

does not impose any costs on a Tribe or require a Tribe to take remedial action. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

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

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of “covered regulatory action” in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because this action itself is procedural in nature (adds sites to a list) and does not, in and of itself, provide protection from environmental health and safety risks. Separate future regulatory actions are required for mitigation of environmental health and safety risks.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This rulemaking does not involve technical standards.

J. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, and the EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2). Provisions of the CRA may alter the effective date of this regulation. Under 5 U.S.C. 801(b)(1), a rule shall not take effect, or continue in effect, if Congress enacts (and the President signs) a joint resolution of disapproval, described under section 802. If action by Congress under the CRA calls the effective date of this regulation into question, the EPA will publish a document of clarification in the **Federal Register**.

K. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

This rulemaking is not subject to Executive Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) because it is not a significant regulatory action subject to OMB review. This rulemaking is published in accordance with direction provided in CERCLA to address the cleanup of the Nation’s most highly contaminated sites.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Hazardous waste, Intergovernmental relations, Natural resources, Oil pollution, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.

John Busterud,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Land and Emergency Management.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, title 40, chapter I, part 300, of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 300—NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

■ 1. The authority citation for part 300 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*; 42 U.S.C. 9601–9657; E.O. 13626, 77 FR 56749, 3 CFR, 2013 Comp., p. 306; E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 351; E.O. 12580, 52 FR 2923, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 193.

■ 2. In appendix B to part 300, table 1 is amended by adding the entry “MI, Gelman Sciences Inc.” in alphabetical order to read as follows:

Appendix B to Part 300—National Priorities List

TABLE 1—GENERAL SUPERFUND SECTION

State	Site name	City/county	Notes ^a
MI	Gelman Sciences Inc	Ann Arbor.	

^a A = Based on issuance of health advisory by Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (if scored, HRS score need not be greater than or equal to 28.50).

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

42 CFR Chapter 1

Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs—Authorized Testing Panels

AGENCY: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Issuance of authorized drug testing panels.

SUMMARY: HHS herein publishes the panels of Schedule I and II drugs and biomarkers authorized for testing in federal workplace drug testing programs. The Department has made no revisions to the current drug testing panels for both urine and oral fluid and current required nomenclature for laboratory and Medical Review Officer Reports, effective July 7, 2025.

DATES: The current authorized drug testing panels and required report nomenclature remain in effect.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Eugene D. Hayes, Ph.D., MBA, SAMHSA, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Division of Workplace Programs; 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 16N02, Rockville, MD 20857, by telephone (240) 276–1459 or by email at Eugene.Hayes@samhsa.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The drug testing panels in this notification specify the analytes and cutoffs for federal agency workplace drug testing specimens and the nomenclature (*i.e.*, analyte names and abbreviations) that

must be used to report federal workplace drug test results. There are no changes to the drug testing analytes, test cutoffs, and report nomenclature published in the January 16, 2025, Notification (90 FR 4662). The Department has edited footnotes 1 and 2 in the drug testing panels for clarity and correctness.

This notification is in accordance with Subpart C of the Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs using Urine (UrMG, 88 FR 70768) and the Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs using Oral Fluid (OFMG, 88 FR 70814). Section 3.4 of Subpart C calls upon the Secretary of

HHS to “publish the drug and biomarker test analytes and cutoffs (*i.e.*, the ‘drug testing panel’ and ‘biomarker testing panel’) for initial and confirmatory drug and biomarker tests in the **Federal Register** each year,” and make them available on the internet at <http://www.samhsa.gov/workplace>. Section 3.4 of the UrMG and the OFMG also requires HHS-certified laboratories, instrumented initial test facilities (IITF, urine only), and Medical Review Officers to use the nomenclature (*i.e.*, analyte names and abbreviations) published with the drug and biomarker testing panels to report federal workplace drug test results.

Costs and Benefits

No analysis is needed because the current drug testing panels and nomenclature tables remain in effect. Currently, the Department does not require HHS-certified test facilities to implement authorized biomarker tests. Each laboratory and IITF should conduct their own cost analysis when deciding whether to offer biomarker testing to federally regulated clients. The Department will consider costs when deciding whether to require all certified test facilities to test for a specific biomarker.

REPORT NOMENCLATURE—URINE

Urine	
Abbreviation	Analyte
Δ9THCC	Δ-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid.
BZE	Benzoylecgonine.
COD	Codeine.
MOR	Morphine.
HYC	Hydrocodone.
HYM	Hydromorphone.
OXYC	Oxycodone.
OXYM	Oxymorphone.
6-AM	6-Acetylmorphine.
PCP	Phencyclidine.
FENT	Fentanyl.
NFENT	Norfentanyl.
AMP	Amphetamine.
MAMP	Methamphetamine.
MDMA	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine.
MDA	Methylenedioxyamphetamine.

HHS DRUG TESTING PANEL—URINE

HHS Drug Testing Panel—Urine			
Initial test analyte	Initial test cutoff ¹ (ng/mL)	Confirmatory test analyte	Confirmatory test cutoff (ng/mL)
Marijuana metabolite (Δ9THCC)	≥ 50	Δ9THCC	15
Cocaine metabolite (Benzoylecgonine)	≥ 150	Benzoylecgonine	100
Codeine/Morphine	2,000	Codeine	2,000
		Morphine	4,000
Hydrocodone/Hydromorphone	300	Hydrocodone	100
		Hydromorphone	100
Oxycodone/Oxymorphone	100	Oxycodone	100
		Oxymorphone	100
6-Acetylmorphine	10	6-Acetylmorphine	10
Phencyclidine	25	Phencyclidine	25
Fentanyl ³	1	Fentanyl	1
		Norfentanyl	1
Amphetamine/Methamphetamine	500	Amphetamine	250
		Methamphetamine	250
MDMA/MDA	500	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	250
		Methylenedioxyamphetamine	250

¹ For grouped analytes (*i.e.*, two or more analytes that are in the same drug class and have the same initial test cutoff):

Immunoassay: The test must be calibrated with one analyte from the group identified as the target analyte. The cross-reactivity of the immunoassay to the other analyte(s) within the group must be 80 percent or greater; if not, separate immunoassays must be used for the analytes within the group.

Alternate technology: Either one analyte or all analytes from the group must be used for calibration, depending on the technology. For a technology that measures a response from the entire group without differentiating between analytes (e.g., an activity-based assay), the laboratory must compare the result to the initial test cutoff. In the case of an alternate technology that differentiates and quantifies each analyte in the group, the laboratory must compare each analyte's result to the confirmatory test cutoff and reflex specimens with a positive initial test result to confirmatory testing.

² *Alternate technology:* When an alternate technology initial test is specific for the target analyte, the confirmatory test cutoff must be used for the initial test (i.e., Δ9THCC, 15 ng/mL; BZE, 100 ng/mL).

³ A fentanyl immunoassay must have at least 5% cross-reactivity to norfentanyl.

HHS Biomarker Testing Panel—Urine

SAMHSA has not yet authorized routine testing for any biomarker in urine. HHS-certified laboratories and

IITFs may request authorization to test federal agency specimens for a biomarker upon Medical Review Officer request by submitting supporting

documentation and assay validation records to the National Laboratory Certification Program for SAMHSA review and approval.

REPORT NOMENCLATURE—ORAL FLUID

Oral fluid	
Abbreviation	Analyte
Δ9THC	Δ-9-tetrahydrocannabinol.
COC	Cocaine.
BZE	Benzoyllecgonine.
COD	Codeine.
MOR	Morphine.
HYC	Hydrocodone.
HYM	Hydromorphone.
OXYC	Oxycodone.
OXYM	Oxymorphone.
6-AM	6-Acetylmorphine.
PCP	Phencyclidine.
FENT	Fentanyl.
AMP	Amphetamine.
MAMP	Methamphetamine.
MDMA	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine.
MDA	Methylenedioxyamphetamine.

HHS DRUG TESTING PANEL—ORAL FLUID

HHS drug testing panel—undiluted (neat) oral fluid			
Initial test analyte	Initial test cutoff ¹ (ng/mL)	Confirmatory test analyte	Confirmatory test cutoff (ng/mL)
Marijuana (Δ9THC)	≥ 4	Δ9THC	2
Cocaine/Benzoyllecgonine	15	Cocaine	8
		Benzoyllecgonine	8
		Codeine	15
Codeine/Morphine	30	Morphine	15
		Hydrocodone	15
Hydrocodone/Hydromorphone	30	Hydrocodone	15
		Hydromorphone	15
Oxycodone/Oxymorphone	30	Oxycodone	15
		Oxymorphone	15
6-Acetylmorphine	≥ 4	6-Acetylmorphine	2
Phencyclidine	10	Phencyclidine	10
Fentanyl	≥ 4	Fentanyl	1
Amphetamine/Methamphetamine	50	Amphetamine	25
		Methamphetamine	25
MDMA/MDA	50	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	25
		Methylenedioxyamphetamine	25

¹ For grouped analytes (i.e., two or more analytes that are in the same drug class and have the same initial test cutoff):

Immunoassay: The test must be calibrated with one analyte from the group identified as the target analyte. The cross reactivity of the immunoassay to the other analyte(s) within the group must be 80 percent or greater; if not, separate immunoassays must be used for the analytes within the group.

Alternate technology: Either one analyte or all analytes from the group must be used for calibration, depending on the technology. For a technology that measures a response from the entire group without differentiating between analytes (e.g., an activity-based assay), the laboratory must compare the result to the initial test cutoff. In the case of an alternate technology that differentiates and quantifies each analyte in the group, the laboratory must compare each analyte's result to the confirmatory test cutoff and reflex specimens with a positive initial test result to confirmatory testing.

² *Alternate technology:* When an alternate technology initial test is specific for the target analyte, the confirmatory test cutoff must be used for the initial test (i.e., Δ9THC, 2 ng/mL; 6-AM, 2 ng/mL; FENT, 1 ng/mL).

HHS Biomarker Testing Panel—Oral Fluid

SAMHSA has not yet authorized routine testing for any biomarker in oral fluid. HHS-certified laboratories may request authorization to test Federal

agency specimens for a biomarker by submitting supporting documentation and assay validation records to the National Laboratory Certification Program for SAMHSA review and approval. Authorized biomarker test

cutoffs for oral fluid will be based on undiluted (neat) oral fluid.

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.,
Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

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