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[FR Doc. 2025–19913 Filed 11–14–25; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0003; FRL–12980–01–OCSPP]

Oxirane, Methyl-, Polymer With Oxirane, Monobutyl Ether and Oxirane, 2-Methyl, Polymer With Oxirane, Monomethyl Ether in Pesticide Formulations; Exemption From the Requirement for a Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether (CAS Reg. No. 9038–95–3) minimum number average molecular weight 800 Daltons and a limitation of 10% for oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether (CAS Reg. No. 9063–06–3) minimum number average molecular weight 800 Daltons as inert ingredients when used as an inert ingredient (adjuvant, carrier, diluent or solvent) on growing crops and raw agricultural commodities pre- and post-harvest under 40 CFR 180.910 and to animals under 40 CFR 180.930. Spring Regulatory Sciences on behalf of Evonik Corporation 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 oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether, when used in accordance with the terms of those exemptions.

DATES: This regulation is effective November 17, 2025. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before January 16, 2026 and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of this document).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0003, is available online at *https://www.regulations.gov*. Additional information about dockets generally, along with instructions for visiting the docket in-person, is available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets*.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

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 might apply to them:

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

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

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

EPA is issuing this rulemaking under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a. FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(A)(i) allows EPA to establish an exemption from the requirement for a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the exemption is ''safe.'' FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(A)(ii) defines ''safe'' to mean that ''there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.'' This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings but does not include occupational exposure. Pursuant to FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(B), in establishing or maintaining in effect an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance, EPA must take into account the factors set forth in FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(C), which require EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to ''ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue. . . .'' Additionally, FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D) requires that the Agency consider, among other things, ''available information concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues'' and ''other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.''

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

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a(g), any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. If you fail to file an objection to the final rule within the time period specified in the final rule, you will have waived the right to raise any issues resolved in the final rule. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify the docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0003 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 January 16, 2026.

EPA's Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ), in which the Hearing Clerk is housed, urges parties to file and serve documents by electronic means only, notwithstanding any other particular requirements set forth in other procedural rules governing those proceedings. *See* ''Revised Order Urging Electronic Filing and Service,'' dated June 22, 2023, which can be found at *https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-06/2023-06-22%20-%20revised%20order%20urging%20electronic%20filing%20and%20service.pdf*. Although EPA's regulations require submission via U.S. Mail or hand delivery, EPA intends to treat submissions filed via electronic means as properly filed submissions; therefore, EPA believes the preference for submission via electronic means will not be prejudicial. When submitting documents to the OALJ electronically, a person should utilize the OALJ e-filing system at *https://yosemite.epa.gov/oa/eab/eab-alj_upload.nsf*.

In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in 40 CFR part 178, please submit a copy of the filing (excluding any Confidential Business Information (CBI)) for inclusion in the public docket at *https://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the online instructions for submitting

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

II. Petition for Exemption

In the **Federal Register** of February 23, 2023 (88 FR 11401, FRL–10579–01–OCSPP), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408, 21 U.S.C. 346a, announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP IN–11716) by Spring Regulatory Sciences (6620 Cypresswood Dr., Suite 250, Spring, TX 77379) on behalf of Evonik Corporation (P.O. Box 34628, Richmond, Virginia 23234). The petition requested that 40 CFR be amended by establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether (CAS Reg. No. 9038–95–3) minimum number average molecular weight 800 Da and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether (CAS Reg. No. 9063–06–3) minimum number average molecular weight 800 Da when used as an inert ingredient (adjuvant, carrier, diluent or solvent) in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops or raw agricultural commodities pre- and post-harvest under 40 CFR 180.910 and in/on animals under 40 CFR 180.930. That document referenced a summary of the petition prepared by Spring Regulatory Sciences on behalf of Evonik Corporation, the petitioner, which is available in the docket. 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. Final Tolerance Action

A. EPA's Safety Determination

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 oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether including exposure resulting from the exemption established by this action. EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether follows.

B. 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 oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether as well as the no-observed-adverse-effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL) from the toxicity studies are discussed in this unit.

The toxicological database of oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether is supported by data regarding butoxypolypropylene glycol, dipropylene glycol monobutyl ether, and poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- ethane-1,2-diol, ethoxylated. EPA has determined that it is appropriate to bridge the aforementioned surrogate chemicals data to assess oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether due to similarities in the structures, composition, and physical/chemical properties.

Based on the available read-across data, oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether exhibit low levels of acute toxicity via the oral, dermal, and inhalation routes of exposure. They are expected to be slightly irritating to the skin and moderately irritating to the eyes, but not skin sensitizers. In repeated-dose toxicity studies, the kidneys and liver are the major target organs. However, the effects observed in oral toxicity studies occurred at doses at or above the limit dose and thus, are not considered relevant for risk assessment purposes. Based on the results from a repeated-dose inhalation study, inhalation is the route of toxicological concern for oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether, with portal-of-entry effects observed. There is no evidence of susceptibility in the available developmental toxicity study. Concern for carcinogenicity is low, based on negative results in mutagenicity and genotoxicity studies and lack of effects in the available chronic study.

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, EPA 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*.

An acute dietary endpoint was not selected because no effect attributable to a single dose was identified in the database. No chronic dietary, incidental oral, or dermal endpoint was selected because the effects observed in the oral studies occurred at doses above the limit dose, which are not relevant for risk assessment purposes. The short-term and intermediate-term inhalation endpoints are derived from the two-week inhalation toxicity study in rats, with a NOAEL of 52 mg/m^3 and a LOAEL of 512 mg/m^3, based on minor ocular/nasal irritation. This represents the lowest NOAEL in the database in the most sensitive species. The standard uncertainty factors (UFs) were applied to account for interspecies (10x) and intraspecies (10x) variations. The default value of 100% was used for the inhalation absorption factor.

C. Exposure Assessment

1. *Dietary exposure from food and feed uses.* In evaluating dietary exposure to oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether, EPA considered exposure under the proposed exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. EPA assessed dietary exposures from oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether in food as follows:

Dietary exposure (food and drinking water) to oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether may occur following ingestion of foods with residues from their use in accordance with this exemption. However, a quantitative dietary exposure assessment was not conducted since a toxicological endpoint for risk assessment was not identified.

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).

Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether may be present in pesticide and non-pesticide products that may be used in and around the home. Therefore, screening level residential handler and post-application risk assessments have been performed for common residential exposure scenarios, using assumptions detailed in the 2012 Residential Standard Operating Procedures (available at *https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/overview-risk-assessment-pesticide-program*.)

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 oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether to share a common mechanism of toxicity with any other substances, and oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether do not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance exemption, therefore, EPA has assumed that oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether do not have a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. For information regarding EPA's efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see EPA's website at *https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/cumulative-assessment-risk-pesticides.*

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

Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold (10X) margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the database on toxicity and exposure unless EPA determines based on reliable data that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. This additional margin of safety is commonly referred to as the 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.

Based on the evaluation of available toxicity studies, there is low concern for pre- and postnatal susceptibility from exposure to oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether. The FQPA safety factor has been reduced to 1X because: (1) the toxicity database is adequate to characterize potential pre- and postnatal risk; (2) no developmental or reproductive effects were observed in the available developmental study; (3) no evidence of neurotoxicity was observed in the database; and (4) the assumptions for the exposure assessment are conservative and unlikely to underestimate risk.

E. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety

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

1. *Acute risk.* An acute aggregate risk assessment takes into account acute exposure estimates from dietary consumption of food and drinking water. No adverse effect resulting from a single oral exposure was identified and no acute dietary endpoint was selected. Therefore, oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether are not expected to pose an acute risk.

2. *Chronic risk.* A chronic aggregate risk assessment considers exposure estimates from chronic dietary consumption of food and drinking water. Although dietary exposure via food and drinking water is anticipated, no chronic dietary endpoints of concern were identified; therefore, a quantitative dietary exposure assessment was not conducted and oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether are not expected to pose a chronic aggregate risk.

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

Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether may be used as inert ingredients in pesticide products that are registered for uses that could result in short- and intermediate-term residential exposures. However, no endpoints were selected for chronic dietary or dermal exposures. Therefore, the aggregate risk assessment consists of only the short- and intermediate-term residential inhalation handler exposures, with MOEs ranging from 2,600 to 59,000. As the level of concern is for MOEs that are lower than 100, these MOEs are not of concern.

F. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

An analytical method is not required for enforcement purposes since the Agency is not establishing a numerical tolerance for residues of oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether and oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether in or on any food commodities. EPA is establishing a limitation on the amount of oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether that may be used in pesticide formulations applied pre-harvest. This limitation will be enforced through the pesticide registration process under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (''FIFRA''), 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.* EPA will not register any pesticide formulation for food use that exceeds 10% oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether in the final pesticide formulation.

G. Conclusions

Therefore, an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether (CAS Reg. No. 9038–95–3) minimum number average molecular weight 800 Daltons and a limitation of 10% for oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether (CAS Reg. No. 9063–06–3) minimum number average molecular weight 800 Daltons when used as an inert ingredient (adjuvant, carrier, diluent or solvent) in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops and raw agricultural commodities after harvest under 40 CFR 180.910 and when used to animals under 40 CFR 180.930.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

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

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

This action is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), because it establishes or modifies a pesticide tolerance or a tolerance exemption under FFDCA section 408 in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866.

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

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

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

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

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

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

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

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

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

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

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

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

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

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f)(1) of Executive Order 12866 (See Unit VI.A.), and because EPA does not believe the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportionate risk to children. However, EPA's 2021 *Policy on Children's Health* applies to this action.

This rule finalizes tolerance actions under the FFDCA, which requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to ''ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue . . .'' (FFDCA 408(b)(2)(C)). The Agency's consideration is documented in the pesticide-specific registration review documents, located in the applicable docket at *https://www.regulations.gov.*

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

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

J. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act (NTTAA)

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

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* and EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action does not meet the criteria set forth in 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

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

Dated: October 10, 2025.

Charles Smith,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the EPA amends 40 CFR chapter I as follows:

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

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

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

■ 2. In § 180.910, amend Table 1 to 180.910 by adding, in alphabetical order, an entry for ''oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether'' and ''oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether'' to read as follows:

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

* * * * *

TABLE 1 TO 180.910

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
* * * *	*	* *
Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether (CAS Reg. No. 9038–95–3) minimum number average molecular weight 800 Daltons.	None	adjuvant, carrier, diluent or solvent.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether (CAS Reg. No. 9063–06–3) minimum number average molecular weight 800 Daltons.	Not more than 10% of pesticide formulations.	adjuvant, carrier, diluent or solvent.
* * * *	*	* *

■ 3. In § 180.930, amend Table 1 to 180.930 by adding, in alphabetical order, an entry for ''oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether'' and ''oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether'' to read as follows:

§ 180.930 Inert ingredients applied to animals; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

* * * * *

TABLE 1 TO 180.930

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
* * * *	*	* *
Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether (CAS Reg. No. 9038–95–3) minimum number average molecular weight 800 Daltons.	None	adjuvant, carrier, diluent or solvent.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monomethyl ether (CAS Reg. No. 9063–06–3) minimum number average molecular weight 800 Daltons.	Not more than 10% of pesticide formulations.	adjuvant, carrier, diluent or solvent.
* * * *	*	* *

[FR Doc. 2025–19916 Filed 11–14–25; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 257

[EPA–HQ–OLEM–2021–0051; FRL–12769–02–OLEM]

North Dakota: Approval of State Coal Combustion Residuals Permit Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Availability of final decision.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency) is approving the North Dakota Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) partial permit program under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). After reviewing the CCR permit program application submitted by the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality (NDDEQ), EPA has determined that North Dakota's partial CCR permit program meets the standard for approval under RCRA. North Dakota's CCR permit program will operate in lieu of the Federal CCR program with the exception of the specific provisions noted below.

DATES: This action is effective on December 17, 2025.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OLEM–2021–0051. All documents in the docket are listed on the *https://www.regulations.gov* website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.,* Confidential Business Information or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as