

including representatives that have specific scientific expertise in the relationship of chemical exposures to women, children, and other potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations. Nominees should demonstrate expertise from the following disciplines, including, but not limited to: human health and ecological risk assessment, biostatistics, epidemiology, pediatrics, physiologically-based pharmacokinetics (PBPK), toxicology and pathology (including neurotoxicology, developmental/reproductive toxicology, environmental toxicology, computational toxicology and carcinogenesis), cancer hazard and risk assessment, aggregate exposure, exposure assessment, bioinformatics/statistics, inhalation exposure, inhalation toxicology, occupational exposure/industrial hygiene, and the relationship of chemical exposures to women, children, and other potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations.

Each nomination should include the following information:

- Current contact information for the person making the nomination;
- Name, affiliation, and contact information for the nominee;
- The disciplinary and specific areas of expertise of the nominee; and
- Any additional information indicating current position; educational background; research activities; and recent service on other federal advisory committees and national or international professional organization.

Persons having questions about the nomination process should contact the DFO listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

The DFO will acknowledge receipt of nominations. The names and biographical sketches of all nominees identified by respondents to this **Federal Register** notice, other sources for nominations, and any additional candidates identified by EPA Staff, will be posted in a List of Candidates in the docket at <http://www.regulations.gov> and will be available through the SACC website at <http://www.epa.gov/tsca-peer-review>. The availability of the list also will be announced through the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention's listservs. You may subscribe to these listservs at the following website: [https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USAEPAPPT/subscriber/new?topic\\_id=USAEPAPPT\\_101](https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USAEPAPPT/subscriber/new?topic_id=USAEPAPPT_101). Public comments on the List of Candidates will be requested to provide relevant information or other documentation on nominees that the EPA should consider in evaluating candidates. The final list of selected candidates to the SACC

(names, professional affiliations) will be posted on the SACC website and announced through the OCSPP's listservs.

#### IV. Selection Criteria

In addition to scientific expertise, in selecting members, EPA will consider the breadth and balance of different perspectives and the collective experience needed to address EPA's prospective charges to the SACC, including the following:

- Background and experiences that would contribute to the diversity of scientific viewpoints on the committee, including professional experiences in government, labor, public health, public interest, animal protection, industry, and other groups, as the EPA Administrator determines to be advisable (e.g., geographical location, professional affiliations, etc.);
- Skills and experience working on committees and advisory panels including demonstrated ability to work constructively and effectively in a committee setting;
- Information on financial conflicts of interest or the appearance of a loss of impartiality. Prospective candidates will be asked to submit confidential financial information which shall fully disclose, among other financial interests, the candidate's employment, stocks, and bonds, and where applicable, sources of research support. EPA will evaluate the candidate's financial disclosure forms to assess the possibility of financial conflicts of interest, appearance of a loss of impartiality, or any prior involvement with the development of documents likely to be under consideration by the SACC (including previous scientific peer reviews) before the candidate is considered further;

- Willingness to commit adequate time for the thorough review of materials provided to the committee; and
- Availability to participate in committee meetings.

(Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2625 *et seq.*; 5 U.S.C. 1001–1014.)

Dated: December 30, 2025.

**Nancy B. Beck,**

*Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator,  
Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution  
Prevention.*

[FR Doc. 2025–24256 Filed 1–2–26; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560–50–P**

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2018–0451 and EPA–HQ–OPPT–2024–0425; FRL–12241–05–OCSPP]

### 1,3-Butadiene; Risk Evaluation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Notice of Availability

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) is announcing the availability of the final risk evaluation under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for 1,3-butadiene (CASRN 106–99–0). The purpose of risk evaluations under TSCA is to determine whether a chemical substance presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment under the conditions of use, including unreasonable risk to potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations identified as relevant to the risk evaluation by EPA, and without consideration of costs or non-risk factors. EPA used the best available science to prepare this final risk evaluation and determined, based on the weight of scientific evidence, that 1,3-butadiene poses unreasonable risk to human health driven by specific conditions of use. EPA will now initiate risk management actions to address the unreasonable risk.

**ADDRESSES:** The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2018–0451 and EPA–HQ–OPPT–2024–0425, 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:

*For technical information:* Kyle Spatz, Existing Chemical Risk Management Division (7404M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–3201; email address: [1.3.Butadiene.TSCA@epa.gov](mailto:1.3.Butadiene.TSCA@epa.gov).

*For general information:* The TSCA–Hotline, Goodwill of the Finger Lakes, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (202) 554–1404; email address: [TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov](mailto:TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

## I. Executive Summary

### A. Does this action apply to me?

This action is directed to the public in general and may be of particular interest to those involved in the manufacture (defined under TSCA section 3(9) to include import), processing, distribution, use, and disposal of 1,3-butadiene, related industry trade organizations, non-governmental organizations with an interest in human and environmental health, State and local governments, Tribal Nations, and/or those interested in the assessment of risks involving chemical substances and mixtures regulated under TSCA. As such, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that this action might apply to. If you need help determining applicability, consult the technical contact listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

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

The Agency conducted this risk evaluation under TSCA section 6, (15 U.S.C. 2605), which requires that EPA conduct risk evaluations on chemical substances and identifies the minimum components EPA must include in the risk evaluations. Each risk evaluation must be conducted consistent with the best available science, be based on the weight of the scientific evidence, and consider reasonably available information, and not consider costs or non-risk factors. 15 U.S.C. 2625(h), (i), and (k). See also the implementing procedural regulations at 40 CFR part 702 and for more information about the TSCA risk evaluation process for existing chemicals, go to <https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca>.

### C. What action is the Agency taking?

EPA is announcing the availability of the final risk evaluation under TSCA for 1,3-butadiene. The purpose of risk evaluations under TSCA is to determine whether a chemical substance presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment under the conditions of use, including unreasonable risk to potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations identified as relevant to the risk evaluation by EPA, and without consideration of costs or non-risk factors. EPA has used the best available science to prepare this final risk evaluation and ensured that this action is consistent with Executive Order 14303 "Restoring Gold Standard Science," (May 23, 2025). Based on the weight of scientific evidence, the Agency determined that 1,3-butadiene

poses unreasonable risk to human health driven by specific conditions of use. EPA will now initiate risk management action as required pursuant to TSCA section 6(a) (15 U.S.C. 2605(a)), to address the unreasonable risk.

## II. Background

### A. What is 1,3-butadiene?

1,3-Butadiene is a colorless gas with a total production volume (PV) in the United States between 1 and 5 billion pounds. 1,3-Butadiene is produced from petrochemical processing and is also used to aid in petrochemical manufacturing but is primarily used as a monomer to produce plastic and rubber products. This involves polymerization of 1,3-butadiene with itself or with other monomers, which are then incorporated into various rubber and plastic articles. These synthetic rubbers, resins, and latex are used to manufacture tires, other rubber components and plastic materials. 1,3-Butadiene polymers are also used as viscosity agents in several formulations for adhesives, lubricants, and paints and coatings. These polymerization products which are polymeric forms of 1,3-butadiene are also referred to as 1,3-butadiene by some chemical safety data sheets (SDSs). This risk assessment covers only the monomer form of 1,3-butadiene.

### B. Summary of Activities for the Risk Evaluation of 1,3-Butadiene

On December 30, 2019, EPA announced its designation of 1,3-butadiene as a high priority substance for risk evaluation under TSCA (84 FR 71924 (FRL-10003-15)). On April 9, 2020, EPA sought public comment on the draft scope of the 1,3-butadiene risk evaluation (85 FR 19941(FRL-10007-11)) and, after considering public comments, issued the final scope on September 4, 2020 (85 FR 55281 (FRL-10013-90)). On December 3, 2024, EPA released the draft risk evaluation for public comment and external peer review by the Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals (SACC) (89 FR 95779 (FRL-12241-02-OCSPP)).

These documents, other supporting documents, and public comments are in dockets EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0451 and EPA-HQ-OPPT-2024-0425. The following documents are being released with this notice:

- A response to comments document titled, "Summary of and Response to External Peer Review and Public Comments on the Risk Evaluation for 1,3-Butadiene";

- A non-technical summary of the final risk evaluation titled, "Non-technical Summary of the TSCA Risk Evaluation for 1,3-Butadiene"; and
- The final risk evaluation titled, "Risk Evaluation for 1,3-Butadiene," along with multiple supporting documents.

## III. Unreasonable Risk Determination

EPA has determined that 1,3-butadiene, under the conditions of use (COUs), presents an unreasonable risk of injury to human health. EPA has determined that the unreasonable risk to human health presented by 1,3-butadiene is driven by 11 of the 30 COUs. The 11 COUs that significantly contribute to the unreasonable risk determination for 1,3-butadiene are based on identified non-cancer and cancer risk to workers, including 1 COU that contributes to unreasonable risk of injury to occupational non-users, from inhalation exposure:

- Manufacturing—domestic manufacturing;
- Manufacturing—importing;
- Processing as a reactant—intermediate (adhesive manufacturing; all other basic organic chemical manufacturing; fuel binder for solid rocket fuels; organic fiber manufacturing; petrochemical manufacturing; plastic material and resin manufacturing; propellant manufacturing; synthetic rubber manufacturing; paint and coating manufacturing);
- Processing as a reactant—monomer used in polymerization process (Synthetic rubber manufacturing; plastic material and resin manufacturing);
- Processing—incorporation into formulation, mixture, or reaction product—monomers (plastic product manufacturing; plastic material and resin manufacturing; synthetic rubber manufacturing);
- Processing—incorporation into formulation, mixture, or reaction product—plasticizer (asphalt paving, roofing, and coating materials manufacturing);
- Processing—incorporation into article—monomer (rubber product manufacturing);
- Processing—use-non-incorporative activities—fuel (petroleum refineries);
- Processing—repackaging—(wholesale and retail trade fuel; synthetic rubber manufacturing; petrochemical manufacturing);
- Processing—recycling; and
- Disposal.

## IV. Next Step Is Risk Management

Consistent with TSCA section 6(a), EPA will propose a risk management

regulatory action, to the extent necessary, so that 1,3-butadiene no longer presents an unreasonable risk. EPA expects to focus its risk management action on the conditions of use that significantly contribute to the unreasonable risk. In proposing a rule and selecting among requirements, consistent with TSCA section 6(c)(2), EPA will consider and factor in, to the extent practicable: (i) the effects of 1,3-butadiene on health and the environment, (ii) the magnitude of exposure to 1,3-butadiene of human beings and the environment, (iii) the benefits of 1,3-butadiene for various uses, and (iv) the reasonably ascertainable economic consequences of the rule. Additional information received may inform the risk management of 1,3-butadiene and, like the prioritization and risk evaluation processes, there will be opportunity for public comment on any proposed risk management actions.

(Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*)

Dated: December 30, 2025.

**Nancy B. Beck,**

*Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator,  
Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution  
Prevention.*

[FR Doc. 2025-24246 Filed 1-2-26; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560-50-P**

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-R09-OAR-2019-0151, EPA-R09-OAR-2019-0181, EPA-R09-OAR-2019-0414, EPA-R09-OAR-2020-0249, EPA-R09-OAR-2022-0578, EPA-R09-OAR-2024-0258, EPA-R09-OAR-2024-0523, EPA-R09-OAR-2024-0193, EPA-R09-OAR-2024-0257, EPA-R09-OAR-2025-0231, and EPA-R09-OAR-2024-0416; FRL-13002-01-R9]

### Approval of Clean Air Act General Permit Requests for Coverage for New Minor Source Gasoline Dispensing Facilities in Indian Country Within California

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

**ACTION:** Notice of final action.

**SUMMARY:** On various dates, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued approvals to Glenn Quiroga of the Sycuan Tribal Development Corporation, Chairman Steven Estrada of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Agua Caliente Tribal Corporation, the Soboba Economic Development Corporation, the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians Tribal EPA, the Twenty-Nine Palms Economic Development Corporation,

the Agua Caliente Tribal Corporation, the Pala Band of Mission Indians, and the Table Mountain Rancheria (“Permittees”) under the Clean Air Act’s Tribal Minor New Source Review (NSR) Program. The EPA approved these Requests for Coverage under the General Air Quality Permit for New or Modified Minor Source Gasoline Dispensing Facilities in Indian Country within California (“CA-GDF General Permit”) for Sycuan Market, Santa Rosa Pit Stop, LLC, the Agua Caliente Tribal Corporation Gasoline Dispensing Facility, the Soboba Economic Development Corporation Gasoline Dispensing Facility, Coachella Crossroads Travel Center, Cielo Travel Center, Agua Caliente Fuel Palm Springs, Agua Caliente Fuel Cathedral City, Joshua Tree 96 Travel Center, the Pala Super Mart, and the Table Mountain Rancheria Gasoline Station (“Sources”). These approvals authorized the construction of these Sources under the Tribal Minor NSR Program.

**DATES:** The Requests for Coverage were approved by the EPA on various dates. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section. Pursuant to section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, judicial review of this final agency decision, to the extent it is available, may be sought by filing a petition for review in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit within 60 days of March 6, 2026.

**ADDRESSES:** The EPA has established dockets for this action under Docket Nos. EPA-R09-OAR-2019-0151, EPA-R09-OAR-2019-0181, EPA-R09-OAR-2019-0414, EPA-R09-OAR-2020-0249, EPA-R09-OAR-2022-0578, EPA-R09-OAR-2024-0258, EPA-R09-OAR-2024-0523, EPA-R09-OAR-2024-0193, EPA-R09-OAR-2024-0257, EPA-R09-OAR-2025-0231, and EPA-R09-OAR-2024-0416. All documents in the dockets are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in an index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.*, Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available through <https://www.regulations.gov>, or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information. If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with a disability who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please

contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Catherine Valladolid, EPA Region 9, (415) 947-4103, [valladolid.catherine@epa.gov](mailto:valladolid.catherine@epa.gov). The EPA’s final approval decisions, the Technical Support Documents for these actions, and all other supporting information are available through [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) under the Docket IDs listed in the **ADDRESSES** section.

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

### Notice of Final Action

The EPA approved eleven Requests for Coverage under the CA-GDF General Permit<sup>1</sup> submitted by the Permittees. The Requests for Coverage under the CA-GDF General Permit were approved on the dates listed in Table 1. These approvals pertain to the construction and operation of the Sources, all of which are gasoline dispensing facilities, located or to be located in Indian country in California. The EPA issued the approvals pursuant to the provisions of Clean Air Act sections 110(a) and 301(d) and the EPA’s Tribal Minor NSR Program at 40 CFR 49.151–49.164. The EPA based its approvals on its determinations that the Sources met the criteria qualifying them for coverage and that the Sources were eligible for coverage under the CA-GDF General Permit.

<sup>1</sup> The CA-GDF General Permit was issued by the EPA under the Tribal Minor NSR Program on May 1, 2019, and the permit became effective June 12, 2019. 84 FR 20879 (May 13, 2019). This permit is available on <https://www.regulations.gov> under Docket ID EPA-R09-OAR-2016-0580.

<sup>2</sup> On July 31, 2025, the EPA issued a minor NSR permit to Agua Caliente Fuel Rancho Mirage (formerly the Agua Caliente Tribal Corporation Gasoline Dispensing Facility). This permit allows for increased fuel throughput at Agua Caliente Fuel Rancho Mirage. As a result, Agua Caliente Fuel Rancho Mirage no longer qualifies for coverage under the CA-GDF General Permit. See Docket ID EPA-R09-OAR-2024-0455 at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

<sup>3</sup> On May 31, 2022, the EPA issued an amended approval to the Soboba Economic Development Corporation’s Request for Coverage for Roadrunner Express (formerly the Soboba Economic Development Corporation Gasoline Dispensing Facility), submitted on February 10, 2022 (Application #2022-004-AA). See Docket ID EPA-R09-OAR-2022-0288 at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

<sup>4</sup> On August 5, 2025, the EPA issued an amended approval to the Agua Caliente Tribal Corporation’s Request for Coverage for Agua Caliente Fuel Cathedral City, submitted on July 17, 2025 (Application #2024-014-AA). See Docket ID EPA-R09-OAR-2025-0982 at <https://www.regulations.gov>.