) of this document. The information is provided for public notice and comment pursuant to section 9 of Rev. Proc. 2022–26. The publication of petition information in this notice of filing is not a determination and does not constitute Treasury Department or IRS

confirmation of the accuracy of the information published.

(b) *Petition Content.*

(1) *Substance name:* Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate.

(2) *Petitioner:* The Dow Chemical Company, an importer and exporter of propylene glycol methyl ether acetate.

(3) *Proposed classification numbers:*

(i) *HTSUS number:* 2915.39.90.00.

(ii) *Schedule B number:* 2915.39.9500.

(iii) *CAS number:* 108–65–6.

(4) *Petition filing dates:*

(i) *Petition filing date for purposes of making a determination:* June 13, 2024.

(ii) *Petition filing date for purposes of section 11.02 of Rev. Proc. 2022–26, as modified by section 3 of Rev. Proc. 2023–20:* July 1, 2022.

(5) *Description from petition:*

According to the petition, propylene glycol methyl ether acetate is an esterification product of propylene glycol methyl ether and acetic acid. Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate, a glycol ether, is a liquid used in a variety of applications including coatings and cleaning.

Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate is made from propylene, chlorine, sodium hydroxide, and methane. Taxable chemicals constitute 93.00 percent by weight of the materials used to produce this substance.

(6) *Process identified in petition as predominant method of production of substance:* Glycol ethers are predominantly produced by reacting an epoxide (typically ethylene oxide or propylene oxide) with an alcohol; this reaction process is referred to as alkoxylation. Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate is made by esterification of propylene glycol methyl ether and acetic acid. Propylene glycol methyl ether is made via the alkoxylation process (also known as ring opening of an epoxide) using methanol and propylene oxide. Methanol is made from syngas (carbon monoxide and dihydrogen). Carbon monoxide (CO) and dihydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) are made by steam-methane reforming (CH<sub>4</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O). Propylene oxide is made by hydrochlorination (chlorine (Cl<sub>2</sub>), propylene (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>), and sodium hydroxide (NaOH)). Acetic acid is made via the carbonylation of methanol with carbon monoxide.

Additional information on the production process:

- The propylene glycol methyl ether alkoxylation reaction (methanol + propylene oxide) is base catalyzed, using a small amount of metal hydroxide to produce methoxide. Once methoxide is made, it is regenerated

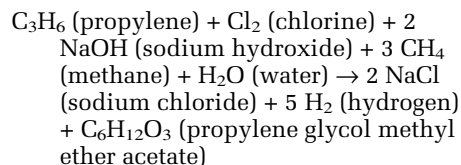
following conversion to the product in the presence of propylene oxide. Regenerated methoxide in the presence of propylene oxide will perpetually react until all propylene oxide is consumed or the reaction is halted through the use of controls.

- Since the amount of metal hydroxide used to produce propylene glycol methyl ether is very small, the metal hydroxide has been excluded from the stoichiometric material consumption equation; including the metal hydroxide would lead to a distorted conversion factor.

- After the production of methanol from syngas, methanol is reacted with CO to produce acetic acid. This process is commonly referred to as carbonylation. The reaction is typically catalyzed by either a rhodium or iridium-based catalyst and involves iodomethane as a key intermediate.

- Acetic acid when combined with propylene glycol methyl ether under specific conditions (temperature, pressure, pH, etc.) produces propylene glycol methyl ether acetate. This reaction is commonly known as esterification (or Fischer Esterification). Esterification typically involves a basic or acid catalytic species and can generate water or an aqueous hydroxide as byproduct depending on the pH. Once the final reaction contents are dehydrated and separated, commercial grade propylene glycol methyl ether acetate is obtained.

(7) *Stoichiometric material consumption equation, based on process identified as predominant method of production:*



(8) *Tax rate calculated by Petitioner, based on Petitioner's conversion factors for taxable chemicals used in production of substance:*

(i) *Tax rate:* \$8.85 per ton.

(ii) *Conversion factors:* 0.32 for propylene, 0.54 for chlorine, 0.61 for sodium hydroxide, and 0.36 for methane.

(9) *Public docket number:* IRS–2024–0041.

**Michael Beker,**

*Senior Counsel (Passthroughs and Special Industries), IRS Office of Chief Counsel.*

[FR Doc. 2024–19608 Filed 8–30–24; 8:45 am]

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