action'' in section 2–202 of the Executive Order.

Therefore, this action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not concern an environmental health risk or safety risk. Since this action does not concern human health, EPA's Policy on Children's Health also does not apply.

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

This action is not a ''significant energy action'' because it is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution or use of energy. EPA has concluded this action is not likely to have significant adverse energy effects because it does not directly impose requirements on energy production, transmission, or usage. By reducing complexity in testing requirements and providing limited potential waste disposal cost savings, any non-adverse energy effect is expected to not be significant.

*J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) and 1 CFR Part 51*

This action does not involve technical standards.

**List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 261**

Environmental protection, Hazardous waste, Solid waste.

**Lee Zeldin,**

*Administrator.*

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, EPA proposes to amend 40 CFR part 261 as follows:

## PART 261—IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 261 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 42 U.S.C. 6905, 6912(a), 6921, 6922, 6924(y) and 6938.

### Subpart A—General

■ 2. Amend 261.4 by adding paragraph (b)(6)(ii)(I) to read as follows:

**§ 261.4 Exclusions.**

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(6) * * *

(ii) * * *

(I) Leather articles used as personal protective equipment, including gloves, boots, aprons, jackets, pants and coveralls, headwear, and related articles.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2026–24080 Filed 11–25–26; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560–50–P**

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 721

**[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–9934; FRL–13707–01–OCSPP]**

**RIN 2070–AB27**

### Significant New Use Rule on a Chemical Substance (P–24–195)

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

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is proposing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for a chemical substance that was the subject of a premanufacture notice (PMN) and is also subject to an Order issued by EPA pursuant to TSCA. The SNUR requires persons to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing the manufacture (defined by statute to include import) or processing of this chemical substance for an activity that is designated as a significant new use in the SNUR. 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 28, 2026.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–9934 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, is available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

*For technical information:* James Yan, New Chemicals Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–2138; email address: *yan.james@epa.gov.*

*For general information on SNURs:* Iliriana Mushkolaj, New Chemicals Division, 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 a SNUR for the chemical substance discussed in Unit III. This SNUR, if finalized as proposed, would require persons who intend to manufacture or process this chemical substance 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 substance 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 the subject chemical substance (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 TSCA 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 28, 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 the chemical substance subject to this proposed SNUR. 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 this SNUR. 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 substance covered by this SNUR, 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//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 substance that is the subject of this SNUR, EPA considered relevant information about the toxicity of the chemical substance, and potential human exposures and environmental releases that may be associated with the substance, in the context of the four bulleted TSCA section 5(a)(2) factors listed in this Unit and discussed in Unit III. This proposed SNUR is based on an Order issued to a certain company for a substance that was the subject of a PMN submission. This Order was issued under TSCA section 5(e)(1)(A), as required by the determinations made under TSCA section 5(a)(3)(B). The TSCA Order requires protective measures to limit exposures or otherwise mitigate the potential unreasonable risk. The proposed SNUR extends those protective measures to any person intending to manufacture, process, use, distribute in commerce, or dispose of the new chemical substance subject to the Order 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 Order, consistent with TSCA section 5(f)(4).

*B. Rationale and Objectives of the SNUR*

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 PMN submitted that identifies the chemical substance subject to this proposed SNUR, 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., a TSCA section 5(e) Order requiring the use of appropriate exposure controls and environmental release restrictions was negotiated with the PMN submitter. 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 this SNUR 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 Order, 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 the 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. 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.*

*D. Applicability of the Proposed SNUR 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 substance subject to this proposed rule has undergone premanufacture review and received a determination under TSCA section 5(a)(3)(C). A TSCA Order has been issued for this chemical substance and the PMN submitter is required by the TSCA Order to submit a SNUN before undertaking activities that would be designated as significant new uses in this SNUR. Additionally, the identity of the chemical substance subject to this proposed rule has been claimed as confidential per 40 CFR 720.85, further reducing the likelihood that another party would manufacture or process the substance 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 substance identified in Unit III. is 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 substance 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.

*E. 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 substance.

## III. Chemical Substance Subject to This Proposed SNUR

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

EPA designates November 27, 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 the chemical substance?*

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

- PMN number (as well as the proposed CFR citation assigned in the regulatory text section of the proposed rule).
- 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.

This proposed SNUR includes a PMN substance that is subject to an Order issued under TSCA section 5(e)(1)(A), as required by the determinations made under TSCA section 5(a)(3)(B). This TSCA Order requires protective measures to limit exposures or otherwise mitigate the potential unreasonable risk. The proposed SNUR identifies 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 Order, consistent with TSCA section 5(f)(4).

### *C. What chemical substance is subject to this proposed SNUR?*

The substance subject to the proposed SNUR in this document is identified below with the proposed CFR citation:

*P–24–195 (40 CFR 721.12340).*

*Chemical Name:* Trimers of hexafluoropropene (generic).

*CASRN:* Not available.

*Effective Date of TSCA Order:* September 26, 2026.

*Basis for TSCA Order:* The PMN states that the generic (non-confidential) use will be as a heat transfer fluid. 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 potentially persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) chemical. EPA estimates that the PMN substance will persist in the environment for more than six months and has unknown bioaccumulation potential. Based on test data on the PMN substance and comparison to analogous chemical substances, EPA predicts the PMN substance has high environmental hazard. 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 personal protective equipment where there is potential for dermal exposure;
- Use of engineering and administrative control measures to prevent exposure;
- No domestic manufacture of the PMN substance (*i.e.,* import only);
- 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;
- Disposal of the PMN substance or waste streams containing the PMN substance must be by hazardous waste incineration in compliance with RCRA subtitle C;
- No release of the PMN substance, or any waste stream containing the PMN substance, to water; and
- Establishment of a hazard communication program, including 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 and 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.

## 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 a SNUR for a new chemical substance that was the subject of a PMN. 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 this proposed SNUR, 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 this SNUR. 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 this SNUR does 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: November 20, 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 § 721.12340 to subpart E to read as follows:

**§ 721.12340 Trimers of hexafluoropropene (generic).**

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as trimers of hexafluoropropene (PMN P–24–195) 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), 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)(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.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f) and (o). It is a significant new use to 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. 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 and Recovery Act subtitle C.

(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.

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BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

### 49 CFR Part 571

**[Docket No. NHTSA–2026–2476]**

**RIN 2127–AM69**

## Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards: Automatic Emergency Braking Systems for Light Vehicles

**AGENCY:** National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), U.S. Department of Transportation (Department or DOT).

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

**SUMMARY:** NHTSA proposes to modify Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 127; Automatic emergency braking systems for light vehicles. NHTSA proposes to delay the compliance date by two years so that manufacturers have more time to comply with the standard. NHTSA also proposes test procedures for testing the malfunction telltale and to clarify the test speed tolerance. The agency seeks comment on other potential modifications to the standard.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before January 26, 2027.

*Proposed compliance date:* Compliance would be required for all vehicles manufactured on or after September 1, 2031. Small-volume manufacturers, final-stage manufacturers, and alterers would be provided an additional year, with compliance required for all vehicles manufactured by such entities on or after September 1, 2032.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments to the docket number identified in the heading of this document by any of the following methods:

*Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

*Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W58–213, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 366–9826 or (202) 366–9317 before coming.

*Fax:* 202–493–2251.

*Instructions:* For detailed instructions on submitting comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the Public Participation heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided.

*Privacy Act:* In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its decision-making process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to *www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL–14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at *www.transportation.gov/privacy.* To facilitate comment tracking and response, the agency encourages commenters to provide their name, or the name of their organization; however, submission of names is optional. Regardless of whether commenters identify themselves, all timely comments will be considered.

*Docket:* For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to *www.regulations.gov,* or the street address listed above. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For non-legal issues: Seiar Zia, Office of Crash Avoidance Standards (email: *seiar.zia@dot.go;* telephone: (202) 366–1810). For legal issues: Eli Wachtel, Office of the Chief Counsel (email: *eli.wachtel@dot.gov*). The mailing address for these officials is: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

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### I. Executive Summary

*A. Background and Summary of FMVSS No. 127*

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), enacted in November 2021,[1] mandated that the Secretary of Transportation promulgate a rule to establish minimum performance standards with respect to crash avoidance technology and to require that all passenger motor vehicles manufactured for sale in the United States be equipped with forward

[1] Public Law 117–58.