CTG document No.	Category	Adopted: 03/24/2025 Submitted: 03/26/2025 SIP-approved: 05/22/2026
(T) EPA–450/2–78–033	Graphic Arts-Rotogravure and Flexography	X
(U) EPA–450/2–78–036	Leaks from Petroleum Refinery Equipment	X
(V) EPA–450/2–78–047	Petroleum Liquid Storage in External Floating Roof Tanks	X
(W) EPA–450/2–78–051	Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems	X
(X) EPA–450/3–82–009	Large Petroleum Dry Cleaners	X
(Y) EPA–450/3–83–006	Leaks from Synthetic Organic Chemical Polymer and Resin Manufacturing Equipment	X
(Z) EPA–450/3–83–007	Equipment Leaks from Natural Gas/Gasoline Processing Plants	X
(AA) EPA–450/3–83–008	Manufacture of High-Density Polyethylene, Polypropylene, and Polystyrene Resins	X
(BB) EPA–450/3–84–015	Air Oxidation Processes in Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry	X
(CC) EPA–450/4–91–031	Reactor Processes and Distillation Operations in Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry.	X
(DD) EPA–453/R–96–007	Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations	X
(EE) EPA–453/R–94–032 61 FR 44050; 8/27/96.	Surface Coating Operations at Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Facilities	X
(FF) EPA–453/R–97–004 59 FR 29216; 6/06/94.	Coating Operations at Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework	X
(GG) EPA–453/R–06–001	Industrial Cleaning Solvents	X
(HH) EPA–453/R–06–002	Offset Lithographic Printing and Letterpress Printing	X
(II) EPA–453/R–06–003	Flexible Package Printing	X
(JJ) EPA–453/R–06–004	Flat Wood Paneling Coatings	X
(KK) EPA 453/R–07–003	Paper, Film, and Foil Coatings	X
(LL) EPA 453/R–07–004	Large Appliance Coatings	X
(MM) EPA 453/R–07–005	Metal Furniture Coatings	X
(NN) EPA 453/R–08–003	Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings: Table 2—Metal Parts and Products	X
(OO) EPA 453/R–08–003	Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings: Table 3—Plastic Parts and Products	X
(PP) EPA 453/R–08–003	Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings: Table 4—Automotive/Transportation and Business Machine Plastic Parts.	X
(QQ) EPA 453/R–08–003	Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings: Table 5—Pleasure Craft Surface Coating	X
(RR) EPA 453/R–08–003	Table 6—Motor Vehicle Materials	X
(SS) EPA 453/R–08–004	Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials	X
(TT) EPA 453/R–08–005	Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives	X
(UU) EPA 453/R–08–006	Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Assembly Coatings	X
(VV) EPA 453/B–16–001	Oil and Natural Gas Industry	X
(WW)—N/A—	Major non-CTG VOC Sources	X
(XX)—N/A—	Major non-CTG NO_X Sources	X

(ii) [Reserved]

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2026–10280 Filed 5–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0484; FRL–13354–01–OCSPP]

Aluminum in Pesticide Formulations; Exemption From the Requirement for a Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of aluminum (CAS Reg. No. 7429–90–5) when used as an inert ingredient (seed treatment colorant) for seed treatment only at not more than 5% of pesticide formulation. Steptoe & Johnson, LLP on behalf of Sun Chemical, submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), requesting establishment of an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of aluminum, when used in accordance with the terms of those exemptions.

DATES: This regulation is effective May 22, 2026. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before July 21, 2026 and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of this document).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0484, is available online at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Additional information about dockets generally, along with instructions for visiting the docket in-person, is available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Smith, 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).

If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this proposed action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. What is EPA's authority for taking this action?

EPA is issuing this rulemaking under section 408 of the FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 346a. FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(A)(i) 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.'' FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(A)(ii) 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 in residential settings but does not include occupational exposure. Pursuant to FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(B), in establishing or maintaining in effect an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance, EPA must take into account the factors set forth in FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(C), which require EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing 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. . . .''Additionally, FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D) requires that the Agency consider, among other things, ''available information concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues'' and ''other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.''

C. How 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. If you fail to file an objection to the final rule within the time period specified in the final rule, you will have waived the right to raise any issues resolved in the final rule. 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 the docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0484 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 July 21, 2026.

EPA's Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ), in which the Hearing Clerk is housed, urges parties to file and serve documents by electronic means only, notwithstanding any other particular requirements set forth in other procedural rules governing those proceedings. *See* ''Order Urging Electronic Filing and Service,'' dated December 3, 2025, which can be found at *https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-12/2025-12-03-order-urging-electronic-filing-and-service.pdf.* Although EPA's regulations require submission via U.S. Mail or hand delivery, EPA intends to treat submissions filed via electronic means as properly filed submissions; therefore, EPA believes the preference for submission via electronic means will not be prejudicial. When submitting documents to the OALJ electronically, a person should utilize the OALJ e-filing system at *https://yosemite.epa.gov/oa/eab/eab-alj_upload.nsf.*

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 at *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. If you wish to include CBI in your request, please follow the applicable instructions at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets#rules* and clearly mark the information that you claim to be CBI. Information not marked confidential pursuant to 40 CFR part 2 may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice.

II. Petition for Exemption

In the **Federal Register** of October 26, 2023 (88 FR 73571, FRL–10579–09–OCSPP), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408, 21 U.S.C. 346a, announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP IN–11737) by Steptoe & Johnson, LLP on behalf of Sun Chemical (5020 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45232). The petition requested that 40 CFR be amended by establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of aluminum (CAS Reg. No. 7429–90–5) when used as an inert ingredient (seed treatment colorant) in pesticide formulations for seed treatment in occupational settings only at not more than 20% of pesticide formulation under 40 CFR 180.920. That document referenced a summary of the petition prepared by Steptoe & Johnson, LLP, the petitioner, which is available in the docket. There were no relevant comments received in response to the notice of filing. The originally requested limitation was adjusted to 5%, per the applicant's request.

III. Inert Ingredient Definition

Inert ingredients are all ingredients that are not active ingredients as defined in 40 CFR 153.125 and include, but are not limited to, the following types of ingredients (except when they have a pesticidal efficacy of their own): Solvents such as alcohols and hydrocarbons; surfactants such as polyoxyethylene polymers and fatty acids; carriers such as clay and diatomaceous earth; thickeners such as carrageenan and modified cellulose; wetting, spreading, and dispersing agents; propellants in aerosol dispensers; microencapsulating agents; and emulsifiers. The term ''inert'' is not intended to imply nontoxicity; the ingredient may or may not be chemically active. Generally, EPA has exempted inert ingredients from the requirement of a tolerance based on the low toxicity of the individual inert ingredients.

IV. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

EPA establishes exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance only in those cases where it can be clearly demonstrated that the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide chemical residues under reasonably foreseeable circumstances will pose no harm 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(c)(2)(A), and the factors specified in FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(B), EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of and to make a determination on aggregate exposure for aluminum

including exposure resulting from the exemption established by this action. EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with aluminum follows.

A. Toxicological Profile

EPA has evaluated the available toxicity data and considered their validity, completeness, and reliability as well as the relationship of the results of the studies 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. Specific information on the studies received and the nature of the adverse effects caused by aluminum as well as the no-observed-adverse-effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL) from the toxicity studies are discussed in this unit.

The toxicological database of aluminum (aluminum metal) is supported by data regarding aluminum oxide, aluminum citrate and aluminum sulfate. EPA has determined that it is appropriate to bridge aluminum oxide, aluminum citrate and aluminum sulfate data to assess aluminum as a worse-case scenario. Aluminum is insoluble in water and it is anticipated to be less toxic than the water-soluble aluminum salts.

Aluminum exhibits low levels of acute toxicity via the oral and inhalation routes of exposure. The acute dermal toxicity of aluminum is anticipated to be low. It is an eye and dermal irritant, but it is not anticipated to be a dermal sensitizer. Main effects observed in laboratory animals following repeated exposure to aluminum salts include neurotoxicity and delayed maturation starting at 100 mg aluminum/kg/day. The available data indicates that aluminum is not mutagenic nor carcinogenic.

B. Toxicological Points of Departure/ Levels of Concern

Once a pesticide's toxicological profile is determined, EPA identifies toxicological points of departure (POD) and levels of concern to use in evaluating the risk posed by human exposure to the pesticide. For hazards that have a threshold below which there is no appreciable risk, the toxicological POD is used as the basis for derivation of reference values for risk assessment. PODs are developed based on a careful analysis of the doses in each toxicological study to determine the dose at which no adverse effects are observed (the NOAEL) and the lowest dose at which adverse effects of concern are identified (the LOAEL). Uncertainty/ safety factors are used in conjunction with the POD to calculate a safe exposure level, generally referred to as a population-adjusted dose (PAD) or a reference dose (RfD), and a safe margin of exposure (MOE). For non-threshold risks, the Agency assumes that any amount of exposure will lead to some degree of risk. Thus, the Agency estimates risk in terms of the probability of an occurrence of the adverse effect expected in a lifetime. For more information on the general principles EPA uses in risk characterization and a complete description of the risk assessment process, see *https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/overview-risk-assessment-pesticide-program.*

A combined one-year developmental and chronic neurotoxicity study with aluminum citrate in rats (Semple, 2010 and Poirier et al, 2011) was selected as the main study for endpoint selection for aluminum because it was conducted under a protocol similar to OECD test guideline 426, it followed good laboratory practices and it is protective of the neurotoxicity and delayed maturation observed in the aluminum database. The NOAEL is 30 mg Al/kg/day and the LOAEL is 100 mg Al/kg/day, based on impaired hind limb grip strength and splayfoot.

C. Exposure Assessment

1. *Dietary exposure from food and feed uses.* In evaluating dietary exposure to aluminum, EPA considered exposure under the proposed exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. EPA assessed dietary exposures from aluminum in food as follows:

In conducting the dietary exposure assessment using the Dietary Exposure Evaluation Model DEEM–FCIDTM, Version 4.02, EPA used food consumption information from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 2005–2010 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, What We Eat in America. As to residue levels in food, no residue data were submitted for aluminum. In the absence of specific residue data, EPA has developed an approach which uses surrogate information to derive upper bound exposure estimates for the subject inert ingredient. Upper bound exposure estimates are based on the highest tolerance for a given commodity from a list of high-use insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides. A complete description of the general approach taken to assess inert ingredient risks in the absence of residue data is contained in the memorandum titled ''Update to D361707: Dietary Exposure and Risk Assessments for the Inerts'' (12/21/2021) which can be found at *https://www.regulations.gov* in docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2018–0090.

In the dietary exposure assessments, the Agency assumed that the residue level of the inert ingredient would be no higher than the highest tolerance for a given commodity. Implicit in this assumption is that there would be similar rates of degradation (if any) between the active and inert ingredient and that the concentration of inert ingredient in the scenarios leading to these highest levels of tolerances would be no higher than the concentration of the active ingredient.

The Agency believes the assumptions used to estimate dietary exposures lead to an extremely conservative assessment of dietary risk due to a series of compounded conservatisms. First, assuming that the level of residue for an inert ingredient is equal to the level of residue for the active ingredient will overstate exposure. The concentrations of active ingredients in agricultural products are generally at least 50 percent of the product and often can be much higher. Further, pesticide products rarely have a single inert ingredient; rather there is generally a combination of different inert ingredients used which additionally reduces the concentration of any single inert ingredient in the pesticide product in relation to that of the active ingredient. In the case of aluminum, EPA made a specific adjustment to the dietary exposure assessment to account for the use limitations of the amount of aluminum that may be in pesticide formulations (limited to no more than 5%) present at the maximum limitation rather than at equal quantities with the active ingredient.

For the purpose of the screening level dietary risk assessment, a conservative drinking water concentration value of 100 parts per billion based on screening level modeling was used to assess the contribution to drinking water for the chronic dietary risk assessments for aluminum.

2. *From non-dietary exposure.* The term ''residential exposure'' is used in this document to refer to non-occupational, non-dietary exposure (*e.g.,* textiles (clothing and diapers), carpets, swimming pools, and hard surface disinfection on walls, floors, tables).

However, residential handler exposure is not expected for aluminum as the use is for occupational (seed treatment) purposes only.

3. *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.''

Based on the lack of toxicity in the available database, EPA has not found aluminum to share a common mechanism of toxicity with any other substances, and aluminum does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance exemption, therefore, EPA has assumed that aluminum 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.*

D. 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. This additional margin of safety is commonly referred to as the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) Safety Factor. In applying this provision, EPA either retains the default value of 10X, or uses a different additional safety factor when reliable data available to EPA support the choice of a different factor.

Based on the evaluation of available toxicity studies, there is low concern for pre- and postnatal susceptibility from exposure to aluminum. The FQPA safety factor has been reduced to 1X because: (1) the toxicity database is adequate to characterize potential pre- and postnatal risk; (2) no teratogenic effects were observed in the available developmental studies; (3) the selected endpoints are protective of the neurotoxic and delayed maturation effects observed in the database; and (4) the assumptions for the exposure assessment are conservative and unlikely to underestimate risk.

E. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety

EPA determines whether acute and chronic dietary pesticide exposures are safe by comparing aggregate exposure estimates to the acute PAD (aPAD) and chronic PAD (cPAD). For linear cancer risks, EPA calculates the lifetime probability of acquiring cancer given the estimated aggregate exposure. Short-, intermediate-, and chronic-term risks are evaluated by comparing the estimated aggregate food, water, and residential exposure to the appropriate PODs to ensure that an adequate MOE exists.

1. *Acute risk.* An acute aggregate risk assessment takes into account acute exposure estimates from dietary consumption of food and drinking water. No adverse effect resulting from a single oral exposure was identified and no acute dietary endpoint was selected. Therefore, aluminum metal is not expected to pose an acute risk.

2. *Chronic risk.* Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for chronic exposure, EPA has concluded that chronic exposure to aluminum from food and water will utilize approximately 9.5% and 34.3% of the cPAD for the U.S. population and children 1–2 years old (the most highly exposed populations).

3. *Short- and intermediate-term aggregate risks.* Short- and intermediate-term aggregate exposures take into account short- and intermediate-term residential exposures plus chronic exposures to food and water (considered to be a background exposure level).

Residential handler exposure is not expected for aluminum metal as the use is for occupational (seed treatment) purposes only.

Residential post-application scenarios include short- and intermediate-term dermal (skin contact with treated surfaces) exposure for adults and children as well as short-term incidental oral exposure for children (hand-to-mouth exposure with treated surfaces). However, residential post-application exposure is not expected for aluminum metal because it will be used in occupational settings (seed treatment) only.

F. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

An analytical method is not required for enforcement purposes since the Agency is not establishing a numerical tolerance for residues of aluminum in or on any food commodities. EPA is establishing a limitation on the amount of aluminum that may be used in pesticide formulations applied pre-harvest. This limitation will be enforced through the pesticide registration process under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.* EPA will not register any pesticide formulation for food use that exceeds 5% aluminum in the final pesticide formulation for seed treatment only.

G. Conclusions

Therefore, an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of aluminum (CAS Reg. No. 7429–90–5) when used as an inert ingredient (seed treatment colorant) for seed treatment only at not more than 5% of pesticide formulation under 40 CFR 180.920.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive Orders can be found at *https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders.*

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

This action is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), because it establishes or modifies a pesticide tolerance or a tolerance exemption under FFDCA section 408 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.

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

Executive Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) does not apply because actions that establish a tolerance or a tolerance exemption under FFDCA section 408 are exempted from review under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.,* because it does not contain any information collection activities.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

This action is not subject to the RFA, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.* The RFA applies only to rules subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other statute. This rule is not subject to the APA but is subject to FFDCA section 408(d), which does not require notice and comment rulemaking to take this action in response to a petition.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain an unfunded mandate of $100 million or more (in 1995 dollars and adjusted annually for inflation) as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. The action imposes no enforceable duty on any state, local or tribal governments or the private sector.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), because it will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

G. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have Tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because it will not have substantial direct effects on Tribal governments, on the relationship between the Federal government and the Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian Tribes.

H. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f)(1) of Executive Order 12866 (See Unit VI.A.), and because EPA does not believe the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportionate risk to children.

However, EPA's 2026 *Policy on Children's Health* applies to this action. This rule finalizes tolerance actions under the FFDCA, which requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing 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 . . .'' (FFDCA 408(b)(2)(C)). The Agency's consideration is documented in the pesticide-specific registration review documents, located in the applicable docket at *https://www.regulations.gov.*

I. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355) (May 22, 2001) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This action does not involve technical standards that would require Agency consideration under NTTAA section 12(d), 15 U.S.C. 272.

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* and EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action does not meet the criteria set forth in 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: May 18, 2026.

Charles Smith,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the EPA amends 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 § 180.920, amend Table 1 to § 180.920 by adding, in alphabetical order, the entry for ''Aluminum (CAS Reg. No. 7429–90–5)'' to read as follows:

§ 180.920 Inert ingredients used pre-harvest; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

* * * * *

TABLE 1 TO § 180.920

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
* * * * * * *		
Aluminum (CAS Reg. No. 7429–90–5).	Not to exceed 5% by weight of pesticide formulation for seed treatment use in occupational settings only.	Seed treatment colorant.
* * * * * * *		

[FR Doc. 2026–10267 Filed 5–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P