TABLE 1 TO 180.930

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
* *	* * *	* *
1,4-Bis[[3-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethoxy]propyl]amino]-9,10-anthracenedione (CAS Reg. No. 123944–63–8).	0.5% by weight	Dye, coloring agent.
* *	* * *	* *

■ 4. In § 180.940, amend table 1 to paragraph (a) by adding in alphabetical order an entry for ''1,4-Bis[[3-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethoxy]propyl]amino]-9,10-anthracenedione'' to read as follows:

§ 180.940 Tolerance exemptions for active and inert ingredients for use in antimicrobial formulations (Food-contact surface sanitizing solutions).

* * * * *

(a) * * *

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)

Pesticide chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
* *	* * *	* *
1,4-Bis[[3-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethoxy]propyl]amino]-9,10-anthracenedione.	123944–63–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 300 ppm.
* *	* * *	* *

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2024–04355 Filed 2–29–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2020–0295; FRL–11719–01–OCSPP]

Various Fragrance Components in Pesticide Formulations; Tolerance Exemption

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of various fragrance components listed in Unit II of this document when they are used as inert ingredients in antimicrobial formulations applied to food-contact surfaces in public eating places, dairy-processing equipment, and food-processing equipment and utensils when the end-use concentration does not exceed 100 parts per million (ppm). Innovative Reform Group, on behalf of The Clorox Company, submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), requesting establishment of an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of various fragrance components, when used in accordance with the terms of those exemptions.

DATES: This regulation is effective March 1, 2024. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before April 30, 2024 and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2020–0295, is available at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room and the OPP docket is (202) 566–1744. For the latest status information on EPA/DC services, docket access, visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Smith, Registration Division (7505T), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; main telephone number: (202) 566–1030; email address: *RDFRNotices@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

B. How can I get electronic access to other related information?

You may access a frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 180 through the Office of the Federal

Register's e-CFR site at *https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40.*

C. How can I file an objection or hearing request?

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a(g), any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2020–0295 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before April 30, 2024. Addresses for mail and hand delivery of objections and hearing requests are provided in 40 CFR 178.25(b).

In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in 40 CFR part 178, please submit a copy of the filing (excluding any Confidential Business Information (CBI)) for inclusion in the public docket. Information not marked confidential pursuant to 40 CFR part 2 may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. Submit the non-CBI copy of your objection or hearing request, identified by docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2020–0295, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.
- *Mail:* OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), (28221T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001.
- *Hand Delivery:* To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/where-send-comments-epa-dockets#express.*

Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

II. Petition for Exemption

In the **Federal Register** of June 24, 2020 (85 FR 37806, FRL–10010–82), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408, 21 U.S.C. 346a, announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP IN–11373) by Innovative Reform Group, on behalf of The Clorox Company, 4900 Johnson Dr., Pleasanton, CA 94588. The petition requested that 40 CFR 180.940(a) be amended by establishing exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of: (Z)-β-1-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2-buten-1-one; (2E)-1-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2-buten-1-one (CAS Reg. No. 35044–68–9; 23726–92–3; 23726–91–2); 1,3,5-Undecatriene (CAS Reg. No. 16356–11–9); 1-Cyclohexylethanol (CAS Reg. No. 1193–81–3); 1-Octen-3-yl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 2442–10–6); 2-(p-Tolyl)propionaldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 99–72–9); 2,3,6-Trimethylphenol (CAS Reg. No. 2416–94–6); 2,5-Xylenol (CAS Reg. No. 95–87–4); 2,6-Dimethoxyphenol (CAS Reg. No. 91–10–1); 2,6-Dimethyl-4-heptanol (CAS Reg. No. 108–82–7); 2,6-Xylenol (CAS Reg. No.576–26–1); 2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 2-hydroxy-3-methyl-6-(1-methylethyl)- (CAS Reg. No. 490–03–9); 2-Heptanol (CAS Reg. No.543–49–7); 2-Isopropylphenol (CAS Reg. No. 88–69–7); 2-Methoxy-4-methylphenol (CAS Reg. No. 93–51–6); 2-Methoxy-4-vinylphenol (CAS Reg. No. 7786–61–0); 2-Methyl-4-phenyl-2-butyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 103–07–1); 2-phenylethyl 2-methylbutyrate (CAS Reg. No. 24817–51–4); 2-Propanol (CAS Reg. No. 67–63–0); 3,3,5-Trimethylcyclohexanol (CAS Reg. No. 116–02–9); 3,4-Xylenol (CAS Reg. No. 95–65–8); 3,7-Dimethyl-1,3,6-octatriene (CAS Reg. No. 13877–91–3); 3-Buten-2-one, 4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)- (CAS Reg. No. 14901–07–6; 79–77–6); 3-Methyl-2-butenyl benzoate (CAS Reg. No. 5205–11–8); 3-Methylindole (CAS Reg. No. 83–34–1); 3-Phenylpropionaldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 104–53–0); 3-Phenylpropionic acid (CAS Reg. No. 501–52–0); 3-Phenylpropyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 122–72–5); 3-Phenylpropyl cinnamate (CAS Reg. No. 122–68–9); 4-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-2-butanone (CAS Reg. No. 104–20–1); 4,7,7-Trimethyl-6-thiabicyclo[3.2.1]octane (CAS Reg. No. 68398–18–5); 4-Ethylbenzaldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 4748–78–1); 4-Ethylguaiacol (CAS Reg. No. 2785–89–9); 4-Mercapto-4-methyl-2-pentanone (CAS Reg. No. 19872–52–7); 4-Methoxy-2-methyl-2-butanethiol (CAS Reg. No. 94087–83–9); 5-(cis-3-Hexenyl)dihydro-5-methyl-2(3H)furanone (CAS Reg. No. 70851–61–5); Acetanisole (CAS Reg. No. 100–06–1); Allspice oil (Pimenta officinalis Lindl.) (CAS Reg. No. 8006–77–7); Anisyl formate (CAS Reg. No. 122–91–8); Anisyl propionate (CAS Reg. No. 7549–33–9); Balsam oil, Peru (Myroxylon pereirae Klotzsch) (CAS Reg. No. 8007–00–9); Benzaldehyde, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy- (CAS Reg. No. 121–33–5); Benzaldehyde, methyl- (CAS Reg. No. 1334–78–7) Benzene, 1,2-dimethoxy- (CAS Reg. No. 91–16–7); Benzene, 2-methoxy-4-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)- (CAS Reg. No. 1076–56–8); Benzeneacetaldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 122–78–1); Benzoic acid (CAS Reg. No. 65–85–0); Benzoin gum, Sumatra (CAS Reg. No. 9000–05–9); Benzyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 140–11–4); Benzyl benzoate (CAS Reg. No. 120–51–4); Benzyl cinnamate (CAS Reg. No. 103–41–3); Benzyl formate (CAS Reg. No. 104–57–4); Benzyl isovalerate (CAS Reg. No. 103–38–8); Benzyl phenylacetate (CAS Reg. No. 102–16–9); Benzyl salicylate (CAS Reg. No. 118–58–1); Benzyl trans-2-methyl-2-butenoate (CAS Reg. No. 37526–88–8); Bicyclo[3.1.1]heptane, 6,6-dimethyl-2-methylene- (CAS Reg. No. 127–91–3); Bisabolene (CAS Reg. No. 495–62–5); Borneol (CAS Reg. No. 507–70–0); Butyl sulfide (CAS Reg. No. 544–40–1); Cadinene (CAS Reg. No. 29350–73–0; 523–47–7); Camphene (CAS Reg. No. 79–92–5); Cananga oil (CAS Reg. No. 68606–83–7); Carvyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 97–42–7); Cassia bark oil (CAS Reg. No. 8007–80–5); Cinnamic acid; trans-Cinnamic acid (CAS Reg. No. 621–82–9; 140–10–3); Cinnamic aldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 104–55–2; 14371–10–9); Cinnamon leaf oil (CAS Reg. No. 84649–98–9); Cinnamyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 103–54–8); Cinnamyl benzoate (CAS Reg. No. 5320–75–2); Cinnamyl cinnamate (CAS Reg. No. 122–69–0); Cinnamyl formate (CAS Reg. No. 104–65–4); Cinnamyl isobutyrate (CAS Reg. No. 103–59–3); Cinnamyl propionate (CAS Reg. No. 103–56–0); cis-3-Hexenyl benzoate (CAS Reg. No. 25152–85–6); Citrus, ext. (CAS Reg. No. 94266–47–4); Cloves (Eugenia spp.) (CAS Reg. No. 84961–50–2); Cornmint oil (CAS Reg. No. 68917–18–0); Currant buds black absolute (Ribes nigrum L.) (CAS Reg. No. 68606–81–5); Cyclohexadiene, methyl- (CAS Reg. No. 30640–46–1; 1888–90–0); delta-3-Carene (CAS Reg. No. 13466–78–9); d-Limonene (CAS Reg. No. 5989–27–5); endo-Bornyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 76–49–3); Ethyl 3-phenylpropionate (CAS Reg. No. 2021–28–5); Ethyl anthranilate (CAS Reg. No. 87–25–2); Ethyl benzoylacetate (CAS Reg. No. 94–02–0); Ethyl cinnamate (CAS Reg. No. 103–36–6); Ethyl phenylacetate (CAS Reg. No. 101–97–3); Eugenyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 93–28–7); gamma-Ionone (CAS Reg. No. 79–76–5); Geranyl benzoate (CAS Reg. No. 94–48–4); Geranyl phenylacetate (CAS Reg. No. 102–22–7); Guaiacol (CAS Reg. No. 90–05–1); Guaiene (CAS Reg. No. 88–84–6); Hexyl benzoate (CAS Reg. No. 6789–88–4); Isoamyl benzoate (CAS

Reg. No. 94–46–2); Isoamyl cinnamate (CAS Reg. No. 7779–65–9); Isoamyl phenylacetate (CAS Reg. No. 102–19–2); Isoamyl salicylate (CAS Reg. No. 87–20–7); Isobornyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 125–12–2); Isobutyl benzoate (CAS Reg. No. 120–50–3); Isobutyl cinnamate (CAS Reg. No. 122–67–8); Isobutyl phenylacetate (CAS Reg. No. 102–13–6); Isobutyl salicylate (CAS Reg. No. 87–19–4); Isoeugenol (CAS Reg. No. 97–54–1); Isoeugenyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 93–29–8); iso-Methyl-beta-ionone (CAS Reg. No. 79–89–0); Isopropyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108–21–4); Isopulegol (CAS Reg. No. 89–79–2); Jasmine oil (Jasminum grandiflorum L.) (CAS Reg. No. 8022–96–6); Juniper oil (Juniperus communis L.) (CAS Reg. No. 8002–68–4); Linalyl benzoate (CAS Reg. No. 126–64–7); Linalyl cinnamate (CAS Reg. No. 78–37–5); m-Dimethoxybenzene (CAS Reg. No. 151–10–0); Menthol (CAS Reg. No. 15356–70–4; 89–78–1; 1490–04–6); Methyl 3-methylthiopropionate (CAS Reg. No. 13532–18–8); Methyl anisate (CAS Reg. No. 121–98–2); Methyl N-acetylanthranilate (CAS Reg. No. 2719–08–6); Methyl n-propyl ketone (CAS Reg. No. 107–87–9); Methyl o-methoxybenzoate (CAS Reg. No. 606–45–1); Methyl phenylacetate (CAS Reg. No. 101–41–7); Methyl salicylate (CAS Reg. No. 119–36–8); Methyl sulfide (CAS Reg. No. 75–18–3); Methyl-alpha-ionone (CAS Reg. No. 127–42–4); Methylbenzyl acetate (mixed o,m,p) (CAS Reg. No. 360676–70–1; 2216–45–7; 17373–93–2); Methyl-beta-ionone (CAS Reg. No. 127–43–5); Neroli bigarde oil (Citrus aurantium L.) (CAS Reg. No. 8016–38–4); Oil of Bergamot (CAS Reg. No. 8007–75–8); Oil of camphor (CAS Reg. No. 8008–51–3); Oil of orange (CAS Reg. No. 8008–57–9); Oils, Fir (CAS Reg. No. 8021–29–2); Oils, mimosa (CAS Reg. No. 8031–03–6); Oils, peppermint (CAS Reg. No. 8006–90–4); Oils, spruce (CAS Reg. No. 8008–80–8); Oils, thyme (CAS Reg. No. 8007–46–3); o-Propylphenol (CAS Reg. No. 644–35–9); Orris absolute (Iris pallida) (CAS Reg. No. 8002–73–1); p,alpha-Dimethylstyrene (CAS Reg. No. 1195–32–0); p-Anisyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 104–21–2); p-Cresol (CAS Reg. No. 106–44–5); p-Dimethoxybenzene (CAS Reg. No. 150–78–7); Pepper, black, oil (Piper nigrum L.) (CAS Reg. No. 8006–82–4); peppermint (Mentha piperita) ext. (CAS Reg. No. 84082–70–2); p-Ethylphenol (CAS Reg. No. 123–07–9); Phenethyl butyrate (CAS Reg. No. 103–52–6); Phenethyl cinnamate (CAS Reg. No.103–53–7); Phenethyl formate (CAS Reg. No. 104–62–1); Phenethyl hexanoate (CAS Reg. No. 6290–37–5); Phenethyl propionate (CAS Reg. No. 122–70–3); Phenethyl salicylate (CAS Reg. No. 87–22–9); Phenethyl tiglate (CAS Reg. No. 55719–85–2); Phenol, 2,4,6-trimethyl- (CAS Reg. No. 527–60–6); Phenol, 2-methoxy-4-(2-propenyl)- (CAS Reg. No. 97–53–0); Phenyl ethyl alcohol (CAS Reg. No. 60–12–8); Phenylacetaldehyde glyceryl acetal (CAS Reg. No. 29895–73–6); Phenylacetic acid (CAS Reg. No. 103–82–2); pine needle oil (CAS Reg. No. 8000–26–8); Pine scotch oil (Pinus sylvestris L.) (CAS Reg. No. 8023–99–2); p-Isopropyl phenylacetaldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 4395–92–0); p-Isopropylacetophenone (CAS Reg. No. 645–13–6); p-Isopropylbenzyl alcohol (CAS Reg. No. 536–60–7); p-Propylphenol (CAS Reg. No. 645–56–7); Propenylguaethol (CAS Reg. No. 94–86–0); Propyl phenethyl acetal (CAS Reg. No. 7493–57–4); p-Tolyl 3-methylbutyrate (CAS Reg. No. 55066–56–3); p-Tolyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 140–39–6); p-Tolyl isobutyrate (CAS Reg. No. 103–93–5); p-Tolyl octanoate (CAS Reg. No. 59558–23–5); p-Tolyl phenylacetate (CAS Reg. No. 101–94–0); p-Tolylacetaldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 104–09–6); Rose absolute (Rosa spp.) (CAS Reg. No. 8007–01–0); Salicylaldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 90–02–8); Schinus molle oil (Schinus molle L.) (CAS Reg. No. 68917–52–2); Storax (Liquidambar spp.) (CAS Reg. No. 8046–19–3); Tagetes oil (Tagetes erecta L.) (CAS Reg. No. 8016–84–0); Tetradecanoic acid, 1-methylethyl ester (CAS Reg. No. 110–27–0); Thyme (Thymus Vulgaris) Oil (CAS Reg. No. 84929–51–1); Thymol (8CA) (CAS Reg. No. 89–83–8); Tolu, balsam, gum (Myroxylon spp.) (CAS Reg. No. 9000–64–0); Turpentine, oil (CAS Reg. No. 8006–64–2); Valencene (CAS Reg. No. 4630–07–3); Vanilla (Vanilla spp.) (CAS Reg. No. 8024–06–4); Vanilla extract (Vanilla spp.) (CAS Reg. No. 84650–63–5); Vanilla tahitensis, ext. (CAS Reg. No. 94167–14–3); Wintergreen oil (CAS Reg. No. 68917–75–9); Zingerone (CAS Reg. No. 122–48–5); α-1-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2-buten-1-one (CAS Reg. No. 43052–87–5); α-Farnesene (CAS Reg. No. 125037–13–0; 502–61–4); α-Ionone (CAS Reg. No. 127–41–3); α-Irone (CAS Reg. No. 79–69–6); α-Methylbenzyl propionate (CAS Reg. No. 120–45–6); α-Phellandrene (CAS Reg. No. 99–83–2); α-Pinene (CAS Reg. No. 80–56–8); α-Propylphenethyl alcohol (CAS Reg. No. 705–73–7); α-Terpinene (CAS Reg. No. 99–86–5); β-Caryophyllene (CAS Reg. No. 87–44–5); β-Methylphenethyl alcohol (CAS Reg. No. 1123–85–9); β-Naphthyl anthranilate (CAS Reg. No. 63449–68–3); when used as inert ingredients (fragrance components) in pesticide formulations applied to food contact surfaces in public eating places, dairy-processing equipment, and food-processing equipment with end-use concentrations not to exceed 100 ppm. That document referenced a summary of the petition prepared by Innovative Reform Group on behalf of The Clorox Company, which is available in the docket, *https://www.regulations.gov*. There were no comments received in response to the notice of filing.

III. Inert Ingredient Definition

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

IV. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

Section 408(c)(2)(A)(i) of FFDCA allows EPA to establish an exemption from the requirement for a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the tolerance is ''safe.'' Section 408(c)(2)(A)(ii) of FFDCA defines ''safe'' to mean that ''there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.'' This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings but does not include occupational exposure. When making a safety determination for an exemption for the requirement of a tolerance FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(B) directs EPA to consider the considerations in section 408(b)(2)(C) and (D). Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to ''ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will

result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue. . . .'' Section 408(b)(2)(D) lists other factors for EPA consideration making safety determinations, *e.g.,* the validity, completeness, and reliability of available data, nature of toxic effects, available information concerning the cumulative effects of the pesticide chemical and other substances with a common mechanism of toxicity, and available information concerning aggregate exposure levels to the pesticide chemical and other related substances, among others.

EPA establishes exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance only in those cases where it can be clearly demonstrated that the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide chemical residues under reasonably foreseeable circumstances will pose no harm to human health. In order to determine the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide inert ingredients, the Agency considers the toxicity of the inert in conjunction with possible exposure to residues of the inert ingredient through food, drinking water, and through other exposures that occur as a result of pesticide use in residential settings. If EPA is able to determine that a finite tolerance is not necessary to ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the inert ingredient, an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance may be established.

Consistent with FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(A), and the factors specified in FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(B), EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of and to make a determination on aggregate exposure for the various fragrance components identified in Unit II of this document, including exposure resulting from the exemptions established by this action. EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with these various fragrance components follows.

A. Toxicological Profile

EPA has evaluated the available toxicity data and considered their validity, completeness, and reliability as well as the relationship of the results of the studies to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children. Specific information on the studies received and the nature of the adverse effects caused by various fragrance components identified in Unit II, as well as the no-observed-adverse-effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL) from the toxicity studies are discussed in this unit.

The Agency assessed these fragrance components via the Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC) approach as outlined by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) in their 2019 guidance document on the use of TTC in food safety assessment. Information regarding the database of studies and chemicals used to derive TTCs are reviewed therein. The TTC approach has been used by the Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives of the United Nations' (U.N.) Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization (JECFA), the former Scientific Committee on Food of the European Commission, the European Medicines Agency, and EFSA.

Information from JECFA reports as well as predictive toxicology using the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationships (QSAR) Toolbox was used to confirm that the fragrances listed in Unit II have low carcinogenic potential and are thus good candidates for the application of the TTC method. Although 24 chemicals had in silico carcinogenicity alerts, JECFA concluded and EPA concurs that all fragrances listed in Unit II have low carcinogenic potential, based on in vitro and/or in vivo genotoxicity studies available on the chemical or structurally related chemicals. Therefore, the TTC method can be applied to these fragrances.

TTCs are derived from a conservative and rigorous approach to establish generic threshold values for human exposure at which a very low probability of adverse effects is likely. By comparing a range of compounds by Cramer Class (classes I, II, and III which correspond to the probability of low, moderate and high toxicity) and NOEL (no-observed-effect-level), fifth percentile NOELs were established for each Cramer Class as ''Human Exposure Thresholds''. These values were 3, 0.91 and 0.15 mg/kg/day for classes I, II, and III, respectively.

B. Toxicological Points of Departure/ Levels of Concern

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

The human exposure threshold value for threshold (*i.e.,* non-cancer) risks is based upon Cramer structural class. All of the fragrance components listed in Unit II are in Cramer Class I, which is defined as chemicals of simple structure and efficient modes of metabolism, suggesting low oral toxicity. Therefore, the NOEL of 3 mg/kg/day is selected as the point of departure for all exposure scenarios assessed (chronic dietary, incidental oral, dermal and inhalation exposures).

C. Exposure Assessment

1. *Dietary exposure.* In evaluating dietary exposure to each of the fragrance components listed in Unit II (*e.g.,* ingesting foods that come in contact with surfaces treated with pesticide formulations containing these fragrance components, and drinking water exposures), EPA considered exposure under the proposed exemptions at a concentration not to exceed 100 ppm for each of the listed fragrance components as well as any other sources of dietary exposure. EPA assessed dietary exposures from the fragrance components listed in Unit II in food as follows:

The dietary assessment for food contact sanitizer solutions calculated the Daily Dietary Dose (DDD) and the Estimated Daily Intake (EDI). The assessment considered application rates, residual solution or quantity of solution remaining on the treated surface without rinsing with potable water, surface area of the treated surface which

comes into contact with food, pesticide migration fraction, and body weight. These assumptions are based on U.S. Food and Drug Administration guidelines.

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

The fragrance components listed in Unit II may be used as inert ingredients in products that are registered for specific uses that may result in residential exposure, such as pesticides used in and around the home. The Agency conducted a conservative assessment of potential residential exposure by assessing various fragrance components in disinfectant-type uses (indoor scenarios). The Agency's assessment of adult residential exposure combines high-end dermal and inhalation handler exposure from indoor hard surface, wiping, and aerosol spray uses. The Agency's assessment of children's residential exposure includes total post-application exposures associated with contact with treated indoor surfaces (dermal and hand-to-mouth exposures).

3. *Cumulative effects from substances with a common mechanism of toxicity.* Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) of FFDCA requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider ''available information'' concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues and ''other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.''

EPA has not found the fragrance components listed in Unit II to share a common mechanism of toxicity with any other substances, nor do they appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of the tolerance exemptions established in this rule, therefore, EPA has assumed that the fragrance components listed in Unit II do not have common mechanisms of toxicity with other substances. For information regarding EPA's efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see EPA's website at *https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/cumulative-assessment-risk-pesticides.*

D. Additional Safety Factor for the Protection of Infants and Children

Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold (10X) margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the database on toxicity and exposure unless EPA determines based on reliable data that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. This additional margin of safety is commonly referred to as the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) Safety Factor (SF). In applying this provision, EPA either retains the default value of 10X, or uses a different additional safety factor when reliable data available to EPA support the choice of a different factor.

The FQPA SF has been reduced to 1X in this risk assessment because clear NOELs and LOELs were established in the studies used to derive the endpoints (which included developmental and reproductive toxicity studies), maternal and developmental-specific 5th percentile NOELs indicate low potential for offspring susceptibility, and the conservative assumptions made in the exposure assessment are unlikely to underestimate risk.

E. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety

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

1. *Acute aggregate risk.* An acute aggregate risk assessment takes into account acute exposure estimates from dietary consumption of food and drinking water. No adverse effects resulting from a single oral exposure were identified and no acute dietary endpoint was selected for any of the fragrance components listed in Unit II. Therefore, these fragrance components are not expected to pose an acute risk.

2. *Short-term aggregate risk.* Short-term aggregate exposure takes into account short-term residential exposure plus chronic exposure to food and water (considered to be a background exposure level). For residential handler short-term exposure scenarios, MOEs ranged from 140 to 2,500, while for residential post-application exposure scenarios, MOEs ranged from 380 to 7,400. These MOEs are greater than the level of concern (LOC) of 100 and therefore are not of concern. The short-term aggregate MOE is 109 for adults and 135 for children, which are greater than the LOC of 100 and therefore are not of concern.

3. *Intermediate-term aggregate risk.* Intermediate-term aggregate exposure takes into account intermediate-term residential (dermal and inhalation) exposure plus chronic dietary exposure (food and drinking water). As the same endpoints were selected for short-term and intermediate-term exposures, intermediate-term aggregate risk is equal to the short-term aggregate risk, and it is not of concern.

4. *Chronic aggregate risk.* Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for chronic exposure, EPA has concluded that chronic exposure to the fragrance components listed in Unit II from food and water will utilize 19% of the cPAD for the U.S. population and 48% of the cPAD for children 1 to 2 years old, the population group receiving the greatest exposure. Chronic residential exposure to residues of these fragrance components is not expected. Therefore, the chronic aggregate risk is equal to the chronic dietary exposure for children 1 to 2 years old (48% of the cPAD).

5. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population.* There is low concern for genotoxicity/carcinogenicity in humans for the fragrance components listed in Unit II of this document. Therefore, the assessment under the TTC value for non-cancer risks is protective for all risks, including carcinogenicity.

6. *Determination of safety.* Based on these risk assessments, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, or to infants and children, from aggregate exposure to residues of the fragrance components listed in Unit II.

V. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

An analytical method is not required for enforcement purposes since the Agency is not establishing a numerical tolerance for residues of the fragrance components listed in Unit II of this document in or on any food commodities. EPA is, however, establishing limitations on the amount of these fragrance components that may be used in antimicrobial pesticide formulations. These limitations will be enforced through the pesticide

registration process under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (''FIFRA''), 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.* EPA will not register any pesticide formulation for food use that contains these fragrance components in excess of 100 ppm in the final pesticide formulation.

B. Revisions to Petitioned-For Tolerances

The Agency is not establishing tolerance exemptions for the following fragrance ingredients because they were withdrawn by the petitioner: 2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 2-hydroxy-3-methyl-6-(1-methylethyl)- (CAS Reg. No. 490–03–9); β-Naphthyl anthranilate (CAS Reg. No. 63449–68–3); p-Cresol (CAS Reg. No. 106–44–5); A-1-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2-buten-1-one (CAS Reg. No. 43052–87–5).

EPA is also not finalizing exemptions for the following ingredients because they were already approved for use under 40 CFR 180.940(a): 2-Propanol (CAS Reg. No. 67–63–0); Benzaldehyde, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy- (CAS Reg. No. 121–33–5); Bicyclo[3.1.1]heptane, 6,6-dimethyl-2-methylene- (CAS Reg. No. 127–91–3); Cinnamic aldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 104–55–2 & 14371–10–9); d-Limonene (CAS Reg. No. 5989–27–5); Isobornyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 125–12–2); Methyl salicylate (CAS Reg. No. 119–36–8); Phenol, 2-methoxy-4-(2-propenyl)- (CAS Reg. No. 97–53–0); Phenyl ethyl alcohol (CAS Reg. No. 60–12–8); Thymol (8CA) (CAS Reg. No. 89–83–8); α-Pinene (CAS Reg. No. 80–56–8); β-Caryophyllene (CAS Reg. No. 87–44–5).

VI. Conclusions

Therefore, an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of various fragrance components listed in Unit II of this document when used as an inert ingredient (fragrance component) in pesticide formulations applied to food-contact surfaces in public eating places, dairy-processing equipment, and food-processing equipment and utensils with an end-use concentration not to exceed 100 ppm under 40 CFR 180.940(a).

VII. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This action establishes exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance under FFDCA section 408(d) in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled ''Regulatory Planning and Review'' (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). Because this action has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866, this action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled ''Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use'' (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) or Executive Order 13045, entitled ''Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks'' (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This action does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), nor does it require any special considerations under Executive Order 12898, entitled ''Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations'' (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

Since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a petition under FFDCA section 408(d), such as the exemptions in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), do not apply.

This action directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers, and food retailers, not States or Tribes, nor does this action alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCA section 408(n)(4). As such, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States or Tribal governments, on the relationship between the National Government and the States or Tribal governments, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government or between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes. Thus, the Agency has determined that Executive Order 13132, entitled ''Federalism'' (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), and Executive Order 13175, entitled ''Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments'' (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), do not apply to this action. In addition, this action does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

VIII. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 26, 2024.

Charles Smith,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, for the reasons stated in the preamble, EPA is amending 40 CFR chapter I as follows:

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN FOOD

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. Section 180.940 is amended by adding in alphabetical order the following inert ingredients to table 1 to paragraph (a):

■ a. Acetanisole
■ b. Allspice oil (Pimenta officinalis Lindl.)
■ c. p-Anisyl acetate
■ d. Anisyl formate
■ e. Anisyl propionate
■ f. Balsam oil, Peru (Myroxylon pereirae Klotzsch)
■ g. Benzaldehyde, methyl-
■ h. Benzene, 1,2-dimethoxy-
■ i. Benzene, 2-methoxy-4-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-
■ j. Benzeneacetaldehyde
■ k. Benzoic acid
■ l. Benzoin gum, Sumatra
■ m. Benzyl acetate
■ n. Benzyl benzoate
■ o. Benzyl cinnamate
■ p. Benzyl formate
■ q. Benzyl isovalerate
■ r. Benzyl phenylacetate
■ s. Benzyl salicylate
■ t. Benzyl trans-2-methyl-2-butenoate
■ u. Bisabolene
■ v. Borneol
■ w. endo-Bornyl acetate
■ x. 3-Buten-2-one, 4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-
■ y. Butyl sulfide
■ z. Cadinene

■ aa. Camphene
■ bb. Cananga oil
■ cc. δ-3-Carene
■ dd. Carvyl acetate
■ ee. Cassia bark oil
■ ff. Cinnamic acid; trans-Cinnamic acid
■ gg. Cinnamon leaf oil
■ hh. Cinnamyl acetate
■ ii. Cinnamyl benzoate
■ jj. Cinnamyl cinnamate
■ kk. Cinnamyl formate
■ ll. Cinnamyl isobutyrate
■ mm. Cinnamyl propionate
■ nn. Citrus, ext.
■ oo. Cloves (Eugenia spp.)
■ pp. Cornmint oil
■ qq. Currant buds black absolute (Ribes nigrum L.)
■ rr. Cyclohexadiene, methyl-
■ ss. 1-Cyclohexylethanol
■ tt. m-Dimethoxybenzene
■ uu. p-Dimethoxybenzene
■ vv. 2,6-Dimethoxyphenol
■ ww. 2,6-Dimethyl-4-heptanol
■ xx. 3,7-Dimethyl-1,3,6-octatriene
■ yy. p,α-Dimethylstyrene
■ zz. Ethyl anthranilate
■ aaa. 4-Ethylbenzaldehyde
■ bbb. Ethyl benzoylacetate
■ ccc. Ethyl cinnamate
■ ddd. 4-Ethylguaiacol
■ eee. p-Ethylphenol
■ fff. Ethyl phenylacetate
■ ggg. Ethyl 3-phenylpropionate
■ hhh. Eugenyl acetate
■ iii. α-Farnesene
■ jjj. Geranyl benzoate
■ kkk. Geranyl phenylacetate
■ lll. Guaiacol
■ mmm. Guaiene
■ nnn. 2-Heptanol
■ ooo. cis-3-Hexenyl benzoate
■ ppp. 5-(cis-3-Hexenyl)dihydro-5-methyl-2(3H)furanone
■ qqq. Hexyl benzoate
■ rrr. α-Ionone
■ sss. γ-Ionone
■ ttt. α-Irone
■ uuu. Isoamyl benzoate
■ vvv. Isoamyl cinnamate
■ www. Isoamyl phenylacetate
■ xxx. Isoamyl salicylate
■ yyy. Isobutyl benzoate
■ zzz. Isobutyl cinnamate
■ aaaa. Isobutyl phenylacetate
■ bbbb. Isobutyl salicylate
■ cccc. Isoeugenol
■ dddd. Isoeugenyl acetate
■ eeee. iso-Methyl-β-ionone
■ ffff. Isopropyl acetate
■ gggg. p-Isopropylacetophenone
■ hhhh. p-Isopropylbenzyl alcohol
■ iiii. 2-Isopropylphenol
■ jjjj. p-Isopropyl phenylacetaldehyde
■ kkkk. Isopulegol
■ llll. Jasmine oil (Jasminum grandiflorum L.)
■ mmmm. Juniper oil (Juniperus communis L.)
■ nnnn. Linalyl benzoate
■ oooo. Linalyl cinnamate
■ pppp. Menthol
■ qqqq. 4-Mercapto-4-methyl-2-pentanone
■ rrrr. 4-Methoxy-2-methyl-2-butanethiol
■ ssss. 2-Methoxy-4-methylphenol
■ tttt. 4-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-2-butanone
■ uuuu. 2-Methoxy-4-vinylphenol
■ vvvv. Methyl N-acetylanthranilate
■ wwww. Methyl anisate
■ xxxx. Methylbenzyl acetate (mixed o,m,p)
■ yyyy. α-Methylbenzyl propionate
■ zzzz. 3-Methyl-2-butenyl benzoate
■ aaaaa. 3-Methylindole
■ bbbbb. Methyl-α-ionone
■ ccccc. Methyl-β-ionone
■ ddddd. Methyl o-methoxybenzoate
■ eeeee. Methyl 3-methylthiopropionate
■ fffff. β-Methylphenethyl alcohol
■ ggggg. Methyl phenylacetate
■ hhhhh. 2-Methyl-4-phenyl-2-butyl acetate
■ iiiii. Methyl n-propyl ketone
■ jjjjj. Methyl sulfide
■ kkkkk. Neroli bigarde oil (Citrus aurantium L.)
■ lllll. 1-Octen-3-yl acetate
■ mmmmm. Oil of Bergamot
■ nnnnn. Oil of camphor
■ ooooo. Oil of orange
■ ppppp. Oils, Fir
■ qqqqq. Oils, mimosa
■ rrrrr. Oils, peppermint
■ sssss. Oils, spruce
■ ttttt. Oils, thyme
■ uuuuu. Orris absolute (Iris pallida)
■ vvvvv. Pepper, black, oil (Piper nigrum L.)
■ wwwww. peppermint (Mentha piperita) ext.
■ xxxxx. α-Phellandrene
■ yyyyy. Phenethyl butyrate
■ zzzzz. Phenethyl cinnamate
■ aaaaaa. Phenethyl formate
■ bbbbbb. Phenethyl hexanoate
■ cccccc. Phenethyl propionate
■ dddddd. Phenethyl salicylate
■ eeeeee. Phenethyl tiglate
■ ffffff. Phenol, 2,4,6-trimethyl-
■ gggggg. Phenylacetaldehyde glyceryl acetal
■ hhhhhh. Phenylacetic acid
■ iiiiii. 2-Phenylethyl 2-methylbutyrate
■ jjjjjj. 3-Phenylpropionaldehyde
■ kkkkkk. 3-Phenylpropionic acid
■ llllll. 3-Phenylpropyl acetate
■ mmmmmm. 3-Phenylpropyl cinnamate
■ nnnnnn. pine needle oil
■ oooooo. Pine scotch oil (Pinus sylvestris L.)
■ pppppp. Propenylguaethol
■ qqqqqq. Propyl phenethyl acetal
■ rrrrrr. α-Propylphenethyl alcohol
■ ssssss. o-Propylphenol
■ tttttt. p-Propylphenol
■ uuuuuu. Rose absolute (Rosa spp.)
■ vvvvvv. Salicylaldehyde
■ wwwwww. Schinus molle oil (Schinus molle L.)
■ xxxxxx. Storax (Liquidambar spp.)
■ yyyyyy. Tagetes oil (Tagetes erecta L.)
■ zzzzzz. α-Terpinene
■ aaaaaaa. Tetradecanoic acid, 1-methylethyl ester
■ bbbbbbb. Thyme (Thymus Vulgaris) Oil
■ ccccccc. Tolu, balsam, gum (Myroxylon spp.)
■ ddddddd. p-Tolylacetaldehyde
■ eeeeeee. p-Tolyl acetate
■ fffffff. p-Tolyl isobutyrate
■ ggggggg. p-Tolyl 3-methylbutyrate
■ hhhhhhh. p-Tolyl octanoate
■ iiiiiii. p-Tolyl phenylacetate
■ jjjjjjj. 2-(p-Tolyl)propionaldehyde
■ kkkkkkk. 3,3,5-Trimethylcyclohexanol
■ lllllll. (Z)-β-1-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2-buten-1-one; (2E)-1-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2-buten-1-one
■ mmmmmmm. 2,3,6-Trimethylphenol
■ nnnnnnn. 4,7,7-Trimethyl-6-thiabicyclo[3.2.1]octane
■ ooooooo. Turpentine, oil
■ ppppppp. 1,3,5-Undecatriene
■ qqqqqqq. Valencene
■ rrrrrrr. Vanilla (Vanilla spp.)
■ sssssss. Vanilla extract (Vanilla spp.)
■ ttttttt. Vanilla tahitensis, ext.
■ uuuuuuu. Wintergreen oil
■ vvvvvvv. 2,5-Xylenol
■ wwwwwww. 2,6-Xylenol
■ xxxxxxx. 3,4-Xylenol
■ yyyyyyy. Zingerone

The additions read as follows:

§ 180.940 Tolerance exemptions for active and inert ingredients for use in antimicrobial formulations (Food-contact surface sanitizing solutions).

* * * * *

(a) * * *

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)

Pesticide chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
* * *	*	* * *
Acetanisole	100–06–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Allspice oil (*Pimenta officinalis* Lindl.)	8006–77–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
p-Anisyl acetate	104–21–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Anisyl formate	122–91–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Anisyl propionate	7549–33–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Balsam oil, Peru (*Myroxylon pereirae* Klotzsch)	8007–00–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Benzaldehyde, methyl-	1334–78–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Benzene, 1,2-dimethoxy-	91–16–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Benzene, 2-methoxy-4-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-	1076–56–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Benzeneacetaldehyde	122–78–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Benzoic acid	65–85–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Benzoin gum, Sumatra	9000–05–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Benzyl acetate	140–11–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Benzyl benzoate	120–51–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Benzyl cinnamate	103–41–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Benzyl formate	104–57–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Benzyl isovalerate	103–38–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Benzyl phenylacetate	102–16–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Benzyl salicylate	118–58–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Benzyl trans-2-methyl-2-butenoate	37526–88–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Bisabolene	495–62–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Borneol	507–70–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
endo-Bornyl acetate	76–49–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
3-Buten-2-one, 4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-	14901–07–6; 79–77–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Butyl sulfide	544–40–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)—Continued

Pesticide chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
* * *	*	* * *
Cadinene	29350–73–0; 523–47–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Camphene	79–92–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Cananga oil	68606–83–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
δ-3-Carene	13466–78–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Carvyl acetate	97–42–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Cassia bark oil	8007–80–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Cinnamic acid; trans-Cinnamic acid	621–82–9; 140–10–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Cinnamon leaf oil	84649–98–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Cinnamyl acetate	103–54–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Cinnamyl benzoate	5320–75–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Cinnamyl cinnamate	122–69–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Cinnamyl formate	104–65–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Cinnamyl isobutyrate	103–59–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Cinnamyl propionate	103–56–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Citrus, ext.	94266–47–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Cloves (*Eugenia* spp.)	84961–50–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Cornmint oil	68917–18–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Currant buds black absolute (*Ribes nigrum* L.)	68606–81–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Cyclohexadiene, methyl-	30640–46–1; 1888–90–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
1-Cyclohexylethanol	1193–81–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
m-Dimethoxybenzene	151–10–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
p-Dimethoxybenzene	150–78–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
2,6-Dimethoxyphenol	91–10–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)—Continued

Pesticide chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
* * *	*	* * *
2,6-Dimethyl-4-heptanol	108–82–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
3,7-Dimethyl-1,3,6-octatriene	13877–91–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
p,α-Dimethylstyrene	1195–32–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Ethyl anthranilate	87–25–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
4-Ethylbenzaldehyde	4748–78–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Ethyl benzoylacetate	94–02–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Ethyl cinnamate	103–36–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
4-Ethylguaiacol	2785–89–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
p-Ethylphenol	123–07–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Ethyl phenylacetate	101–97–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Ethyl 3-phenylpropionate	2021–28–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Eugenyl acetate	93–28–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
α-Farnesene	125037–13–0; 502–61–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Geranyl benzoate	94–48–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Geranyl phenylacetate	102–22–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Guaiacol	90–05–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Guaiene	88–84–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
2-Heptanol	543–49–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
cis-3-Hexenyl benzoate	25152–85–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
5-(cis-3-Hexenyl)dihydro-5-methyl-2(3H)furanone	70851–61–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Hexyl benzoate	6789–88–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)—Continued

Pesticide chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
* * *	*	* * *
α-Ionone	127–41–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
γ-Ionone	79–76–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
α-Irone	79–69–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Isoamyl benzoate	94–46–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Isoamyl cinnamate	7779–65–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Isoamyl phenylacetate	102–19–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Isoamyl salicylate	87–20–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Isobutyl benzoate	120–50–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Isobutyl cinnamate	122–67–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Isobutyl phenylacetate	102–13–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Isobutyl salicylate	87–19–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Isoeugenol	97–54–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Isoeugenyl acetate	93–29–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
iso-Methyl-β-ionone	79–89–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Isopropyl acetate	108–21–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
p-Isopropylacetophenone	645–13–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
p-Isopropylbenzyl alcohol	536–60–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
2-Isopropylphenol	88–69–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
p-Isopropyl phenylacetaldehyde	4395–92–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Isopulegol	89–79–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Jasmine oil (*Jasminum grandiflorum* L.)	8022–96–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Juniper oil (*Juniperus communis* L.)	8002–68–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Linalyl benzoate	126–64–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Linalyl cinnamate	78–37–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)—Continued

Pesticide chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
* * *	*	* * *
Menthol	15356–70–4; 89–78–1; 1490–04–6.	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
4-Mercapto-4-methyl-2-pentanone	19872–52–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
4-Methoxy-2-methyl-2-butanethiol	94087–83–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
2-Methoxy-4-methylphenol	93–51–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
4-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-2-butanone	104–20–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
2-Methoxy-4-vinylphenol	7786–61–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Methyl N-acetylanthranilate	2719–08–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Methyl anisate	121–98–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Methylbenzyl acetate (mixed o,m,p)	360676–70–1; 2216–45–7; 17373–93–2.	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
α-Methylbenzyl propionate	120–45–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
3-Methyl-2-butenyl benzoate	5205–11–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
3-Methylindole	83–34–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Methyl-α-ionone	127–42–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Methyl-β-ionone	127–43–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Methyl o-methoxybenzoate	606–45–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Methyl 3-methylthiopropionate	13532–18–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
β-Methylphenethyl alcohol	1123–85–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Methyl phenylacetate	101–41–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
2-Methyl-4-phenyl-2-butyl acetate	103–07–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Methyl n-propyl ketone	107–87–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Methyl sulfide	75–18–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Neroli bigarde oil (*Citrus aurantium* L.)	8016–38–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)—Continued

Pesticide chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
* * *	*	* * *
1-Octen-3-yl acetate	2442–10–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Oil of Bergamot	8007–75–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Oil of camphor	8008–51–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Oil of orange	8008–57–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Oils, Fir	8021–29–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Oils, mimosa	8031–03–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Oils, peppermint	8006–90–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Oils, spruce	8008–80–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Oils, thyme	8007–46–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Orris absolute (*Iris pallida*)	8002–73–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Pepper, black, oil (*Piper nigrum* L.)	8006–82–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
peppermint (*Mentha piperita*) ext.	84082–70–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
α-Phellandrene	99–83–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Phenethyl butyrate	103–52–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Phenethyl cinnamate	103–53–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Phenethyl formate	104–62–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Phenethyl hexanoate	6290–37–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Phenethyl propionate	122–70–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Phenethyl salicylate	87–22–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Phenethyl tiglate	55719–85–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Phenol, 2,4,6-trimethyl-	527–60–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Phenylacetaldehyde glyceryl acetal	29895–73–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Phenylacetic acid	103–82–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
2-phenylethyl 2-methylbutyrate	24817–51–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)—Continued

Pesticide chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
3-Phenylpropionaldehyde	104–53–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
3-Phenylpropionic acid	501–52–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
3-Phenylpropyl acetate	122–72–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
3-Phenylpropyl cinnamate	122–68–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
pine needle oil	8000–26–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Pine scotch oil (*Pinus sylvestris* L.)	8023–99–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Propenylguaethol	94–86–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Propyl phenethyl acetal	7493–57–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
α-Propylphenethyl alcohol	705–73–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
o-Propylphenol	644–35–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
p-Propylphenol	645–56–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Rose absolute (*Rosa* spp.)	8007–01–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Salicylaldehyde	90–02–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Schinus molle oil (*Schinus molle* L.)	68917–52–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Storax (*Liquidambar* spp.)	8046–19–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Tagetes oil (*Tagetes erecta* L.)	8016–84–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
α-Terpinene	99–86–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Tetradecanoic acid, 1-methylethyl ester	110–27–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Thyme (*Thymus Vulgaris*) Oil	84929–51–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Tolu, balsam, gum (*Myroxylon* spp.)	9000–64–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
p-Tolylacetaldehyde	104–09–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
p-Tolyl acetate	140–39–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
p-Tolyl isobutyrate	103–93–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
p-Tolyl 3-methylbutyrate	55066–56–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
p-Tolyl octanoate	59558–23–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)—Continued

Pesticide chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
p-Tolyl phenylacetate	101–94–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
2-(p-Tolyl)propionaldehyde	99–72–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
3,3,5-Trimethylcyclohexanol	116–02–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
(Z)-β-1-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2-buten-1-one; (2E)-1-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2-buten-1-one.	35044–68–9; 23726–92–3; 23726–91–2.	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
2,3,6-Trimethylphenol	2416–94–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
4,7,7-Trimethyl-6-thiabicyclo[3.2.1]octane	68398–18–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Turpentine, oil	8006–64–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
1,3,5-Undecatriene	16356–11–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Valencene	4630–07–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Vanilla (*Vanilla* spp.)	8024–06–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Vanilla extract (*Vanilla* spp.)	84650–63–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
Vanilla tahitensis, ext.	94167–14–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Wintergreen oil	68917–75–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
2,5-Xylenol	95–87–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
2,6-Xylenol	576–26–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
3,4-Xylenol	95–65–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
* * *	*	* * *
Zingerone	122–48–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm.
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