

### C. Sampling Criteria

One accrediting body (EPA-HQ-OPPT-2023-0456-0006) suggested that the EPA consider adopting the criteria for Field Sampling and Measurement Organizations (FSMOs) and the oversight of FSMOs from the NELAC Institute (TNI) Field Sampling and Measurement Organization Sector “Volume 1 General Requirements for Field Sampling and Measurement Organizations” and “Volume 2 General Requirements for Accreditation Bodies Accrediting Field Sampling and Measurement Organizations” as a way to reduce uncertainty of results due to the quality of the samples. EPA accepted this suggestion by adding a recommended reference to NELAC Institute (TNI) Field Sampling and Measurement Organization Standards “Volume 1: General Requirements for Field Sampling and Measurement Organizations”. EPA did not include reference to “Volume 2: General Requirements for Accreditation Bodies Accrediting Field Sampling and Measurement Organizations” because EPA determined that volume was out of scope for the LQSR 4.0 due to its focus on accreditation bodies instead of laboratories.

In reference to clearance testing on floors (as discussed in 40 CFR 745.227(e)), one commenter (EPA-HQ-OPPT-2023-0456-0003) recommended compositing of four wipe samples from each floor to assure that clearance failure, if present, is determined. The commenter stated that clearance should be performed in conformance with Practices E2271/E2271M and E3074/E3074M with method quantitation limits (MQLs) determined for the resulting composited wipe samples. While HUD and EPA regulations allow composite sampling, HUD’s “Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing” generally do not encourage composite sampling and most laboratories discourage their clients from submitting composite dust-wipe samples. EPA is not finalizing amendments to the LQSR 4.0 which would compel risk assessors to take composite samples, including how either single surface or composite samples are collected, analyzed, or interpreted. This same commenter (EPA-HQ-OPPT-2023-0456-0003) requested EPA modify the Glossary term for “Composite sample” from “A sample composed as a result of collection of more than one sample of the same medium (e.g., dust) from the same type of surface (e.g., floor, interior window sill, or window trough) so that multiple samples can be analyzed as a

single sample” to “the single sample resulting from the combination of individual samples collected from different sections of the same area.” For reasons previously mentioned, EPA is not finalizing this recommended change.

This same commenter (EPA-HQ-OPPT-2023-0456-0003) provided edits to section 5.6.1.4 Sample Custody Procedures of the draft LQSR 4.0, which would change the chain of custody protocols from “strongly recommended” to “must conform to ASTM D4840,” stating handling needs to be “beyond doubt.” EPA reviewed ASTM D4840 and has adapted language from it to modify this section to state that chain of custody protocols shall “provide sufficient assurances, both legal and technical, that assertions made about a sample and its measurable characteristics can be supported to an acceptable level of certainty.”

Lastly, two commenters (EPA-HQ-OPPT-2023-0456-0003, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2023-0456-0005) suggested EPA define ELPAT as “ELPAT: Environmental Lead Proficiency Analytical Testing (ELPAT) Program operated by AIHA Proficiency Analytical Testing Programs (AIHA PATP).” Successful participation in this proficiency testing program on a quarterly basis is required for all laboratories recognized by EPA in the NLLAP.” EPA accepted this suggested edit.

### D. Referencing Standards

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) requires federal agencies to use technical standards already developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies if compliance would not be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impracticable. The current LQSR guidance (LQSR 3.0), refers to a now outdated 2005 version of a laboratory quality standard, International Organization for Standardization and International Electrochemical Commission (ISO/IEC) Standard 17025: 2005 (E) “General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories”. In addition, there are other laboratory standards in LQSR 3.0 that are already in practice by NLLAP participating laboratories and directly related to laboratory lead analysis, making parts of the elements in LQSR 3.0 duplicative. Therefore, EPA proposed to streamline the LQSR by conforming and referencing the updated ISO 17025: 2017 (E) and ASTM E1583-21a. OPPT has reviewed the updated laboratory standards and identified any gaps or

areas where additional clarification or criteria are needed between ISO 17025: 2017 and ASTM E1583-21a and the proposed LQSR 4.0. These additional clarifications or criteria are included throughout the proposed draft.

One commenter (EPA-HQ-OPPT-2023-0456-0003) suggested that LQSR 4.0 simply state the requirement that the laboratory be accredited as conforming to ISO/IEC 17025 and ASTM E1583 as the main prerequisite to recognition. The commenter notes that EPA refers to the standards as “ISO/IEC 17025:2017(E)” and recommends instead “ISO/IEC 17025” for simplicity’s sake. Similarly, the reference to the current ASTM Standard may show the fact that it is an ASTM Standard (*i.e.*, ASTM E1583) or, if previously discussed, show as the alpha-numeric designator of the Standard (*i.e.*, E1583). EPA thanks the commenter for their suggestions and has made these edits in the final LQSR 4.0.

This commenter (EPA-HQ-OPPT-2023-0456-0003) also provided a number of editorial comments to alleviate confusion over which sections of the standards do not or may not apply. The commenter (EPA-HQ-OPPT-2023-0456-0003) recommended that EPA remove references to specific sections of ISO/IEC 17025 or ASTM E1583 stating that both ISO/IEC 17025 and E1583 are normative references, and both require conformance, and that further citation to specific sections could falsely seem to suggest that other sections of the standards do not or may not apply. EPA accepted those edits throughout the final LQSR 4.0. The commenter (EPA-HQ-OPPT-2023-0456-0003) also provided a number of other relevant standards for EPA to consider for future actions. EPA appreciates the references and will consider these in future actions affecting NLLAP laboratories.

*Authority:* 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*

Dated: October 18, 2024.

#### Michal Freedhoff,

*Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.*

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPPT-2024-0057; FRL-11683-09-OCSPP]

### Certain New Chemicals; Receipt and Status Information for September 2024

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is required under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), as amended by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, to make information publicly available and to publish information in the **Federal Register** pertaining to submissions under TSCA Section 5, including notice of receipt of a Premanufacture notice (PMN), Significant New Use Notice (SNUN) or Microbial Commercial Activity Notice (MCAN), including an amended notice or test information; an exemption application (Biotech exemption); an application for a test marketing exemption (TME), both pending and/or concluded; a notice of commencement (NOC) of manufacture (including import) for new chemical substances; and a periodic status report on new chemical substances that are currently under EPA review or have recently concluded review. This document covers the period from 9/1/2024 to 9/30/2024.

**DATES:** Comments identified by the specific case number provided in this document must be received on or before November 22, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2024-0057, through the *Federal eRulemaking Portal* at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Additional instructions on commenting and visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

*For technical information contact:* Jim Rahai, Project Management and Operations Division (MC 7407M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 564-8593; email address: [rahai.jim@epa.gov](mailto:rahai.jim@epa.gov).

*For general information contact:* The TSCA-Hotline, ABVI-Goodwill, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (202) 554-1404; email address: [TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov](mailto:TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****I. Executive Summary***A. What action is the Agency taking?*

This document provides the receipt and status reports for the period from 9/1/2024 to 9/30/2024. The Agency is providing notice of receipt of PMNs, SNUNs, and MCANs (including amended notices and test information); an exemption application under 40 CFR part 725 (Biotech exemption); TMEs, both pending and/or concluded; NOCs to manufacture a new chemical substance; and a periodic status report on new chemical substances that are currently under EPA review or have recently concluded review.

EPA is also providing information on its website about cases reviewed under the amended TSCA, including the section 5 PMN/SNUN/MCAN and exemption notices received, the date of receipt, the final EPA determination on the notice, and the effective date of EPA's determination for PMN/SNUN/MCAN notices on its website at: <https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca/status-pre-manufacture-notices>. This information is updated on a weekly basis.

*B. What is the Agency's authority for taking this action?*

Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*, a chemical substance may be either an "existing" chemical substance or a "new" chemical substance. Any chemical substance that is not on EPA's TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances (TSCA Inventory) is classified as a "new chemical substance," while a chemical substance that is listed on the TSCA Inventory is classified as an "existing chemical substance." (See TSCA section 3(11).) For more information about the TSCA Inventory please go to: <https://www.epa.gov/tsca-inventory>.

Any person who intends to manufacture (including import) a new chemical substance for a non-exempt commercial purpose, or to manufacture or process a chemical substance in a non-exempt manner for a use that EPA has determined is a significant new use, is required by TSCA section 5 to provide EPA with a PMN, MCAN, or SNUN, as appropriate, before initiating the activity. EPA will review the notice, make a risk determination on the chemical substance or significant new use, and take appropriate action as described in TSCA section 5(a)(3).

TSCA section 5(h)(1) authorizes EPA to allow persons, upon application and under appropriate restrictions, to manufacture or process a new chemical substance, or a chemical substance

subject to a significant new use rule (SNUR) issued under TSCA section 5(a)(2), for "test marketing" purposes, upon a showing that the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, and disposal of the chemical will not present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. This is referred to as a test marketing exemption, or TME. For more information about the requirements applicable to a new chemical go to: <https://www.epa.gov/chemicals-under-tsca>.

Under TSCA sections 5 and 8 and EPA regulations, EPA is required to publish in the **Federal Register** certain information, including notice of receipt of a PMN/SNUN/MCAN (including amended notices and test information); an exemption application under 40 CFR part 725 (biotech exemption); an application for a TME, both pending and concluded; NOCs to manufacture a new chemical substance; and a periodic status report on the new chemical substances that are currently under EPA review or have recently concluded review.

*C. Does this action apply to me?*

This action provides information that is directed to the public in general.

*D. Does this action have any incremental economic impacts or paperwork burdens?*

No.

*E. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?*

1. *Submitting confidential business information (CBI).* Do not submit this information to EPA through [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) or email. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information in a disk or CD-ROM that you mail to EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD-ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or CD-ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

2. *Tips for preparing your comments.* When preparing and submitting your comments, see the commenting tips at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

## II. Status Reports

In the past, EPA has published individual notices reflecting the status of TSCA section 5 filings received, pending, or concluded. In 1995, the Agency modified its approach and streamlined the information published in the **Federal Register** after providing notice of such changes to the public and an opportunity to comment (see the **Federal Register** of May 12, 1995 (60 FR 25798) (FRL-4942-7)). Since the passage of the Lautenberg amendments to TSCA in 2016, public interest in information on the status of section 5 cases under EPA review and, in particular, the final determination of such cases, has increased. In an effort to be responsive to the regulated community, the users of this information, and the general public, to comply with the requirements of TSCA, to conserve EPA resources and to streamline the process and make it more timely, EPA is providing information on its website about cases reviewed under the amended TSCA, including the

section 5 PMN/SNUN/MCAN and exemption notices received, the date of receipt, the final EPA determination on the notice, and the effective date of EPA's determination for PMN/SNUN/MCAN notices on its website at: <https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca/status-pre-manufacture-notices>. This information is updated on a weekly basis.

## III. Receipt Reports

For the PMN/SNUN/MCANs that have passed an initial screening by EPA during this period, Table I provides the following information (to the extent that such information is not subject to a CBI claim) on the notices screened by EPA during this period: The EPA case number assigned to the notice that indicates whether the submission is an initial submission, or an amendment, a notation of which version was received, the date the notice was received by EPA, the submitting manufacturer (*i.e.*, domestic producer or importer), the potential uses identified by the

manufacturer in the notice, and the chemical substance identity.

As used in each of the tables in this unit, (S) indicates that the information in the table is the specific information provided by the submitter, and (G) indicates that this information in the table is generic information because the specific information provided by the submitter was claimed as CBI. Submissions which are initial submissions will not have a letter following the case number. Submissions which are amendments to previous submissions will have a case number followed by the letter "A" (*e.g.*, P-18-1234A). The version column designates submissions in sequence as "1", "2", "3", etc. Note that in some cases, an initial submission is not numbered as version 1; this is because earlier version(s) were rejected as incomplete or invalid submissions. Note also that future versions of the following tables may adjust slightly as the Agency works to automate population of the data in the tables.

TABLE I—PMN/SNUN/MCANs APPROVED FROM 9/1/2024 TO 9/30/2024

Case No.	Version	Received date	Manufacturer	Use	Chemical substance
P-20-0174A ...	7	08/29/2024	P2 Science, Inc ...	(S) For use in consumer products, as well as direct addition to consumer products. Specific functions would be as solubilizer, rheology modifier and fragrance oil. The candidate substance is expected to be used as an ingredient in the formulation of a broad range of consumer products including but not limited to laundry detergents, cleaners, fabric softeners, air fresheners, etc. In addition, it is anticipated to be added as an ingredient to fragrances by fragrance manufacturers, who will then supply these fragrances to downstream consumer product companies to use in the manufacture of their goods. The anticipated range of use levels is 0.1–5.0%.	(S) 6-Octen-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, homopolymer, monoacetate.

TABLE I—PMN/SNUN/MCANS APPROVED FROM 9/1/2024 TO 9/30/2024—Continued

Case No.	Version	Received date	Manufacturer	Use	Chemical substance
P-20-0184A ....	5	08/29/2024	P2 Science, Inc ...	(S) For use in fragrances for consumer products, as well as direct addition to consumer products. Specific functions would be as solubilizer, rheology modifier and fragrance oil The candidate substance is expected to be used as an ingredient in the formulation of a broad range of consumer products including but not limited to laundry detergents, cleaners, fabric softeners, air fresheners, etc. In addition, it is anticipated to be added as an ingredient to fragrances by fragrance manufacturers, who will then supply these fragrances to downstream consumer product companies to use in the manufacture of their goods. The anticipated range of typical use levels is 0.1–5.0%.	(S) 6-Octen-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, homopolymer.
P-22-0158A ....	4	09/06/2024	Aqdot .....	(G) Additive used in consumer, commercial, and industrial applications.	(S) 1H,4H,14H,17H-2,16:3,15-Dimethano-5H,6H,7H,8H,9H,10H,11H,12H,13H,18H,19H,20H,21H,22H,23H,24H,25H,26H-2,3,4a,5a,6a,7a,8a,9a,10a,11a,12a,13a,15,16,17a,18a,19a,20a,21a,22a,23a,24a,25a,26a-*tetracosazabispentaleno[1''',6''':5'',6'',7'']cycloocta[1'',2'',3'':3',4']pentaleno[1',6':5,6,7]cycloocta[1,2,3-gh:1',2',3'-g'h']cycloocta[1,2,3-cd:5,6,7-c'd']dipentalene-1,4,6,8,10,12,14,17,19,21,23,25-dodecone, dodecahydro-, stereoisomer;2,18:3,17-Dimethano-2,3,4a,5a,6a,7a,8a,9a,10a,11a,12a,13a,14a,15a,17,18,19a,20a,21a,22a,23a,24a,25a,26a,27a,28a,29a,30a,octacosazabispentaleno[1''''',6''''':5''''',6''''',7''''']cycloocta[1''''',2''''',3''''':3''''',4''''']pentaleno[1''''',6''''':5''''',6''''',7''''']cycloocta[1''''',2''''',3''''':3''''',4''''']pentaleno[1',6':5,6,7]cycloocta[1,2,3-cd:1',2',3'-gh]pentalene-1,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,19,21,23,25,27,29-tetradecone, tetradecahydro-, stereoisomer;2,20:3,19-Dimethano-2,3,4a,5a,6a,7a,8a,9a,10a,11a,12a,13a,14a,15a,16a,17a,19,20,21a,22a,23a,24a,25a,26a,27a,28a,29a,30a,31a,32a,33a,34adotriacontazabispentaleno[1''''''',6''''''':5''''''',6''''''',7''''''']cycloocta[1''''''',2''''''',3''''''':3''''''',4''''''']pentaleno[1''''''',6''''''':5''''''',6''''''',7''''''']cycloocta[1''''''',2''''''',3''''''':3''''''',4''''''']pentaleno[1',6':5,6,7]cycloocta[1,2,3-gh:1',2',3'-g'h']cycloocta[1,2,3-cd:5,6,7-c'd']dipentalene-1,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,21,23,25,27,29,31,33-hexadecone, hexadecahydro-, stereoisomer.
P-23-0117A ....	6	09/04/2024	Braven Environmental, LLC.	(S) Feedstock blended into fuels and fuel blendstocks; Chemical feedstock.	(G) Waste plastics, pyrolyzed, condensate.
P-23-0138A ....	2	08/27/2024	CBI .....	(S) Photoinitiator: Amine Synergists or Amine Acrylates like OPV and industrial coatings (pigmented systems like offset, flexo and inkjets) No domestic production as this product is for import only.	(S) Benzoic acid, 2-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-ylcarbonyl)-, 2-ethylhexyl ester.
P-23-0149A ....	4	09/20/2024	CBI .....	(S) This material is a catalyst	(G) Dialkyltin Fatty acids ester.
P-23-0189A ....	2	09/06/2024	CBI .....	(G) Component in polymers ...	(G) Dimethanocarboxypolycycle, alkyl-polyhydro-
P-23-0189A ....	3	09/10/2024	CBI .....	(G) Component in polymers ...	(G) Dimethanocarboxypolycycle, alkyl-polyhydro-
P-24-0086A ....	2	09/24/2024	HydroGraph .....	(S) Thermosets a. Automotive parts: Used to manufacture various automotive components, such as brake pads, engine mounts, electrical connectors, and interior trim, due to their excellent heat resistance and mechanical properties.	(S) few layer, non-functionalized, turbostratic graphene in a powdered form of aggregated nano-platelets from carbon-rich gas explosion synthesis.

TABLE I—PMN/SNUN/MCANS APPROVED FROM 9/1/2024 TO 9/30/2024—Continued

Case No.	Version	Received date	Manufacturer	Use	Chemical substance
P-24-0087A ....	2	09/24/2024	HydroGraph .....	(S) Alternative energy: Wind blades and solar panels, Construction materials including concrete, asphalt, and other engineered materials.	(S) few layer, non-functionalized, turbostratic graphene in a powdered form of aggregated nano-platelets from carbon-rich gas explosion synthesis.
P-24-0104A ....	6	09/12/2024	CBI .....	(G) Plastic additive .....	(G) carbomonocycle alkylamide, 3,5-bis(1,1-dialkyl)-N-[2,5-dioxo-3-(polyalkylene)-1- heteromonocyclic]- 4-hydroxy-.
P-24-0158A ....	3	09/03/2024	CBI .....	(G) Resin for packaging, battery technology.	(G) Polyhydroxyalkanoate.
P-24-0186A ....	3	09/04/2024	SGP Ventures, Inc.	(S) Epoxy used to fill holes in printed circuit boards.	(S) 2-Oxiranemethanamine, N-[2-methyl-4-(2-oxiranylethoxy)phenyl]-N-(2-oxiranylethyl)-.
P-24-0192A ....	4	09/23/2024	Bruhl Chemical Trade, Inc.	(S) Paints, coatings and inks ..	(S) 4-Hydroxybenzophenone, ethoxylated, esters with acrylic acid.
P-24-0192A ....	5	09/26/2024	Bruhl Chemical Trade, Inc.	(S) Paints, coatings and inks ..	(S) poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(1-oxo2-propen-1-yl)-omega-(4-benzoylphenoxy)-.
P-24-0193 .....	1	09/13/2024	CBI .....	(G) Dispersive Use .....	(G) Perfluorosulfonic acid polymer, with perfluorodioxolane.
P-24-0195 .....	1	09/26/2024	CBI .....	(G) Heat transfer fluid, Dielectric testing.	(G) Trimers of hexafluoropropene.
SN-22-0006A	4	08/30/2024	MacDermid Enthone, Inc.	(G) Catalyst (contained use) ..	(S) Tungstate (W12(OH)2O386-), sodium (1:6).
SN-22-0006A	5	09/16/2024	MacDermid Enthone, Inc.	(G) Catalyst (contained use) ..	(S) Tungstate (W12(OH)2O386-), sodium (1:6).
SN-22-0007A	8	09/04/2024	Braven Environmental, LLC.	(G) Product of Pyrolysis manufacturing.	(S) Waste plastics, pyrolyzed, C5-12 fraction.
SN-22-0008A	9	09/04/2024	Braven Environmental, LLC.	(G) Product of Pyrolysis Manufacturing.	(S) Waste plastics, pyrolyzed, C20-55 fraction.
SN-22-0009A	8	09/04/2024	Braven Environmental, LLC.	(G) Product of Pyrolysis Manufacturing.	(S) Waste plastics, pyrolyzed, C9-20 fraction.

In Table II of this unit, EPA provides the following information (to the extent that such information is not claimed as CBI) on the NOCs that have passed an initial screening by EPA during this period: The EPA case number assigned

to the NOC including whether the submission was an initial or amended submission, the date the NOC was received by EPA, the date of commencement provided by the submitter in the NOC, a notation of the

type of amendment (e.g., amendment to generic name, specific name, technical contact information, etc.) and chemical substance identity.

TABLE II—NOCs APPROVED FROM 9/1/2024 TO 9/30/2024

Case No.	Received date	Commencement date	If amendment, type of amendment	Chemical substance
P-18-0014A .....	09/09/2024	04/22/2024	Revised specific chemical name.	(G) Sulfonium, triphenyl-, salt with disubstituted-heterocyclic compound (1:1).
P-19-0095A .....	09/12/2024	03/26/2024	Revised generic chemical name.	(G) Alkane, mixed with carbon dioxide and oxygen, fermented, hydroxyalkanoic acid homopolymer.
P-19-0173 .....	09/05/2024	09/05/2024	N .....	(S) Benzoic acid, 2,4-dichloro-5-fluoro-.
P-19-0175 .....	09/06/2024	09/06/2024	N .....	(S) Benzoic acid, 5-chloro-2-methyl-.
P-19-0182 .....	09/05/2024	09/05/2024	N .....	(S) Benzoic acid, 2,4-dichloro-5-fluoro-, sodium salt (1:1).
P-19-0184 .....	09/06/2024	09/06/2024	N .....	(S) Benzoic acid, 5-chloro-2-methyl-, sodium salt (1:1).
P-20-0122A .....	09/09/2024	04/22/2024	Revised generic chemical name.	(G) Heterocyclic onium compound with fluorosubstitutedalkyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (1:1), polymer with acenaphthylene, 4-ethenyl-alpha,alpha-dimethylbenzenemethanol and 4-ethenylphenyl acetate, hydrolyzed.
P-21-0002 .....	09/18/2024	12/20/2022	N .....	(G) Octadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-, polymer with aziridine, 2-oxepanone and tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-one, reaction products with disubstituted heteropolycycle.
P-21-0034 .....	09/26/2024	09/14/2024	N .....	(G) Polymer modified multifunctional silane.
P-22-0137A .....	09/17/2024	09/10/2024	N .....	(G) Alkyl dialkylamine.
P-22-0138 .....	09/17/2024	09/16/2024	N .....	(G) Tetraalkylammonium chloride.
P-23-0032 .....	09/26/2024	09/12/2024	N .....	(S) 1, 3-propanediol, polymer with 1, 3-diisocyanatomethylbenzene.
P-23-0102 .....	09/18/2024	09/01/2024	N .....	(G) Glycerides from fermentation of genetically modified microorganism.
P-23-0134 .....	09/12/2024	08/14/2024	N .....	(S) Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)],alpha-hydro-omega-[[2-[(1-chloro-9-oxo-9H-thioxanthen-4-yl)oxy]acetyl]oxy]-,ether with 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (4:1).
P-23-0142 .....	09/27/2024	09/26/2024	N .....	(G) Alkenal, 9-(acetyloxy)-, (E)-.
P-23-0160 .....	09/04/2024	08/26/2024	N .....	(G) Alkenoyl chloride, 3-methyl-.
P-23-0170 .....	09/04/2024	08/19/2024	N .....	(G) Ethanaminium, 2-[3-(2,5-dioxo-1-heteromonocyclic) propoxy]-N,N,N-trimethyl-, monopolyisobutylene derivs., Me ethanedioate.
P-24-0005 .....	09/12/2024	08/26/2024	N .....	(S) [[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diol, reaction products with 4-cyclohexylphenol and 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine.

In Table III of this unit, EPA provides the following information (to the extent such information is not subject to a CBI

claim) on the test information that has been received during this time period: The EPA case number assigned to the

test information; the date the test information was received by EPA, the

type of test information submitted, and chemical substance identity.

TABLE III—TEST INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM 9/1/2024 TO 9/30/2024

Case No.	Received date	Type of test information	Chemical substance
P-14-0712 .....	09/26/2024	Polychlorinated Dibenzodioxins and Polychlorinated dibenzofurans Testing.	(S) Waste plastics, pyrolyzed, C5-55 fraction.
P-16-0543 .....	09/24/2024	Exposure Monitoring Report .....	(G) Halogenophosphoric acid metal salt.
P-21-0180 .....	09/18/2024	Determination of Water Solubility Report .....	(G) Sulfonium, (halocarbomonocycle)diphenyl-, salt with 1-heterosubstituted-2-methylalkyl trihalobenzoate (1:1).
P-22-0086 .....	09/26/2024	Supplementary Test Data Report .....	(G) Phenoxathiinium, 10-phenyl-, 5-alkyl-2-alkyl-4-(2,4,6-substituted tri- carbopolycycle, hetero-acid)benzenesulfonate (1:1).
P-22-0179 .....	09/18/2024	Water Solubility: Column Elution Method; Shake Flask Method (OECD Test Guideline 105).	(G) Sulfonium, (alkylsubstitutedphenyl)diphenyl-, salt with 1-(heterosubstitutedalkyl)-2,2,2-triheterosubstitutedalkyl trisubstitutedbenzoate (1:1).
P-22-0180 .....	09/18/2024	Water Solubility: Column Elution Method; Shake Flask Method (OECD Test Guideline 105).	(G) Dibenzothiophenium, 5-phenyl-, 4-[1-(heterosubstitutedalkyl)-2,2,2-triheterosubstitutedalkoxy]-4-oxoalkyl trisubstitutedbenzoate (1:1).
P-24-0097 .....	09/18/2024	Water Solubility: Column Elution Method; Shake Flask Method (OECD Test Guideline 105).	(G) Sulfonium, tris(4-fluorophenyl)-, (substitutedphenoxy)alkyl substitutedbenzoate (1:1).

If you are interested in information that is not included in these tables, you may contact EPA's technical information contact or general information contact as described under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** to access additional non-CBI information that may be available.

*Authority:* 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*

Dated: October 17, 2024.

**Pamela Myrick,**

*Director, Project Management and Operations Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.*

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2021-0669; FRL-9116-06-OAR]

### Phasedown of Hydrofluorocarbons: Notice of 2025 Allowance Allocations for Production and Consumption of Regulated Substances Under the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020, and Notice of Final Actions Establishing Administrative Consequences

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued calendar year 2025 allowances for the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons in accordance with the Agency's regulations. This issuance of allowances is undertaken pursuant to the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act, which directs the Environmental Protection Agency by October 1 of each calendar year to determine the quantity

of production and consumption allowances for the following calendar year. In this notice, the Agency is also providing notice of separate Agency actions previously taken to establish administrative consequences for specific entities. These previously finalized actions withheld, retired, or revoked the identified entities' newly-issued calendar year 2025 allowances in accordance with the administrative consequence regulatory provisions. **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Andy Chang, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Stratospheric Protection Division, telephone number: 202-564-6658; email address: [chang.andy@epa.gov](mailto:chang.andy@epa.gov). You may also visit EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/climate-hfcs-reduction> for further information.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Subsection (e)(2)(D)(i) of the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020 (AIM Act) directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to determine, by October 1 of each calendar year, the quantity of allowances for the production and consumption of regulated substances that may be used for the following calendar year. EPA has codified the production and consumption baselines and phasedown schedules for regulated substances in 40 CFR 84.7. Under the phasedown schedule, for 2025, total production allowances may not exceed 229,521,263 metric tons of exchange value equivalent (MTEVe) and total consumption allowances may not exceed 181,522,990 MTEVe.

EPA regulations at 40 CFR part 84, subpart A, outline the process by which the Agency determines the number of allowances each entity is allocated. EPA allocated allowances consistent with the regulatory requirements, and has posted

entity-specific allowance allocations on its website at <https://www.epa.gov/climate-hfcs-reduction>. An allowance allocated under the AIM Act does not constitute a property right and is a limited authorization for the production or consumption of a regulated substance.

Note that while allowances may be transferred or conferred once they are allocated, they can only be expended to cover imports and production in the calendar year for which they are allocated. In other words, calendar year 2025 allowances may only be expended for production and import of bulk HFCs between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025.

#### Application-Specific Allowances

EPA established the methodology for issuing application-specific allowances in the 2021 final rule titled *Phasedown of Hydrofluorocarbons: Establishing the Allowance Allocation and Trading Program Under the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act* (86 FR 55116, Oct. 5, 2021) and codified the methodology for allocations in 40 CFR 84.13. Because application-specific allowances can be expended to either produce or import HFCs, and application-specific allowances must be provided from within the overall annual production and consumption caps, EPA subtracts the amount of application-specific allowances allocated from both the production and consumption general allowance pools. EPA issues application-specific allowances to end users in five applications established by the AIM Act: propellants in metered dose inhalers (MDIs), defense sprays, structural composite preformed polyurethane foam for marine use and trailer use, etching of semiconductor material or wafers and the cleaning of