will inform the public of future associated rulemakings through new rulemaking entries in the Unified Agenda.

Dated: October 29, 2026.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Jody Martin,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–22293 Filed 10–30–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Copyright Office

37 CFR Part 201

[Docket No. 2026–4]

Exemptions To Permit Circumvention of Access Controls on Copyrighted Works; Correction

AGENCY: U.S. Copyright Office, Library of Congress.

ACTION: Proposed rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects the preamble to a proposed rule published in the **Federal Register** on October 28, 2026, regarding Exemptions to Permit Circumvention of Access Controls on Copyrighted Works. The correction fixes a typographical error within a subsection discussing a petition to renew a current exemption.

DATES: November 2, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rhea Efthimiadis, Assistant to the General Counsel, by email at *USCOGeneralCounsel@copyright.gov* or by telephone at (202) 707–8350.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In proposed rule FR Doc. 2026–21939, beginning on page 67788 in the issue of October 28, 2026, make the following correction, in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section. On page 67794 in column 1, in line 8, add the word ''not'' before the phrase ''permitted by the exemption.''

Dated: October 28, 2026.

Emily L. Chapuis,

General Counsel and Associate Register of Copyrights.

[FR Doc. 2026–22274 Filed 10–30–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1410–30–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 721

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–5974; FRL–13610–01–OCSPP]

RIN 2070–AB27

Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (26–7)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is proposing significant new use rules (SNURs) under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for certain chemical substances that were the subject of premanufacture notices (PMNs) and are also subject to an Order issued by EPA pursuant to TSCA. Once finalized, the SNURs would require persons who intend to manufacture (defined by statute to include import) or process any of these chemical substances for an activity that is proposed as a significant new use by this rulemaking to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification initiates EPA's evaluation of the conditions of that use for that chemical substance. In addition, the manufacture or processing for the significant new use may not commence until EPA has conducted a review of the required notification, made an appropriate determination regarding that notification, and taken such actions as required by that determination.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before December 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–5974, online 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, are available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For technical information: Nicole Scharko, New Chemicals Division (7405M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 566–1165; email address: *Scharko.Nicole@epa.gov.*

For general information on SNURs: Iliriana Mushkolaj, New Chemicals Division (7405M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–6877; email address: *Mushkolaj.Iliriana@epa.gov.*

For general information on TSCA: The TSCA Assistance Information Service Hotline, Goodwill of the Finger Lakes, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (800) 471–7127 or (202) 554–1404; email address: *TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

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

TSCA section 5(a)(2) (15 U.S.C. 2604(a)(2)) authorizes EPA to determine that a use of a chemical substance is a ''significant new use.'' EPA must make this determination by rule after considering all relevant factors, including the factors in TSCA section 5(a)(2) (see also the discussion in Unit II.).

B. What action is the Agency taking?

EPA is proposing SNURs for the chemical substances discussed in Unit III. These SNURs, if finalized as proposed, would require persons who intend to manufacture or process any of these chemical substances for an activity that is designated as a significant new use to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity.

C. Does this action apply to me?

1. General Applicability

This action applies to you if you manufacture, process, or use the chemical substances contained in this proposed rule. 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:

- Manufacturers or processors of one or more subject chemical substances (NAICS codes 325 and 324110), *e.g.,* chemical manufacturing and petroleum refineries.

2. Applicability to Importers and Exporters

This action may also apply to certain entities through pre-existing import certification and export notification requirements under TSCA (*https://www.epa.gov/tsca-import-export-requirements*).

Chemical importers are subject to TSCA section 13 (15 U.S.C. 2612), the requirements in 19 CFR 12.118 through 12.127, 19 CFR 127.28, and 40 CFR 707.20. Importers of chemical substances in bulk form, as part of a mixture, or as part of an article (if required by rule) must certify that the shipment of the chemical substance complies with all applicable rules and orders under TSCA, including regulations issued under TSCA sections 5, 6, 7 and Title IV.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 721.20, any persons who export or intend to export a chemical substance that is the subject of this proposed rule on or after December 2, 2026 are subject to TSCA section 12(b) (15 U.S.C. 2611(b)) and must comply with the export notification requirements in 40 CFR part 707, subpart D.

D. What are the incremental economic impacts of this action?

EPA has evaluated the potential costs of establishing SNUN reporting requirements for potential manufacturers (including importers) and processors of chemical substances subject to these proposed SNURs. This analysis, which is available in the docket, is briefly summarized here.

1. Estimated Costs for SNUN Submissions

If a SNUN is submitted, costs are an estimated $45,496 per SNUN submission for large business submitters and $14,976 for small business submitters. These estimates include the cost to prepare and submit the SNUN (including registration for EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX)), and the payment of a user fee. Businesses that submit a SNUN would be subject to either a $37,000 user fee required by 40 CFR 700.45(c)(2)(ii) and (d), or, if they are a small business as defined at 13 CFR 121.201, a reduced user fee of $6,480 (40 CFR 700.45(c)(1)(ii) and (d)). The costs of submission for SNUNs will not be incurred by any company unless a company decides to pursue a significant new use as defined in these SNURs. Additionally, these estimates reflect the costs and fees as they are known at the time of this rulemaking.

2. Estimated Costs for Export Notifications

EPA has also evaluated the potential costs associated with the export notification requirements under TSCA section 12(b) and the implementing regulations at 40 CFR part 707, subpart D. For persons exporting a substance that is the subject of a SNUR, a one-time notice to EPA must be provided for the first export or intended export to a particular country. The total costs of export notification will vary by chemical, depending on the number of required notifications (*i.e.,* the number of countries to which the chemical is exported). While EPA is unable to make any estimate of the likely number of export notifications for the chemical substances covered by these SNURs, as stated in the accompanying economic analysis, the estimated cost of the export notification requirement on a per unit basis is approximately $106.

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

1. Submitting CBI

Do not submit CBI to EPA through email or *https://www.regulations.gov.* If you wish to include CBI in your comment, 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 so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR parts 2 and 703.

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. Background

This unit provides general information about SNURs. For additional information about EPA's new chemical program go to *https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca.*

A. Significant New Use Determination Factors

TSCA section 5(a)(2) states that EPA's determination that a use of a chemical substance is a significant new use must be made after consideration of all relevant factors, including:

- The projected volume of manufacturing and processing of a chemical substance.
- The extent to which a use changes the type or form of exposure of human beings or the environment to a chemical substance.
- The extent to which a use increases the magnitude and duration of exposure of human beings or the environment to a chemical substance.
- The reasonably anticipated manner and methods of manufacturing, processing, distribution in commerce, and disposal of a chemical substance.

In determining what would constitute a significant new use for the chemical substances that are the subject of these SNURs, EPA considered relevant information about the toxicity of the chemical substances, and potential human exposures and environmental releases that may be associated with the substances, in the context of the four bulleted TSCA section 5(a)(2) factors listed in this Unit and discussed in Unit III.

These proposed SNURs are based on orders issued to certain companies for substances that were the subject of PMN submissions. Those orders were issued under TSCA section 5(e)(1)(A), as required by the determinations made under TSCA section 5(a)(3)(B). The TSCA orders require protective measures to limit exposures or otherwise mitigate the potential unreasonable risk. The proposed SNURs extend those protective measures to any person intending to manufacture, process, use, distribute in commerce, or dispose of the new chemical substances subject to orders and identify as significant new uses any manufacturing, processing, use, distribution in commerce, or disposal that does not conform to the restrictions imposed by the underlying TSCA orders, consistent with TSCA section 5(f)(4).

B. Rationale and Objectives of the SNURs

1. Rationale

Under TSCA section 5(a)(1)(B), no person may manufacture a new chemical substance or manufacture or process a chemical substance for a significant new use until EPA makes a determination as described in TSCA section 5(a)(3) and takes any required action. The issuance of a SNUR is not a risk determination itself, only a notification requirement for ''significant new uses,'' so that the Agency has the opportunity to review the SNUN for the significant new use and make a TSCA section 5(a)(3) risk determination.

During review of the PMNs submitted that identify chemical substances subject to these proposed SNURs, EPA concluded that regulation was warranted under TSCA section 5(e), pending the development of information sufficient to make reasoned evaluations of the health or environmental effects of the chemical substances. Based on the findings outlined in Unit III., TSCA section 5(e) Orders requiring the use of appropriate exposure controls were negotiated with the PMN submitters. As a general matter, EPA believes it is necessary to follow a TSCA order with a SNUR that identifies the absence of those protective measures as significant new uses to ensure that all manufacturers and processors—not just

the party subject to a TSCA order—are held to the same standard.

2. Objectives

EPA is proposing these SNURs because the Agency has determined it is appropriate:

- To identify as significant new uses any manufacturing, processing, use, distribution in commerce, or disposal that does not conform to the restrictions imposed by the underlying TSCA Orders, consistent with TSCA section 5(f)(4).
- To have an opportunity to review and evaluate data submitted in a SNUN before the submitter begins manufacturing or processing a listed chemical substance for the described significant new use.
- To be obligated to make a determination under TSCA section 5(a)(3) regarding the use described in the SNUN, under the conditions of use. The Agency will either determine under TSCA section 5(a)(3)(C) that the significant new use is not likely to present an unreasonable risk, including an unreasonable risk to a potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation identified as relevant by the Administrator under the conditions of use, or make a determination under TSCA section 5(a)(3)(A) or (B) and take the required regulatory action associated with the determination, before manufacture or processing for the significant new use of the chemical substance can occur.

Issuance of a proposed SNUR for a chemical substance does not signify that the chemical substance is listed on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory (TSCA Inventory). Guidance on how to determine if a chemical substance is on the TSCA Inventory is available at *https://www.epa.gov/*tsca-inventory.

C. Significant New Uses Claimed as CBI

EPA is proposing to establish certain significant new uses which have been claimed as CBI subject to Agency confidentiality regulations at 40 CFR parts 2 and 703. Absent a final determination or other disposition of the confidentiality claim under these regulations, EPA is required to keep this information confidential. EPA promulgated a procedure at 40 CFR 721.11 to deal with the situation where a specific significant new use is CBI. Under these procedures, a manufacturer or processor may ask EPA to identify the confidential significant new use subject to the SNUR. The manufacturer or processor must show that it has a *bona fide* intent to manufacture or process the chemical substance. If EPA concludes that the person has shown a *bona fide* intent to manufacture or process the chemical substance, EPA will identify the confidential significant new use to that person. Since most of the chemical identities of the chemical substances subject to these SNURs are also CBI, manufacturers and processors can combine the *bona fide* submission under the procedure in 40 CFR 721.11 into a single step.

D. Applicability of General Provisions

General provisions for SNURs appear in 40 CFR part 721, subpart A. These provisions describe persons subject to SNURs, recordkeeping requirements, exemptions to reporting requirements, and applicability of the rule to uses occurring before the effective date of the rule. Pursuant to 40 CFR 721.1(c), persons subject to SNURs must comply with the same requirements and EPA regulatory procedures as submitters of PMNs under TSCA section 5(a)(1)(A). In particular, these requirements include the information submission requirements of TSCA sections 5(b) and 5(d)(1), the exemptions authorized by TSCA sections 5(h)(1), 5(h)(2), 5(h)(3), and 5(h)(5), and the regulations at 40 CFR part 720. In addition, provisions relating to user fees appear at 40 CFR part 700.

Once EPA receives a SNUN, EPA must either determine that the significant new use is not likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury under the conditions of use for the chemical substance or take such regulatory action as is associated with an alternative determination under TSCA section 5 before the manufacture (including import) or processing for the significant new use can commence. If EPA determines that the significant new use of the chemical substance is not likely to present an unreasonable risk, EPA is required under TSCA section 5(g) to make public, and submit for publication in the **Federal Register**, a statement of EPA's findings.

As discussed in Unit I.C.2., persons who export or intend to export a chemical substance identified in a proposed or final SNUR are subject to the export notification provisions of TSCA section 12(b), and persons who import a chemical substance identified in a final SNUR are subject to the TSCA section 13 import certification requirements. See also *https://www.epa.gov/tsca-import-export-requirements.*

E. Applicability of the Proposed SNURs to Uses Occurring Before the Effective Date of the Final Rule

To establish a significant new use, EPA must determine that the use is not ongoing. The chemical substances subject to this proposed rule have undergone premanufacture review and received determinations under TSCA section 5(a)(3)(C). TSCA Orders have been issued for these chemical substances, and the PMN submitters are required by the TSCA Orders to submit a SNUN before undertaking activities that would be designated as significant new uses in these SNURs. Additionally, the identities of many of the chemical substances subject to this proposed rule have been claimed as confidential per 40 CFR 720.85, further reducing the likelihood that another party would manufacture or process the substances for an activity that would be designated as a significant new use. Based on this, the Agency believes that it is highly unlikely that any of the significant new uses identified in Unit III. are ongoing.

When the chemical substances identified in Unit III. are added to the TSCA Inventory, EPA recognizes that, before the rule is effective, other persons might engage in a use that has been identified as a significant new use. Persons who begin manufacture or processing of the chemical substances for a significant new use identified on or after the designated cutoff date specified in Unit III.A. would have to cease any such activity upon the effective date of the final rule. To resume their activities, these persons would have to first comply with all applicable SNUR notification requirements and EPA would have to take action under TSCA section 5 allowing manufacture or processing to proceed.

F. Important Information About SNUN Submissions

1. SNUN Submissions

SNUNs must be submitted on EPA Form No. 7710–25, generated using e-PMN software, and submitted to the Agency in accordance with the procedures set forth in 40 CFR 720.40 and 721.25. E–PMN software is available electronically at *https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca.*

2. Development and Submission of Information

EPA recognizes that TSCA section 5 does not require development of any particular new information (*e.g.,* generating test data) before submission of a SNUN. There is an exception: If a person is required to submit information for a chemical substance pursuant to a rule, order, or consent agreement under TSCA section 4, then TSCA section 5(b)(1)(A) requires such information to

be submitted to EPA at the time of submission of the SNUN.

In the absence of a rule, TSCA order, or consent agreement under TSCA section 4 covering the chemical substance, persons are required only to submit information in their possession or control and to describe any other information known to or reasonably ascertainable by them (see 40 CFR 720.50). However, upon review of PMNs and SNUNs, the Agency has the authority to require appropriate testing. To assist with EPA's analysis of the SNUN, submitters are encouraged, but not required, to provide the potentially useful information as identified for the chemical substance in Unit III.C.

EPA strongly encourages persons, before performing any testing, to consult with the Agency pertaining to protocol selection. Furthermore, pursuant to TSCA section 4(h), which pertains to reduction of testing in vertebrate animals, EPA encourages consultation with the Agency on the use of alternative test methods and strategies (also called New Approach Methodologies, or NAMs), if available, to generate the recommended test data. EPA encourages dialog with Agency representatives to help determine how best the submitter can meet both the data needs and the objective of TSCA section 4(h). For more information on alternative test methods and strategies to reduce vertebrate animal testing, *visit https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/alternative-test-methods-and-strategies-reduce.*

The potentially useful information described in Unit III. may not be the only means of providing information to evaluate the chemical substance associated with the significant new uses. However, submitting a SNUN without any test data may increase the likelihood that EPA will take action under TSCA sections 5(e) or 5(f). EPA recommends that potential SNUN submitters contact EPA early enough so that they will be able to conduct the appropriate tests.

SNUN submitters should be aware that EPA will be better able to evaluate SNUNs that provide detailed information about human exposure and environmental release that may result from the significant new use of the chemical substances.

III. Chemical Substances Subject to These Proposed SNURs

A. What is the designated cutoff date for ongoing uses?

EPA designates November 2, 2026 as the cutoff date for determining whether the new use is ongoing. This designation is explained in more detail in Unit II.E.

B. What information is provided for each chemical substance?

For each chemical substance identified in Unit III.C., EPA provides the following information:

- PMN number(s) (as well as the proposed CFR citation assigned in the regulatory text section of this document).
- Chemical name (generic name, if the specific name is claimed as CBI).
- Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CASRN) or Accession Number (if assigned for confidential chemical identities).
- Basis for the SNUR (*e.g.,* effective date of and basis for the corresponding TSCA Order).
- Potentially useful information.

The regulatory text section of the proposed rule specifies the activities designated as significant new uses. Certain new uses, including production volume limits and other uses designated in the proposed rules, may be claimed as CBI.

These proposed SNURs include PMN substances that are subject to orders issued under TSCA section 5(e)(1)(A), as required by the determinations made under TSCA section 5(a)(3)(B). Those TSCA Orders require protective measures to limit exposures or otherwise mitigate the potential unreasonable risk. The proposed SNURs identify as significant new uses any manufacturing, processing, use, distribution in commerce, or disposal that does not conform to the restrictions imposed by the underlying TSCA Orders, consistent with TSCA section 5(f)(4).

C. Which chemical substances are subject to these proposed SNURs?

The substances subject to the proposed SNURs in this document are as follows, listed by PMN number and with the proposed CFR citation:

P–20–105 (40 CFR 721.12320)

Chemical Name: 4H-Pyran-4-one, 3-[(2,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-furanyl)oxy]-2-methyl-.

CASRN: 1333341–34–6.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: November 9, 2021. Modification 1: October 25, 2022.

Modification 2: May 24, 2023.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the use will be to promote microbial activity in the soil, resulting in increased availability of nutrients in the soil, including nitrogen and phosphorus, for crops (for use on commercial farming operations). Based on submitted test data on the PMN substance, EPA has identified concerns for skin and eye irritation. Based on comparison to analogous chemical substances, EPA has also identified concerns for systemic and reproductive/developmental effects. Based on comparison to analogous vinyl esters, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 5 parts per billion (ppb). The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health and the environment. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- Use of personal protective equipment where there is a potential for dermal exposure;
- Use of a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)-certified respirator with an APF of at least 50 where there is a potential for inhalation exposure;
- No processing of the PMN substance other than in a facility that employs an on-site sump system used to capture fugitive dust releases and disposes the solid waste captured by this sump system by landfill;
- No processing of the PMN substance except under negative pressure when transferring the PMN substance as a solid material to minimize exposures to fugitive dust/particulates;
- No domestic manufacture of the PMN substance (*i.e.,* import only);
- No use of the PMN substance in a consumer product;
- No use of the PMN substance in non-aerial spray applications at a concentration exceeding 0.01% in formulation by weight;
- No use of the PMN substance in aerial spray applications at a concentration exceeding 0.06% in formulation by weight;
- Use of the PMN substance only to promote microbial activity in the soil, resulting in increased availability of nutrients in the soil, including nitrogen and phosphorus, for crops (for use on commercial farming operations); and
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health precautionary statements on each label and in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information

may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. EPA has determined that the results of specific target organ toxicity and aquatic toxicity testing may be potentially useful to characterize the health and environmental effects of the PMN substance. Although the Order does not require these tests, the Order's restrictions remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of this or other relevant information.

P–22–56 (40 CFR 721.12321)

Chemical Name: Tin, dioctylbis(2,4-pentanedionato-.kappa.O2,.kappa.O4).

CASRN: 54068–28–9.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: April 1, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the use will be as a catalyst in sealants and adhesives. Based on submitted test data on the PMN substance, EPA has identified concerns for skin irritation, eye irritation, skin sensitization, systemic effects, immunotoxicity, reproductive, and developmental effects. Based on a hydrolysis product and comparison to analogous organotins, EPA has also identified concerns for acute neurotoxicity and respiratory tract irritation. Based on submitted test data on the PMN substance and comparison to analogous organotins, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 34 ppb. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health and the environment. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- Use of personal protective equipment where there is a potential for dermal exposure;
- Manufacture, processing, and use of the PMN substance only in a manner that does not result in inhalation exposure to the PMN substance;
- Processing for use and use of the PMN substance in a consumer product only if the concentration of the PMN substance is less than 1% by weight in the consumer product;
- No release of the PMN substance, or any waste stream containing the PMN substance, to water; and
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health and environmental precautionary statements on each label and in the SDS.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. EPA has determined that the results of exposure monitoring may be potentially useful to characterize the human health effects of the PMN substance. Although the Order does not require these tests, the Order's restrictions remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of this or other relevant information.

P–23–14 (40 CFR 721.12322)

Chemical Name: 1-Naphthaleneethanol, decahydro-5,5,8a-trimethyl-2-methylene-, 1-acetate, (1R,4aR,8aR)-rel.

CASRN: 65794–67–4.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: April 27, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the use will be as a chemical intermediate. Based on the physical/chemical properties of the PMN substance (as described in the New Chemical Program's persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) category at 64 FR 60194; November 1999) and in the absence of data, the PMN substance is a potential PBT chemical. EPA estimates that the PMN substance will persist in the environment for more than six months and estimates a bioaccumulation factor of greater than or equal to 5,000. Based on comparison to analogous chemical substances, EPA has identified concerns for skin sensitization, portal-of-entry effects, and systemic effects. Based on comparison to analogous esters, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 0.3 ppb. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health and the environment. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- Use of personal protective equipment where there is a potential for dermal exposure;
- No processing for use or use of the PMN substance in a consumer product;
- Manufacture, processing, and use of the PMN substance only in a manner that does not result in inhalation exposure to the PMN substance;
- Disposal of the PMN substance or waste streams containing the PMN substance must be by hazardous waste incineration in compliance with RCRA subtitle C and only in a manner that does not result in inhalation exposure at the incineration facility;
- No release of the PMN substance, or any waste stream containing the PMN substance, into water; and
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health and environmental precautionary statements on each label and in the SDS.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. EPA has determined that the results of bioaccumulation, pulmonary effects, skin sensitization, specific target organ toxicity, and aquatic toxicity testing may be potentially useful to characterize the fate, human health, and environmental effects of the PMN substance. Although the Order does not require these tests, the Order's restrictions remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of this or other relevant information.

P–23–141 (40 CFR 721.12323)

Chemical Name: 2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)-, potassium salt (1:?).

CASRN: 10237–70–4.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: June 23, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the generic (non-confidential) use will be as a buffer solution for free chlorine determination. Based on comparison to analogous chemical substances and on information in the SDS, EPA has identified concerns for acute toxicity, skin irritation, eye irritation, respiratory tract irritation, and systemic toxicity. Based on comparison to analogous polyanionic polymers (& monomers), EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 415 ppb. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health and the environment. To

protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- Use of personal protective equipment where there is a potential for dermal exposure;
- Manufacture, processing, and use of the PMN substance only in a liquid solution;
- Manufacture of the PMN substance only below the confidential annual production volume listed in the Order;
- No processing for use or use of the PMN substance in a consumer product;
- Use of the PMN substance only as a buffer solution for free chlorine determination;
- No release of the PMN substance, or any waste stream containing the PMN substance, resulting in surface water concentrations that exceed 415 ppb; and
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health and environmental precautionary statements on each label and in the SDS.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. EPA has determined that the results of skin irritation, eye irritation, acute toxicity, specific target organ toxicity, developmental toxicity, and aquatic toxicity testing may be potentially useful to characterize the health and environmental effects of the PMN substance. Although the Order does not require these tests, the Order's restrictions remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of this or other relevant information.

P–24–52 (40 CFR 721.12324)

Chemical Name: Functionalized fatty acids (generic).

CASRN: Not available.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: April 22, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the generic (non-confidential) use will be as a chemical precursor. Based on comparison to analogous chemical substances, EPA has identified concerns for skin irritation, eye irritation, respiratory irritation, and systemic effects. Based on comparison to analogous anionic surfactants, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 1000 ppb. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health and the environment. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- Use of personal protective equipment where there is a potential for dermal exposure;
- No processing for use or use of the PMN substance in a consumer product;
- No manufacture, processing, or use of the PMN substance in a manner that generates a vapor, mist, dust, or aerosol containing the PMN substance unless in an enclosed process;
- No release of the PMN substance, or any waste stream containing the PMN substance, resulting in surface water concentrations that exceed 1000 ppb; and
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health and environmental precautionary statements on each label and in the SDS.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. EPA has determined that the results of eye irritation, pulmonary effects, skin irritation, specific target organ toxicity, and aquatic toxicity testing may be potentially useful to characterize the health and environmental effects of the PMN substance. Although the Order does not require these tests, the Order's restrictions remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of this or other relevant information.

P–24–75 (40 CFR 721.12325)

Chemical Name: Carbamic acid, N, N′, N″-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-tryltris-, mixed alkyl triesters (generic).

CASRN: Not available.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: May 28, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the use will be as a water based formaldehyde free crosslinking additive for acid resistance. Based on comparison to analogous chemical substances, EPA has identified concerns for skin sensitization, skin and eye irritation, and respiratory and systemic effects. Based on comparison to analogous substituted triazines, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 68 ppb. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health and the environment. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- Use of a NIOSH-certified respirator with an APF of at least 50 where there is a potential for inhalation exposure;
- Use of personal protective equipment where there is a potential for dermal exposure;
- Manufacture, processing and use of the PMN substance only in the form of a liquid solution;
- Processing and use of the PMN substance only in a liquid solution;
- No processing for use or use of the PMN substance in a consumer product;
- Use of the PMN substance only as a water based formaldehyde free crosslinking additive for acid resistance;
- Use of the PMN substance only if the concentration of the PMN substance does not exceed the confidential concentration (by weight) listed in the Order in the final coating;
- No release of the PMN substance, or any waste stream containing the PMN substance, resulting in surface water concentrations that exceed 68 ppb; and
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health and environmental precautionary statements on each label and in the SDS.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. EPA has determined that the results of eye irritation, pulmonary effects, skin irritation, specific target organ toxicity, and aquatic toxicity testing may be potentially useful to characterize the health and environmental effects of the PMN substance. Although the Order does not require these tests, the Order's restrictions remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of this or other relevant information.

P–24–90 (40 CFR 721.12326)

Chemical Name: Glycine, N-(aminoiminomethyl)-, manuf. of, by-products from.

CASRN: 2981438–54–2.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: May 22, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the use will be as a manure additive. Based on submitted test data on the PMN substance and comparison to analogous aliphatic amines, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 104 ppb. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to the environment. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- Use of the PMN substance only as a manure additive;
- No release of the PMN substance, or any waste stream containing the PMN substance, resulting in surface water concentrations that exceed 104 ppb. This restriction does not apply to any use stream containing the substance from any use site; and
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health and environmental precautionary statements on each label and in the SDS.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. EPA has determined that the results of chronic aquatic toxicity testing may be potentially useful to characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance. Although the Order does not require these tests, the Order's restrictions remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of this or other relevant information.

P–24–128 (40 CFR 721.12327)

Chemical Name: Tetramethyl disiloxanediylbis[propylcarbonyl] (generic).

CASRN: Not available.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: June 15, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the use of the PMN substance will be as a chemical intermediate. Based on the physical/chemical properties of the PMN substance (as described in the New Chemical Program's PBT category at 64 FR 60194; November 1999) and in the absence of data, the PMN substance is a potential PBT chemical. EPA estimates that the PMN substance will persist in the environment for more than six months and estimates a bioaccumulation factor of >1000 and <5000. Based on comparison to analogous chemical substances, EPA has identified concerns for acute (oral) toxicity, corrosion to the skin, eyes, and respiratory tract, portal-of-entry (oral, inhalation) effects, skin and respiratory sensitization, and systemic effects. Based on comparison to analogous aldehydes (poly), EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 1 ppb. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health or the environment. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- Use of personal protective equipment where there is a potential for dermal exposure;
- Use of a NIOSH-certified respirator with an APF of at least 50 where there is a potential for inhalation exposure;
- Manufacture and use of the PMN substance only as a site-limited intermediate;
- Manufacture, processing, and use of the PMN substance only using a control device serving the reactor with a 98% destruction removal efficiency.
- Disposal of the PMN substance, or waste streams containing the PMN substance, only by the confidential method listed in the Order;
- No release of the PMN substance, or any waste stream containing the PMN substance, to water; and
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health and environmental precautionary statements on each label and in the SDS.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. EPA has determined that the results of persistence, bioaccumulation, skin irritation, skin corrosion, eye irritation, eye corrosion, pulmonary effects, skin sensitization, specific target organ toxicity, acute toxicity, and aquatic toxicity testing may be potentially useful to characterize the fate, human health, and environmental effects of the PMN substance. Although the Order does not require these tests, the Order's restrictions remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of this or other relevant information.

P–24–132 (40 CFR 721.12328)

Chemical Name: Sunflower oil, oleic acid-high, maleated.

CASRN: 2205860–51–9.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: June 18, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the generic (non-confidential) use of the substance will be as a sizing agent. Based on submitted test data on the PMN substance, EPA has identified concerns for skin sensitization. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- Use of personal protective equipment where there is a potential for dermal exposure;
- Processing for use and use of the PMN substance in a consumer product only if the concentration of the PMN substance does not exceed 1% by weight in the consumer product; and
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health and environmental precautionary statements on each label and in the SDS.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. EPA has determined that the results of toxicokinetics and pulmonary effects testing may be potentially useful to characterize the human health effects of the PMN substance. Although the Order does not require these tests, the Order's restrictions remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of this or other relevant information.

P–24–136 (40 CFR 721.12329)

Chemical Name: Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with silicic acid, [(ethenyldimethylsilyl)oxyl]-terminated, reaction products with 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[1-

(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]disiloxane and 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[2-trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]disiloxane.

CASRN: 2244924–68–1.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: June 15, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the generic (non-confidential) use of the substance will be as a crosslinking polymer. Based on information in the SDS, EPA has identified concerns for formaldehyde generation as a decomposition product. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- Processing and use of the PMN substance only at temperatures below 130 °C.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of this protective measure.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. EPA has determined that the results of worker exposure testing may be potentially useful to characterize the exposure effects of the PMN substance. Although the Order does not require these tests, the Order's restrictions remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of this or other relevant information.

P–24–138 (40 CFR 721.12330)

Chemical Name: Phenol, dialkylalkyl [(alkyl hetero-acyl) heteropolycyclic]alkyl-(generic).

CASRN: Not available.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: May 1, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the generic (non-confidential) use will be as a UV-absorber. Based on the physical/chemical properties of the PMN substance (as described in the New Chemical Program's PBT category at 64 FR 60194; November 1999) and in the absence of data, the PMN substance is a potential PBT chemical. EPA estimates that the PMN substance will persist in the environment for more than six months and estimates a bioaccumulation factor of greater than or equal to 5,000. Based on comparison to analogous chemical substances, EPA has identified concerns eye irritation, skin sensitization, reproductive effects, and systemic effects. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- Use of personal protective equipment where there is a potential for dermal exposure;
- Use of a NIOSH-certified respirator with an APF of at least 1000 where there is a potential for inhalation exposure;
- Processing of the PMN substance only with the use of a dry filter in the exhaust filtration system;
- No processing for use or use of the PMN substance in a consumer product;
- Use of the PMN substance only for the confidential use listed in the Order;
- Use of the PMN substance only if the concentration of the PMN substance does not exceed the confidential concentration listed in the Order;
- No release of the PMN substance, or any waste stream containing the PMN substance, to water; and
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health and environmental precautionary statements on each label and in the SDS.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. EPA has determined that the results of eye irritation, skin sensitization, reproductive toxicity, specific target organ toxicity, toxicokinetics, bioaccumulation, and persistence testing may be potentially useful to characterize the human health and fate effects of the PMN substance. Although the Order does not require these tests, the Order's restrictions remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of this or other relevant information.

P–24–183 (40 CFR 721.12331)

Chemical Name: 1-Butanone, 4,4,4-trifluoro-3-hydroxyl-1-(2-naphthalenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-.

CASRN: 3033994–67–8.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: June 9, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the generic (non-confidential) use will be as a chemical intermediate. Based on comparison to analogous chemical substances, EPA has identified concerns for skin, eye, and respiratory tract corrosion and systemic, reproductive, developmental, and carcinogenicity effects. Based on comparison to analogous neutral organics, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 101 ppb. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health and the environment. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- Use of a NIOSH-certified respirator with an APF of at least 50 where there is a potential for inhalation exposure;
- Use of personal protective equipment where there is a potential for dermal exposure;
- Use of the PMN substance only as a chemical intermediate;
- No release of the PMN substance, or any waste stream containing the PMN substance, resulting in surface water concentrations that exceed 27 ppb; and
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health and environmental precautionary statements on each label and in the SDS.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. EPA has determined that the results of skin irritation/corrosion, eye irritation/corrosion, carcinogenicity, developmental toxicity, developmental neurotoxicity, endocrine effects, neurotoxicity, pulmonary effects, reproductive toxicity, specific target organ toxicity, and aquatic toxicity testing may be potentially useful to characterize the human health and environmental effects of the PMN substance. Although the Order does not require these tests, the Order's restrictions remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of this or other relevant information.

P–24–194 (40 CFR 721.12332)

Chemical Name: Modified tall oil fatty acid polyamine condensate, hydrochlorides (generic).

CASRN: Not available.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: May 20, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the use will be as a stabilizer in asphalt emulsions. Based on comparison to analogous chemical substances, EPA has identified concerns for acute toxicity, irritation to the skin, corrosion to the eyes and respiratory tract, skin sensitization, and systemic effects. Based on structure of the PMN substance, EPA has also identified concerns for lung effects. Based on comparison to analogous aliphatic amines, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 3 ppb. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health and the environment. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- Use of personal protective equipment where there is a potential for dermal exposure;
- Manufacture, processing, use, and disposal of the PMN substance only in a manner that does not result in inhalation exposure to the PMN substance;
- No processing for use or use of the PMN substance in a consumer product;
- No release of the PMN substance, or any waste stream containing the PMN substance, to water. This prohibition does not apply to run-off during use when that use is limited to the application of asphalt; and
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health and environmental precautionary statements on each label and in the SDS.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. EPA has determined that the results of acute toxicity, eye irritation/corrosion, pulmonary effects, skin irritation, skin sensitization, specific target organ toxicity, and aquatic toxicity testing may be potentially useful to characterize the human health and environmental effects of the PMN substance. Although the Order does not require these tests, the Order's restrictions remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of this or other relevant information.

P–25–18 (40 CFR 721.12333)

Chemical Name: Graphene platelets.

CASRN: Not available.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: May 26, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the generic (non-confidential) use will be as a paint coating. Based on physical/chemical properties and comparison to analogous chemical substances, EPA has identified concerns for lung effects (lung overload) and systemic effects. Due to insufficient information, EPA was unable to estimate the environmental hazard of the PMN substance. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health and the environment. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- Use of personal protective equipment where there is a potential for dermal exposure;
- Use of a NIOSH-certified respirator with an APF of at least 1000 during the confidential use listed in the Order, or an APF of 10 during all other uses, where there is a potential for inhalation exposure;
- Manufacture of the PMN substance only by import into the United States (*i.e.,* no domestic manufacture);
- Manufacture of the PMN substance only in a liquid formulation and only when the concentration of the PMN substance does not exceed the confidential percentage by weight listed in the Order;
- Processing for use and use of the PMN substance only for the confidential use listed in the Order;
- No processing for use or use of the PMN substance in a consumer product;
- Use of the PMN substance only for industrial use;
- No release of the PMN substance, or any waste stream containing the PMN substance, to water; and
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health and environmental precautionary statements on each label and in the SDS.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. EPA has determined that the results of pulmonary effects, specific target organ toxicity, and aquatic toxicity testing may be potentially useful to characterize the human health and environmental effects of the PMN substance. Although the Order does not require these tests, the Order's restrictions remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of this or other relevant information.

P–25–29 (40 CFR 721.12334) and P–25–30 (40 CFR 721.12335)

Chemical Names: Graphene oxide (P–25–29 and P–25–30).

CASRNs: Not available.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: April 21, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMNs state that the uses will be as functional additives in composites and as precursors for high-value nanomaterials. Based on comparison to analogous chemical substances, EPA has identified concerns for lung effects (lung overload). Due to insufficient information, EPA was unable to estimate the environmental hazard of the PMN substances. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substances may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health and the environment. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- Manufacture, processing, and use of the P–25–29 PMN substance only in a manner that does not result in inhalation exposure to the PMN substance;
- Use of the P–25–30 PMN substance only for the confidential use listed in the Order;
- Manufacture of the P–25–30 PMN substance only below the confidential annual production volume listed in the Order;
- Use of a NIOSH-certified respirator with an APF of at least 50 where there is a potential for inhalation exposure to the P–25–30 PMN substance;
- No release of the PMN substances, or any waste stream containing the PMN substances, to water; and
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health and environmental

precautionary statements on each label and in the SDS.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. EPA has determined that the results of pulmonary effects and aquatic toxicity testing may be potentially useful to characterize the human health and environmental effects of the PMN substances. Although the Order does not require these tests, the Order's restrictions remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of this or other relevant information.

P–25–35 (40 CFR 721.12336)

Chemical Name: Transition metal, carbomonocyclic alkyl-substituted, dialkyl (generic).

CASRN: Not available.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: May 4, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the generic (non-confidential) use will be as a component in polyethylene production. Based on the pyrophoric nature (violent reactivity) of the PMN substance, EPA has identified concerns for acute handling hazard and corrosion to the skin, eyes, and respiratory tract. Based on comparison to analogous chemical substances, EPA has also identified concerns for systemic effects, acute toxicity, and reproductive and developmental effects. Based on comparison to analogous chemical substances, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 260 ppb. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health and the environment. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- Use of personal protective equipment where there is a potential for dermal exposure;
- No manufacture, processing, or use of the PMN substance in any manner that results in inhalation exposure to the PMN substance;
- No release of the PMN substance, or any waste stream containing the PMN substance, resulting in surface water concentrations that exceed 260 ppb; and
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health and environmental precautionary statements on each label and in the SDS.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. EPA has determined that the results of acute toxicity, skin corrosion, eye corrosion, specific target organ toxicity, reproductive toxicity, developmental toxicity, and aquatic toxicity testing may be potentially useful to characterize the human health and environmental effects of the PMN substance. Although the Order does not require these tests, the Order's restrictions remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of this or other relevant information.

P–26–29 (40 CFR 721.12337)

Chemical Name: Aromatic sulfonium tricyclo salt with dicycloalkyl carbomonocycle hetero-acid (generic).

CASRN: Not available.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: June 9, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the generic (non-confidential) use of the PMN substance will be as a photoacid generator. Based on the physical/chemical properties of the PMN substance (as described in the New Chemical Program's PBT category at 64 FR 60194; November 1999) and test data on structurally similar substances, the PMN substance is a potential PBT chemical. EPA estimates that the PMN substance will persist in the environment for more than six months and estimates a bioaccumulation factor of greater than or equal to 1,000. Based on comparison to analogous chemical substances, EPA identified concerns for acute toxicity, irritation to the skin and respiratory tract, eye corrosion, genetic toxicity, and neurological and systemic effects for the sulfonium cation of the PMN substance. Based on the photoreactivity of the PMN substance, EPA has also identified concerns for photosensitization. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health or the environment. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- No manufacture of the PMN substance beyond the time limits specified in the Order without submittal to EPA of the results of certain testing described in the Testing section of the Order;
- Use of personal protective equipment where there is a potential for dermal exposure;
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health precautionary statements on each label and in the SDS;
- No processing of the PMN substance in any way that generates a vapor, dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process;
- Use of the PMN substance only for the confidential use listed in the Order;
- No domestic manufacture of the PMN substance (*i.e.,* import only);
- Import of the PMN substance only in solution or in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less; and
- No exceedance of the confidential annual importation volume listed in the Order.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information about the physical/chemical properties, fate, bioaccumulation, environmental hazard, and human health effects of the PMN substance may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. The submitter has agreed not to exceed the time limits specified in the Order without performing the required Tier I and Tier II testing outlined in the Testing section of the Order.

P–26–45 (40 CFR 721.12338)

Chemical Name: Aromatic carboxylic acid, halogenated heteromonocycle ester, polymer with haloaromatic iodonium tricyclo salt with polyhaloalkyl carbomonocycle hetero-acid, modified (generic).

CASRN: Not available.

Effective Date of TSCA Order: June 9, 2026.

Basis for TSCA Order: The PMN states that the generic (non-confidential) use of the PMN substance will be as a photoacid generator. Based on the physical/chemical properties of the PMN substance (as described in the New Chemical Program's PBT category at 64 FR 60194; November 1999) and test data on structurally similar

substances, the PMN substance is a potential PBT chemical. EPA estimates that the PMN substance will persist in the environment for more than six months and estimates a bioaccumulation factor of greater than or equal to 1,000. Based on comparison to analogous chemical substances, EPA identified concerns for acute toxicity, irritation to the skin and respiratory tract, eye corrosion, genetic toxicity, and neurological and systemic effects for the cation of the PMN substance. Based on the photoreactivity of the PMN substance, EPA has also identified concerns for photosensitization. Based on comparison to analogous chemical substances and due to limitations of the submitted test data on the PMN substance, EPA has also identified concerns for eye corrosion. Based on comparison to analogous chemical substances, EPA has also identified concerns for systemic, reproductive, and developmental effects for the anion of the PMN substance. The Order was issued under TSCA sections 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(I) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), based on a finding that in the absence of sufficient information to permit a reasoned evaluation, the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health or the environment. To protect against these risks, the Order requires:

- No manufacture of the PMN substance beyond the time limits specified in the Order without submittal to EPA of the results of certain testing described in the Testing section of the Order;
- Use of personal protective equipment where there is a potential for dermal exposure;
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including human health precautionary statements on each label and in the SDS;
- No processing of the PMN substance in any way that generates a vapor, dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process;
- Use of the PMN substance only for the confidential use listed in the Order;
- No domestic manufacture of the PMN substance (*i.e.*, import only);
- Disposal of the PMN substance only by hazardous waste incineration at a facility that is in compliance with RCRA subtitle C;
- Import of the PMN substance only in solution or in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less; and
- No exceedance of the confidential annual importation volume listed in the Order.

The proposed SNUR would designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Potentially Useful Information: EPA has determined that certain information about the physical/chemical properties, fate, bioaccumulation, environmental hazard, and human health effects of the PMN substance may be potentially useful in support of a request by the PMN submitter to modify the Order, or if a manufacturer or processor is considering submitting a SNUN for a significant new use that will be designated by this SNUR. The submitter has agreed not to exceed the time limits specified in the Order without performing the required Tier I and Tier II testing outlined in the Testing section of the Order.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

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

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

This action proposes to establish SNURs for new chemical substances that were the subject of PMNs. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993).

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

Executive Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) does not apply because significant new use rules for new chemicals under TSCA section 5 are exempted from review under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

According to the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information that requires OMB approval under PRA, unless it has been approved by OMB and displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations in title 40 of the CFR, after appearing in the **Federal Register**, are listed in 40 CFR part 9, and included on the related collection instrument or form, if applicable.

The information collection requirements related to SNURs have already been approved by OMB pursuant to PRA under OMB control number 2070–0038 (EPA ICR No. 1188). This action does not impose any burden requiring additional OMB approval. If an entity were to submit a SNUN to the Agency, the annual burden is estimated to average between 30 and 170 hours per submission. This burden estimate includes the time needed to review instructions, search existing data sources, gather and maintain the data needed, and complete, review, and submit the required SNUN.

EPA always welcomes your feedback on the burden estimates. When submitting comments on these proposed SNURs, include comments about the accuracy of the burden estimate, and any suggested methods for improving the collection instruments or instruction or minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). The requirement to submit a SNUN applies to any person (including small or large entities) who intends to engage in any activity described in the final rule as a ''significant new use.'' Because these uses are ''new,'' based on all information currently available to EPA, EPA has concluded that no small or large entities presently engage in such activities.

A SNUR requires that any person who intends to engage in such activity in the future must first notify EPA by submitting a SNUN. Although some small entities may decide to pursue a significant new use in the future, EPA cannot presently determine how many, if any, there may be. However, EPA's experience to date is that, in response to the promulgation of SNURs covering over 1,000 chemicals, the Agency receives only a small number of notices per year. For example, the number of SNUNs received was 23 in FY2023, 7 in FY2024, and 10 in FY2025, and only a fraction of these submissions were from small businesses.

In addition, the Agency currently offers relief to qualifying small businesses by reducing the SNUN submission fee from $37,000 to $6,480. This lower fee reduces the total reporting and recordkeeping cost of submitting a SNUN to about $14,967 per SNUN submission for qualifying small firms. Therefore, the potential economic impacts of complying with these proposed SNURs are not expected to be significant or adversely impact a substantial number of small entities. In a SNUR that published in the **Federal Register** of June 2, 1997 (62 FR 29684) (FRL–5597–1), the Agency presented its general determination that SNURs are not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial

number of small entities, which was provided to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain an unfunded mandate of $100 million or more (in 1995 dollars) in any one year as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Based on EPA's experience with proposing and finalizing SNURs, State, local, and Tribal governments have not been impacted by SNURs, and EPA does not have any reasons to believe that any State, local, or Tribal government will be impacted by these SNURs. In addition, the estimated costs of this action to the private sector do not exceed $183 million or more in any one year (the 1995 dollars are adjusted to 2023 dollars for inflation using the GDP implicit price deflator). The estimated costs for this action are discussed in Unit I.D.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action will not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), because it is not expected to have a substantial direct effect on 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. Accordingly, the requirements of Executive Order 13132 do not apply to this action.

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

This action will not have Tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because it is not expected to have substantial direct effects on Indian Tribes, significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian Tribal governments and does not involve or impose any requirements that affect Indian Tribes. Accordingly, the requirements of Executive Order 13175 do not apply to this action.

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 does not concern an environmental health or safety risk. Since this action does not concern a human health risk, EPA's 2026 Policy on Children's Health also does not apply. Although the establishment of these SNURs do not address an existing children's environmental health concern because the chemical uses involved are not ongoing uses, SNURs require that persons notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing manufacture (defined by statute to include import) or processing of the identified chemical substances for an activity that is designated as a significant new use by the SNUR. This notification allows EPA to assess the intended uses to identify potential risks and take appropriate actions before the activities commence.

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

This action is not a ''significant energy action'' as defined in Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001), because it is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This action does not involve any technical standards subject to NTTAA section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 721

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: October 28, 2026.

Mary Elissa Reaves,

Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, EPA proposes to amend 40 CFR chapter I as follows:

PART 721—SIGNIFICANT NEW USES OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 721 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2604, 2607, and 2625(c).

■ 2. Add §§ 721.12320 through 721.12338 to subpart E to read as follows:

* * * * *

Sec.

721.12320 4H-Pyran-4-one, 3-[(2,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-furanyl)oxy]-2-methyl-.
721.12321 Tin, dioctylbis(2,4-pentanedionato-.kappa.O2,.kappa.O4).
721.12322 1-Naphthaleneethanol, decahydro-5,5,8a-trimethyl-2-methylene-, 1-acetate, (1R,4aR,8aR)-rel.
721.12323 2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)-, potassium salt (1:?).
721.12324 Functionalized fatty acids (generic).
721.12325 Carbamic acid, N, N′, N″-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-tryltris-, mixed alkyl triesters (generic).
721.12326 Glycine, N-(aminoiminomethyl)-, manuf. of, by-products from.
721.12327 Tetramethyldisiloxanediylbis [propylcarbonyl] (generic).
721.12328 Sunflower oil, oleic acid-high, maleated.
721.12329 Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with silicic acid, [(ethenyldimethylsilyl)oxyl]-terminated, reaction products with 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[1-(trimethoxysilyl) ethyl]disiloxane and 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[2-trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]disiloxane.
721.12330 Phenol, dialkylalkyl[(alkyl hetero-acyl)heteropolycyclic]alkyl-(generic).
721.12331 1-Butanone, 4,4,4-trifluoro-3-hydroxyl-1-(2-naphthalenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-.
721.12332 Modified tall oil fatty acid polyamine condensate, hydrochlorides (generic).
721.12333 Graphene platelets.
721.12334 Graphene oxide.
721.12335 Graphene oxide.
721.12336 Transition metal, carbomonocyclic alkyl-substituted, dialkyl (generic).
721.12337 Aromatic sulfonium tricyclo salt with dicycloalkyl carbomonocycle hetero-acid (generic).
721.12338 Aromatic carboxylic acid, halogenated heteromonocycle ester, polymer with haloaromatic iodonium tricyclo salt with polyhaloalkyl carbomonocycle hetero-acid, modified (generic).

§ 721.12320 4H-Pyran-4-one, 3-[(2,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-furanyl)oxy]-2-methyl-.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as 4H-pyran-4-one, 3-[(2,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-furanyl)oxy]-2-methyl- (PMN P–20–105; CASRN 1333341–34–6) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(3) through (6), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1) and (4), engineering control measures (*e.g.*, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.*, workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(a)(5), respirators must provide a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) assigned protection factor (APF) of at least 50.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: specific target organ toxicity, reproductive toxicity, skin irritation, and eye irritation. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f) and (o). It is a significant new use to process the substance other than in a facility that employs an on-site sump system used to capture fugitive dust releases and disposes the solid waste captured by this sump system by landfill. It is a significant new use to process the substance except under negative pressure when transferring the substance as a solid material in order to minimize exposures to fugitive dust/particles. It is a significant new use to use the substance in non-aerial spray applications at a concentration exceeding 0.01% in formulation by weight. It is a significant new use to use the substance in aerial spray applications at a concentration exceeding 0.06% in formulation by weight. It is a significant new use to use the PMN substance other than to promote microbial activity in the soil, resulting in increases availability of nutrients in the soil, including nitrogen and phosphorus, for crops (for use on commercial farming operations).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12321 Tin, dioctylbis(2,4-pentanedionato-.kappa.O2,.kappa.O4).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as tin, dioctylbis(2,4-pentanedionato-.kappa.O2,.kappa.O4) (PMN P–22–56; CASRN 54068–28–9) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or cured (*i.e.*, the substance has been reacted or cured to the extent that no release of the substance can be detected).

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3) and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.*, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.*, workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: skin irritation, skin sensitization, eye irritation, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that results in inhalation exposure to the substance. It is a significant new use to process for use or use the substance in a consumer product unless the concentration of the substance is less than 1% by weight in the consumer product.

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12322 1-Naphthaleneethanol, decahydro-5,5,8a-trimethyl-2-methylene-, 1-acetate, (1R,4aR,8aR)-rel.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as 1-naphthaleneethanol, decahydro-5,5,8a-trimethyl-2-methylene-, 1-acetate, (1R,4aR,8aR)-rel (PMN P–23–14; CASRN 65794–67–4) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3) and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: skin sensitization and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(o). It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that results in inhalation exposure to the substance.

(iv) *Disposal.* It is a significant new use to dispose of the substance or waste streams containing the substance other than by hazardous waste incineration in compliance with Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) subtitle C and only in a manner that does not result in inhalation exposure at the incineration facility.

(v) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12323 2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)-, potassium salt (1:?).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as 2-butenedioic acid (2Z)-, potassium salt (1:?) (PMN P–23–141; CASRN 10237–70–4) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses

described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3) and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin irritation, eye irritation, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(o), (t), (v)(1), (2), and (4), (w)(1), (2), and (4), and (x)(1), (2), and (4). It is a significant new use to use the substance other than as a buffer solution for free chlorine determination.

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4), where N=415.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12324 Functionalized fatty acids (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as functionalized fatty acids (PMN P–24–52) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3) and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: eye irritation, skin irritation, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(o). It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that generates a vapor, mist, dust, or aerosol containing the substance unless in an enclosed process.

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) where N=1000.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12325 Carbamic acid, N, N′, N″-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-tryltris-, mixed alkyl triesters (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as carbamic acid, N, N′, N″-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-tryltris-, mixed alkyl triesters (PMN P–24–75) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or cured (*i.e.,* the substance has been reacted or cured to the extent that no release of the substance can be detected).

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(3) through (6), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1) and (4), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(a)(5), respirators must provide a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) assigned protection factor (APF) of at least 50.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: skin irritation, eye irritation, specific target organ toxicity, and skin sensitization. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(o), (v)(1), (2), and (4), (w)(1), (2), and (4), and (x)(1), (2), and (4). It is a significant new use to use the substance other than as a water based formaldehyde free crosslinking additive for acid resistance. It is a significant new use to use the substance unless the concentration of the substance does not exceed the confidential concentration (by weight) listed in the Order in the final coating.

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4), where N=68.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12326 Glycine, N-(aminoiminomethyl)-, manuf. of, by-products from.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as glycine, N-(aminoiminomethyl)-, manuf. of, by-products from (PMN P–24–90; CASRN 2981438–54–2) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(ii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* It is a significant new use to use the substance other than as a manure additive.

(iii) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4), where N=104. This requirement does not apply to any use stream containing the substance associated with any use of the substance from any site.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (c), (f) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12327 Tetramethyldisiloxanediylbis [propylcarbonyl] (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as tetramethyldisil oxanediylbis[propylcarbonyl] (PMN P–24–128) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(3) through (6), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1) and (4), engineering control measures (*e.g.*, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.*, workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(a)(5), respirators must provide a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) assigned protection factor (APF) of at least 50.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(1), g(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin corrosion, serious eye damage, respiratory sensitization, skin sensitization, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(h). It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance without using a control device serving the reactor with less than a 98% destruction removal efficiency.

(iv) *Disposal.* It is a significant new use to dispose of the substance or waste streams containing the substance other than by the confidential method listed in the Order.

(v) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12328 Sunflower oil, oleic acid-high, maleated.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as sunflower oil, oleic acid-high, maleated (PMN P–24–132; CASRN 2205860–51–9) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or cured (*i.e.*, the substance has been reacted or cured to the extent that no release of the substance can be detected).

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3) and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.*, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.*, workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(1) and (5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: skin sensitization. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* It is a significant new use to process for use or use the substance in a consumer product unless the concentration of the substance does not exceed 1% by weight in the consumer product.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12329 Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with silicic acid, [(ethenyldimethylsilyl)oxyl]-terminated, reaction products with 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[1-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]disiloxane and 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[2-trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]disiloxane.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as siloxanes and silicones, di-me, polymers with silicic acid, [(ethenyldimethylsilyl)oxyl]-terminated, reaction products with 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[1-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]disiloxane and 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[2-trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]disiloxane (PMN P–24–136; CASRN 2244924–68–1) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or cured (*i.e.*, the substance has been reacted or cured to the extent that no release of the substance can be detected).

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* It is a significant new use to process or use the substance other than at temperatures below 130°C.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (c) and (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12330 Phenol, dialkylalkyl[(alkyl hetero-acyl)heteropolycyclic]alkyl- (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as phenol, dialkylalkyl[(alkyl hetero-acyl)heteropolycyclic]alkyl- (PMN P–24–138) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or cured (*i.e.*, the substance has been reacted or cured to the extent that no release of the substance can be detected).

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (3) through (6), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1) and (4), engineering control measures (*e.g.*, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.*, workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(a)(5), respirators must provide a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) assigned protection factor (APF) of at least 1000.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), and (g)(1) and (5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: eye irritation, skin sensitization, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(k) and (o). It is a significant new use to process the substance other than with the use of a dry filter in the exhaust filtration system. It is a significant new use to use the substance above the confidential concentration listed in the Order.

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12331 1-Butanone, 4,4,4-trifluoro-3-hydroxyl-1-(2-naphthalenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as 1-butanone, 4,4,4-trifluoro-3-hydroxyl-1-(2-naphthalenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)- (PMN P–24–183; CASRN 3033994–67–8) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (3) through (6), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1) and (4), engineering control measures (*e.g.*, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.*, workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(a)(5), respirators must provide a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) assigned protection factor (APF) of at least 50.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: skin corrosion, serious eye damage, specific target organ toxicity, reproductive toxicity, and carcinogenicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(g).

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4), where N=27.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12332 Modified tall oil fatty acid polyamine condensate, hydrochlorides (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as modified tall oil fatty acid polyamine condensate, hydrochlorides (PMN P–24–194) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or cured (*i.e.*, the substance has been reacted or cured to the extent that no release of the substance can be detected).

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3) and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.*, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.*, workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin irritation, serious eye damage, skin sensitization, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(o). It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that results in inhalation exposure to the substance.

(iv) *Disposal.* It is a significant new use to dispose of the substance in any manner that results in inhalation exposure to the substance.

(v) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1). This requirement does not apply to run-off during use when that use is limited to the application of asphalt.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12333 Graphene platelets.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as graphene platelets (PMN P–25–18) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or cured (*i.e.*, the substance has been reacted or cured to the extent that no release of the substance can be detected).

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (3) through (6), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1) and (4), engineering control measures (*e.g.*, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.*, workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(a)(5), respirators must provide a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) assigned protection factor (APF) of at least 1000 during the confidential use listed in the Order and an APF of 10 during all other uses.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f), (k), (l), and (o). It is a significant new use to manufacture (import) the substance other than in a liquid formulation and only when the concentration of the substance does not exceed the confidential percentage by weight listed in the Order.

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12334 Graphene oxide (P–25–29).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as graphene oxide (PMN P–25–29) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or cured (*i.e.*, the substance has been reacted or cured to the extent that no release of the substance can be detected).

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(ii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that results in inhalation exposure to the substance.

(iii) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (c), (f) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12335 Graphene oxide (P–25–30).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as graphene oxide (PMN P–25–30) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or cured (*i.e.*, the substance has been reacted or cured to the extent that no release of the substance can be detected).

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(4) through (6) and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(4), engineering control measures (*e.g.*, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.*, workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(a)(5), respirators must provide a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) assigned protection factor (APF) of at least 50.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(k) and (t).

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (d), (f) through (i) and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12336 Transition metal, carbomonocyclic alkyl-substituted, dialkyl (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as transition metal, carbomonocyclic alkyl-substituted, dialkyl (PMN P–25–35) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3) and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.*, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.*, workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin corrosion, serious eye damage, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that results in inhalation exposure to the substance.

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) where N=260.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12337 Aromatic sulfonium tricyclo salt with dicycloalkyl carbomonocycle hetero-acid (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as aromatic sulfonium tricyclo salt with dicycloalkyl carbomonocycle hetero-acid (PMN P–26–29; Accession No. 303936) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or adhered (during photolithographic processes) onto a semiconductor wafer surface or similar manufactured article used in the production of semiconductor technologies.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) and (iii), (a)(3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.*, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.*, workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(2)(i) through (iii) and (v), (g)(3)(i) and (ii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin irritation, serious eye damage, skin sensitization, genetic toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f), (k), and (t). It is a significant new use to import the substance other than in solution, unless in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less. It is a significant new use to process the substance in any way that generates vapor, dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process. It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance longer than 18 months.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.12338 Aromatic carboxylic acid, halogenated heteromonocycle ester, polymer with haloaromatic iodonium tricyclo salt with polyhaloalkyl carbomonocycle hetero-acid, modified (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as Aromatic carboxylic acid, halogenated heteromonocycle ester, polymer with haloaromatic iodonium tricyclo salt with polyhaloalkyl carbomonocycle hetero-acid, modified (PMN P–26–45) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or adhered (during photolithographic processes) onto a semiconductor wafer surface or similar manufactured article used in the production of semiconductor technologies.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) and (iii), (a)(3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.*, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.*, workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(2)(i) through (iii) and (v), (g)(3)(i) and (ii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin irritation, serious eye damage, skin sensitization, genetic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f), (k), and (t). It is a significant new use to import the substance other than in solution, unless in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less. It is a significant new use to process the substance in any way that generates vapor, dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process. It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance longer than 9 months.

(iv) *Disposal.* It is a significant new use to dispose of the substance or waste streams containing the substance other than by hazardous waste incineration and the disposal must be at a facility that is in compliance with RCRA subtitle C.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (j) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 15

[ET Docket No. 26–245; RM–11844; RM–12014; FCC 26–66; FR ID 372216]

Unleashing the Power of Unlicensed Ultra-Wideband Devices; Petition of Robert Bosch LLC for Amendment of the Part 15 Subpart F Ultra-Wideband Rules; and Petition of Alliance for Automative Innovation et al. To Amend Part 15 of the FCC's Rules To Permit the Operation of Certain Ultra-Wideband Devices

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission (Commission or FCC) proposes to update its rules for Ultra-Wideband (UWB) devices to reflect significant technological developments since the rules were first adopted in 2002. UWB technology has matured into a widely used, low-power enabler that supports applications in tracking, automation, precision location, health monitoring, athletic performance, and public safety. As capabilities of UWB have expanded, the existing rules have not kept pace with the technological change, resulting in an increasing number of waiver requests received by the Commission to authorize modern devices. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking seeks comment on revisions intended to modernize the UWB framework, provide greater flexibility for future applications, promote continued innovation, and ensure the protection of incumbent federal and non-federal spectrum users.

DATES: Comments are due on or before December 2, 2026 and reply comments are due on or before January 4, 2027.

ADDRESSES: Pursuant to §§ 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 1.415, 1.419, interested parties may file comments and reply comments on or before the dates indicated in the **DATES** section. Comments may be filed using the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS). You may submit comments, identified by ET Docket No. 26–245, by any of the following methods:

- *Electronic Filers:* Comments may be filed electronically using the internet by accessing the ECFS: *https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs.*
- *Paper Filers:* Parties who choose to file by paper must file an original and one copy of each filing.
- Filings can be sent by hand or messenger delivery, by commercial courier, or by the U.S. Postal Service. All filings must be addressed to the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.
- Hand-delivered or messenger-delivered paper filings for the Commission's Secretary are accepted between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. by the FCC's mailing contractor at 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701. All hand deliveries must be held together with rubber bands or fasteners. Any envelopes and boxes must be disposed of before entering the building.
- Commercial courier deliveries (any deliveries not by the U.S. Postal Service) must be sent to 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701.
- Filings sent by U.S. Postal Service First-Class Mail, Priority Mail, and Priority Mail Express must be sent to 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554.

People with Disabilities: To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to *fcc504@fcc.gov* or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Syed S. Hasan of the Office of Engineering and Technology at *Syed.Hasan@fcc.gov* or (202) 418–2454.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking *(NPRM),* in ET Docket No. 26–245, FCC 26–66, adopted on September 30, 2026, and released on October 1, 2026. The full text of this document is available for public inspection during regular business hours at Commission's headquarters 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554 or at the following internet address: *https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-26-66A1.pdf.*

Paperwork Reduction Act Analysis. This document contains proposed information collection requirements. The Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, invites the general public and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to comment on the information collection requirements contained in this document, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Public and agency comments are due January 4, 2027.

Comments should address: (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimates; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and (e) way to further reduce the information collection burden on small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees. In addition, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4), we seek specific comment on how we might further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

Regulatory Flexibility Act. The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), requires that an agency prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for notice and comment rulemakings, unless the agency certifies that ''the rule will not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.'' Accordingly, the Commission has prepared an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) concerning the potential impact of the rule and policy proposals in this document on small entities. The Commission invites the general public, particularly small businesses, to comment on the IRFA. Comments must be filed by the deadlines for comments on the Third Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking indicated in the **DATES** section of this document and must have a separate and distinct heading designating them as responses to the IRFA.

Ex Parte Presentations. The proceeding this document initiates shall be treated as a ''permit-but-disclose''