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 tolerance actions like this one are exempt from review under Executive Order 12866. However, EPA's 2026 *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 summarized in Unit III.D. of the June 30, 2026, rule (91 FR 39512) (FRL–13239–02–OCSPP).

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 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: July 22, 2026.

Charles Smith,

Director, Registration Division Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is corrected by making the following correcting amendment:

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. Revise § 180.731 to read as follows:

§ 180.731 Epyrifenacil; tolerances for residues.

Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide epyrifenacil, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in the following table is to be determined by measuring only epyrifenacil, ethyl 2-[[3-[2-chloro-5-[3,6-dihydro-3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-1(2*H*)-pyrimidinyl]-4-fluorophenoxy]-2-pyridinyl]oxy]acetate in or on the commodity.

TABLE 1 TO § 180.731

Commodity	Parts per million
Corn, field, forage	0.01
Corn, field, grain	0.005
Corn, field, stover	0.01
Rapeseed, seed	0.005
Soybean, forage	0.01
Soybean, hay	0.01
Soybean, seed	0.005
Wheat, forage	0.01
Wheat, grain	0.005
Wheat, hay	0.01
Wheat, straw	0.01

[FR Doc. 2026–15191 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 751

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–0992; FRL–13023–02–OCSPP]

RIN 2070–AL37

Perchloroethylene (PCE) and Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC); Regulation under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Compliance Date Extensions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) is finalizing an extension of certain compliance dates applicable to certain entities subject to the risk-management rules for perchloroethylene (PCE) and carbon tetrachloride (CTC) under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). EPA is extending certain Workplace Chemical Protection Program (WCPP) compliance dates for non-federal owners and operators to match the existing compliance dates for federal agencies and their contractors. For both PCE and CTC, this action extends the compliance date for initial monitoring for inhalation exposure to June 21, 2027, and extends the compliance date to meet the existing chemical exposure limit (ECEL), establish a regulated area, institute a workplace information and training program, provide any required respiratory personal protective equipment (PPE), and establish a respiratory PPE program to September 20, 2027. For PCE, EPA is also extending the compliance date for federal entities to institute a workplace information and training program to September 20, 2027, and for non-federal entities to establish and implement an exposure control plan to December 20, 2027.

DATES: This final rule is effective on July 28, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–0992, is available online at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Additional instructions for visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, are available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *For technical information contact:* Bennett Thompson, Existing Chemicals Risk Management Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC

20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–1071; email address: *PCE.TSCA@epa.gov* and *CarbonTetrachlorideTSCA@epa.gov.*

For general information contact: The TSCA Assistance Information Service Hotline, Goodwill Vision Enterprises, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (800) 471–7127 or (202) 554–1404; email address: *TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this rule if you manufacture, process, distribute in commerce, use, or dispose of PCE, CTC, or products containing these chemicals. TSCA section 3(9) (15 U.S.C. 2602(9)) defines the term ''manufacture'' to mean ''to import into customs territory of the United States (as defined in general note 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States), produce, or manufacture.'' Therefore, unless expressly stated otherwise, importers of PCE and CTC are subject to provisions regulating manufacture of PCE and CTC once the chemical enters the customs territory of the United States. Under the following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes, potentially affected entities may include:

- Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS code 325).
- Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS code 327).
- Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS code 331).
- Waste Management and Remediation Services (NAICS code 562).
- Crude Petroleum Extraction (NAICS code 211120).
- Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations (NAICS code 213112).
- Nonwoven Fabric Mills (NAICS code 313230).
- Wood Window and Door Manufacturing (NAICS code 321911).
- Paper Bag and Coated and Treated Paper Manufacturing (NAICS code 322220).
- Commercial Screen Printing (NAICS code 323113).
- Petroleum Refineries (NAICS code 324110).
- Petroleum Lubricating Oil and Grease Manufacturing (NAICS code 324191).
- Petrochemical Manufacturing (NAICS code 325110).
- Industrial Gas Manufacturing (NAICS code 325120).
- Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS code 325180).
- Cyclic Crude, Intermediate, and Gum and Wood Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS code 325194).
- All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS code 325199).
- Plastics Material and Resin Manufacturing (NAICS code 325211).
- Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing (NAICS code 325212).
- Pesticide and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS code 325320);
- Paint and Coating Manufacturing (NAICS code 325510).
- Adhesive Manufacturing (NAICS code 325520).
- Soap and Other Detergent Manufacturing (NAICS code 325611).
- Polish and Other Sanitation Good Manufacturing (NAICS code 325612).
- All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing (NAICS code 325998).
- Unlaminated Plastics Film and Sheet (except Packaging) Manufacturing (NAICS code 326113).
- All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing (NAICS code 326199).
- Rubber and Plastics Hoses and Belting Manufacturing (NAICS code 326220).
- Rubber Product Manufacturing for Mechanical Use (NAICS code 326291).
- All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing (NAICS code 326299).
- Pottery, Ceramics, and Plumbing Fixture Manufacturing (NAICS code 327110).
- Glass Container Manufacturing (NAICS code 327213).
- Cement Manufacturing (NAICS code 327310).
- Ground or Treated Mineral and Earth Manufacturing (NAICS code 327992).
- Nonferrous Metal (except Aluminum) Smelting and Refining (NAICS code 331410).
- Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying of Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum) (NAICS code 331492).
- Metal Crown, Closure, and Other Metal Stamping (except Automotive) (NAICS code 332119).
- Metal Kitchen Cookware, Utensil, Cutlery, and Flatware (except Precious) Manufacturing (NAICS code 332215).
- Saw Blade and Handtool Manufacturing (NAICS code 332216).
- Other Fabricated Wire Product Manufacturing (NAICS code 332618).
- Metal Heat Treating (NAICS code 332811).
- Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to Manufacturers (NAICS code 332812).
- Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring (NAICS code 332813).
- Industrial Valve Manufacturing (NAICS code 332911).
- Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting Manufacturing (NAICS code 332912).
- Plumbing Fixture Fitting and Trim Manufacturing (NAICS code 332913).
- Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing (NAICS code 332919).
- Ball and Roller Bearing Manufacturing (NAICS code 332991).
- Small Arms Ammunition Manufacturing (NAICS code 332992).
- Ammunition (except Small Arms) Manufacturing (NAICS code 332993).
- Small Arms, Ordnance, and Ordnance Accessories Manufacturing (NAICS code 332994).
- Fabricated Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing (NAICS code 332996).
- All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS code 332999).
- Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS code 333249).
- Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS code 333415).
- Machine Tool Manufacturing (NAICS code 333517).
- Measuring, Dispensing, and Other Pumping Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS code 333914).
- Welding and Soldering Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS code 333992).
- Packaging Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS code 333993).
- Industrial Process Furnace and Oven Manufacturing (NAICS code 333994).
- Fluid Power Cylinder and Actuator Manufacturing (NAICS code 333995).
- Fluid Power Pump and Motor Manufacturing (NAICS code 333996).
- All Other Miscellaneous General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS code 333999).
- Instruments and Related Products Manufacturing for Measuring, Displaying, and Controlling Industrial Process Variables (NAICS code 334513).
- Analytical Laboratory Instrument Manufacturing (NAICS code 334516).
- Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing (NAICS code 336211).
- Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing (NAICS code 336214).
- Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing (NAICS code 336390).
- Aircraft Manufacturing (NAICS code 336411).
- Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing (NAICS code 336412).
- Other Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS code 336413).

- Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Manufacturing (NAICS code 336414).
- Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Propulsion Unit and Propulsion Unit Parts Manufacturing (NAICS code 336415).
- Other Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS code 336419).
- Ship Building and Repairing (NAICS code 336611).
- Surgical and Medical Instrument Manufacturing (NAICS code 339112).
- Jewelry and Silverware Manufacturing (NAICS code 339910).
- Sporting and Athletic Goods Manufacturing (NAICS code 339920).
- Doll, Toy, and Game Manufacturing (NAICS code 339930).
- Office Supplies (except Paper) Manufacturing (NAICS code 339940).
- Gasket, Packing, and Sealing Device Manufacturing (NAICS code 339991).
- Musical Instrument Manufacturing (NAICS code 339992).
- Fastener, Button, Needle, and Pin Manufacturing (NAICS code 339993).
- Broom, Brush, and Mop Manufacturing (NAICS code 339994).
- Burial Casket Manufacturing (NAICS code 339995).
- All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS code 339999).
- Motor Vehicle Supplies and New Parts Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS code 423120).
- Home Furnishing Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS code 423220).
- Industrial Supplies Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS code 423840).
- Service Establishment Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS code 423850).
- Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS code 423990).
- Grain and Field Bean Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS code 424510).
- Other Chemical and Allied Products Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS code 424690).
- Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (NAICS code 424710).
- Petroleum and Petroleum Products Merchant Wholesalers (except Bulk Stations and Terminals) (NAICS code 424720).
- New Car Dealers (NAICS code 441110).
- Used Car Dealers (NAICS code 441120).
- Other Gasoline Stations (NAICS code 447190).
- Sporting Goods Stores (NAICS code 451110).
- All Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers (except Tobacco Stores) (NAICS code 453998).
- Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation (NAICS code 481111).
- Scheduled Freight Air Transportation (NAICS code 481112).
- Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas (NAICS code 486210).
- Teleproduction and Other Postproduction Services (NAICS code 512191).
- Other Motion Picture and Video Industries (NAICS code 512199).
- Miscellaneous Intermediation (NAICS code 523910).
- Other Financial Vehicles (NAICS code 525990).
- Lessors of Other Real Estate Property (NAICS code 531190).
- Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers (NAICS code 531210).
- Testing Laboratories (NAICS code 541380).
- Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences (except Nanotechnology and Biotechnology) (NAICS code 541715).
- Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling (NAICS code 541910).
- All Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (NAICS code 541990).
- Offices of Other Holding Companies (NAICS code 551112).
- Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators (NAICS code 562213).
- General Automotive Repair (NAICS code 811111).
- Automotive Exhaust System Repair (NAICS code 811112).
- Automotive Transmission Repair (NAICS code 811113).
- Other Automotive Mechanical and Electrical Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811118).
- Automotive Body, Paint, and Interior Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811121).
- Automotive Glass Replacement Shops (NAICS code 811122).
- Automotive Oil Change and Lubrication Shops (NAICS code 811191).
- All Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811198).
- Consumer Electronics Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811211).
- Computer and Office Machine Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811212).
- Communication Equipment Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811213).
- Other Electronic and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811219).
- Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811310).
- Home and Garden Equipment Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811411).
- Other Personal and Household Goods Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811490).
- Drycleaning and Laundry Services (except Coin-Operated) (NAICS code 812320).
- Industrial Launderers (NAICS code 812332).

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

EPA has the authority under TSCA section 6(a) (15 U.S.C. 2605(a)) to conduct rulemaking to address unreasonable risks of injury to health or the environment presented by a chemical substance under its condition(s) of use. EPA must specify compliance dates under TSCA section 6(d) (15 U.S.C. 2605(d)) for any TSCA section 6(a) rule. In 2024, EPA promulgated final risk management rules under TSCA section 6(a) for PCE (''PCE Final Rule'') (Ref. 1) and CTC (''CTC Final Rule'') (Ref. 2), including compliance dates pursuant to TSCA section 6(d). In March 2026, EPA proposed to alter some of the compliance dates finalized in 2024 and solicited comment on any reliance interests that may be impacted if EPA were to finalize the changes as proposed (Ref. 3). Unless provided otherwise by law, agencies may change existing positions (*e.g.,* reconsider, revise, or rescind prior rules) provided that they acknowledge the change in position, offer a reasoned explanation for the change, and take any serious reliance interests into account. *See, e.g., FDA* v. *Wages & White Lion Invs., L.L.C.,* 145 S. Ct. 898, 917 (2025); *Encino Motorcars* v. *Navarro,* 579 U.S. 211, 221 (2016); *FCC* v. *Fox Television Stations, Inc.,* 556 U.S. 502, 515 (2009); *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n* v. *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.,* 463 U.S. 29 (1983). After consideration of public comments and for the reasons set forth in Units I.D and IV of this preamble, EPA is finalizing its proposed rule to extend certain compliance dates consistent with TSCA section 6(d). Public comments on the proposed rule did not assert significant reliance interests in the compliance dates originally promulgated in 2024.

This final rule is effective immediately upon publication. Under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1), an agency may make a rule effective immediately if it ''grants or recognizes an exemption or relieves a restriction.'' This action relieves restrictions by extending certain compliance deadlines in the 2024 PCE and CTC Final Rules. TSCA section 6(d)(1)(A) also provides that EPA shall specify an effective date for any rule under TSCA section 6(a) that is ''as soon as practicable.'' EPA finds that the date of publication of this rule is as soon as practicable for the rule to take effect, because this action relieves restrictions by extending certain compliance deadlines in the TSCA section 6(a) rules for PCE and CTC.

C. What action is the agency taking?

1. PCE

EPA is amending 40 CFR 751.607 to extend certain WCPP compliance dates for non-federal owners and operators to match the compliance dates for federal agencies and their contractors. Specifically, for non-federal owners and operators EPA is extending the compliance date for initial monitoring from December 15, 2025, to June 21, 2027; extending the compliance date to meet the ECEL, establish a regulated area, provide any required respiratory PPE, and establish a respiratory PPE program from March 13, 2026, to September 20, 2027; and extending the compliance date to establish and implement an exposure control plan from June 7, 2027, to December 20, 2027. EPA is also extending the compliance date for both federal and non-federal entities to institute a workplace information and training program from March 13, 2026, to September 20, 2027, to align with the associated respiratory protection provisions of the WCPP. EPA is not extending the WCPP compliance dates to implement dermal protection required by the PCE Final Rule.

2. CTC

EPA is also amending 40 CFR 751.707 to extend certain WCPP compliance dates for non-federal owners and operators for an additional twelve months to match the compliance dates for federal agencies and their contractors. Specifically, for non-federal owners and operators EPA is extending the compliance date for initial monitoring from June 11, 2026, to June 21, 2027, and extending the compliance date to meet the ECEL, establish a regulated area, institute a workplace information and training program, provide any required respiratory PPE, and establish a respiratory PPE program from September 9, 2026, to September 20, 2027. EPA is not extending the WCPP compliance dates to implement dermal protection required by the CTC Final Rule.

D. Why is the agency taking this action?

1. PCE

EPA is addressing unanticipated WCPP/ECEL implementation difficulties associated with the PCE Final Rule for non-federal owners and operators due to challenges for facilities implementing WCPP/ECEL requirements for multiple chemicals simultaneously as described in public comments received after the rule was published. As detailed further in Unit III.A. of the proposed rule preamble (Ref. 3) and Unit IV.A. of this final rule preamble, EPA received comment from industry and trade organizations stating that facilities subject to multiple WCPPs under TSCA section 6 actions may face significant resource constraints and logistical challenges in implementing overlapping requirements on separate timelines. EPA has considered this new information and is taking action to ensure a reasonable transition period for WCPP/ECEL implementation and compliance dates that are as soon as practicable, consistent with TSCA section 6(d).

2. CTC

EPA is also addressing unanticipated WCPP/ECEL implementation difficulties associated with the CTC Final Rule for non-federal owners and operators due to limitations with available monitoring methods to adequately measure CTC exposure during tasks of short duration. As detailed further in Unit III.B. of the proposed rule preamble (Ref. 3) and Unit IV.B. of this final rule preamble, EPA received comments from industry and trade organizations stating that there are no adequate monitoring methods for short-term tasks that can reliably measure down to the ECEL. EPA has considered this new information and is taking action to ensure a reasonable transition period for non-federal owners and operators and an initial monitoring compliance date and subsequent WCPP/ECEL compliance dates that are as soon as practicable, consistent with TSCA section 6(d).

E. What are the incremental economic impacts?

EPA evaluated the potential incremental economic impacts and determined that these changes would have minimal impacts on the estimated costs and benefits of the existing actions and would primarily result in a delay of when those costs and benefits begin accruing. Quantified costs are expected to be the same as estimated in the PCE and CTC Final Rules but will not be incurred until the compliance date extensions expire. Relying on the cost estimates in Section 7 of the economic analysis of the PCE Final Rule (Ref. 4), and Section 3 of the economic analysis of the CTC Final Rule (Ref. 5), EPA estimates the annualized cost savings of extending compliance dates in this action to be \$4.78–6.43 million (Ref. 6).

II. Background

A. PCE

1. PCE Final Rule

On December 18, 2024, EPA published a final rule for PCE that established, among other things, WCPP requirements for certain conditions of use to protect workers from cancer and non-cancer effects from inhalation exposures (Ref. 1). For more details, see Units III and IV.B of the PCE Final Rule preamble (Ref. 1) and Unit II.A of the proposed rule preamble for this action (Ref. 3). After issuing the PCE Final Rule, EPA received petitions for review that were consolidated in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. EPA has since announced its intention to reconsider the PCE Final Rule and solicited public comment to inform its reconsideration (Ref. 7). As indicated in the proposed rule preamble for this action (Ref. 3), EPA intends to publish a separate Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to potentially amend aspects of the PCE Final Rule in the future.

2. 2026 Compliance Date Extensions Proposed Rule

On March 27, 2026, EPA proposed to extend certain PCE WCPP compliance dates for non-federal owners or operators to align with the federal compliance dates (Ref. 3). EPA proposed to require non-federal entities to:

- Conduct initial monitoring by June 21, 2027;
- Meet the ECEL, establish a regulated area, provide any required respiratory PPE, and establish a respiratory PPE program by September 20, 2027; and
- Establish and implement an exposure control plan by December 20, 2027.

As explained in Unit III.A. of the proposed rule preamble (Ref. 3), EPA proposed these compliance extensions in response to new information the Agency received regarding implementation difficulties regulated entities experienced due to the complexity of implementing multiple WCPP requirements on different timelines, and to ensure a reasonable transition period for WCPP/ECEL implementation and compliance dates that are as soon as practicable. EPA also requested comment on whether any other interrelated WCPP compliance dates should be extended to ensure that the WCPP is fully implementable as soon as practicable with a reasonable transition period. The 30-day public comment period closed on April 27, 2026.

B. CTC

1. CTC Final Rule

On December 18, 2024, EPA published a final rule for CTC that established, among other things, WCPP requirements for certain conditions of use to protect workers from cancer and non-cancer effects from inhalation exposures (Ref. 2). For more details, see Units III and IV.B. of the CTC Final Rule preamble (Ref. 2) and Unit II.B. of the proposed rule preamble for this action (Ref. 3). After issuing the CTC Final Rule, EPA received petitions for review that were consolidated in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. EPA has since announced its intention to reconsider the CTC Final Rule and solicited public comment to inform its reconsideration (Ref. 8). As indicated in the proposed rule preamble for this action (Ref. 3), EPA intends to publish a separate Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to potentially amend aspects of the CTC Final Rule in the future.

2. 2026 Compliance Date Extensions Proposed Rule

On March 27, 2026, EPA proposed to extend certain CTC WCPP compliance dates for non-federal owners and operators to align with the federal compliance dates (Ref. 3). EPA proposed to require non-federal entities to conduct initial monitoring by June 21, 2027, and to meet the ECEL, establish a regulated area, provide any required respiratory PPE, and establish a respiratory PPE program by September 20, 2027. As explained in Unit III.B. of the proposed rule preamble (Ref. 3), EPA proposed these compliance extensions in response to new information the Agency received regarding monitoring challenges associated with short-term tasks that make it difficult to conduct initial monitoring and implement the WCPP/ECEL. The proposed extensions were intended to ensure a reasonable transition period for WCPP implementation and compliance dates that are as soon as practicable. EPA also requested comment on whether any other interrelated WCPP compliance dates should be extended to ensure that the WCPP is fully implementable as soon as practicable with a reasonable transition period. The 30-day public comment period closed on April 27, 2026.

EPA notes that Unit II.B. of the 2026 proposed rule preamble erroneously states that the compliance date for both federal and non-federal entities to establish and implement an exposure control plan is December 20 instead of December 3, 2027, and clarifies here that the compliance date promulgated in the CTC Final Rule at 40 CFR 751.707(d)(2) is December 3, 2027. EPA did not propose to extend this compliance date.

III. Summary of Public Comments

EPA received 10 unique, substantive comments on the proposed rule from industry stakeholders, trade associations, and advocacy groups. For a more fulsome discussion of comments received and EPA's comprehensive response to these comments, see the 2026 Response to Public Comments document that accompanies this final rule (Ref. 9). To summarize, the overwhelming majority of commenters supported the proposed extensions to certain non-federal WCPP compliance dates. One commenter disagreed with the proposed extensions, particularly for initial monitoring, citing the importance of initial monitoring data as critical information for both the Agency and affected industries, and asserted a lack of justification for the extension of compliance dates being as soon as practicable. Several commenters supported aligning non-federal and federal compliance dates, noting that the split compliance date approach is complex and can create confusion for facilities with both federal and non-federal contracts. Other commenters indicated that there continue to be air monitoring feasibility challenges, particularly for CTC, and emphasized this as an issue for short-term tasks. Additionally, per the Agency's request for comment on whether to extend interrelated compliance dates, EPA received comments requesting that EPA extend WCPP workplace information and training compliance dates for PCE and CTC in alignment with the proposed extensions to related WCPP requirements. Some commenters additionally requested alignment of federal and non-federal compliance dates for dermal protection requirements, delayed prohibition compliance dates for PCE, and other substantive changes to the PCE and CTC Final Rules. As explained in this preamble and the accompanying 2026 Response to Public Comments document, EPA agrees that the compliance dates should be extended and disagrees with the opposed commenter's contentions that the extensions are inadequately justified and that initial monitoring in particular should be maintained.

IV. Provisions of This Final Rule

For any TSCA section 6(a) rule, EPA must specify mandatory compliance dates that are ''as soon as practicable,'' while allowing for ''a reasonable transition period.'' TSCA section 6(d)(1)(B) and (E), 15 U.S.C. 2605(d)(1)(B) and (E). EPA acknowledges that this rule is a change in position from the PCE Final Rule and the CTC Final Rule. EPA intended that the compliance timeframes in the PCE Final Rule and the CTC Final Rule would be practicable and allow for a reasonable transition period (see Unit III.B.1. of the PCE Final Rule preamble and Unit III.B. of the CTC Final Rule preamble). However, the Agency did not fully anticipate the challenges that certain entities are now experiencing in implementing WCPP/ECEL requirements related to exposure monitoring and implementing new WCPP requirements for multiple chemicals on overlapping timeframes. EPA also did not anticipate the additional complications and confusion that would arise by establishing different compliance dates for federal and non-federal entities. Based on the public comments and information available to the Agency, as further detailed in Units IV.A. and B. of this preamble, EPA has determined that the extended WCPP compliance dates finalized in this rulemaking are as soon as practicable and provide for a reasonable transition period. Accordingly, EPA has determined that these extended compliance dates would be more consistent with EPA's obligations under TSCA section 6(d) for the PCE and CTC rules than those finalized in 2024.

EPA intends that this rule's amendments to the PCE compliance dates in 40 CFR 751.607 be severable from this rule's amendments to the CTC compliance dates in 40 CFR 751.707. In the event of litigation staying, remanding, or invalidating the WCPP compliance date extensions for one chemical substance, EPA intends that the WCPP compliance date extensions for the other chemical substance would remain in effect. The WCPPs for the two chemical substances operate independently from one another and were originally promulgated in two separate rulemakings. The PCE and CTC rules function independently of one another, and EPA's bases for each extension are chemical- and context-specific and therefore independent of its bases for the extensions to the other chemical's WCPP compliance dates.

A. PCE

After consideration of the public comments on the proposed rule, EPA is finalizing the proposed PCE WCPP compliance date extensions for non-federal entities as well as an extension to the interrelated workplace information and training requirement for both federal and non-federal entities. Consistent with information the Agency considered in the proposed rule, commenters were largely supportive of these extensions due to the difficulties facilities are experiencing implementing WCPPs for multiple chemicals on overlapping timelines. For example, an industry trade association provided comment supporting the proposed compliance extensions for PCE stating that additional time is necessary to comply due to the resource constraints and technical challenges for facilities subject to multiple WCPPs. Further, the commenter supported giving non-federal owners and operators as much time to comply as federal agencies and their contractors, explaining that there are similar constraints on non-federal contracts such as internal procurement procedures and industry supply chain agreements (Ref. 10). Another commenter described the confusion introduced by split federal/non-federal compliance deadlines for facilities that perform work under both federal and non-federal contracts (Ref. 11). In consideration of these and similar comments, EPA is extending the compliance date for non-federal entities to perform initial monitoring from December 15, 2025 to June 21, 2027; extending the compliance date for non-federal entities to meet the ECEL, establish a regulated area, provide any required respiratory PPE, and establish a respiratory PPE program from March 13, 2026 to September 20, 2027; and extending the compliance date for non-federal entities to establish and implement an exposure control plan from June 7, 2027 to December 20, 2027. EPA requested and received comment concerning whether other interrelated WCPP compliance dates should be extended. An advocacy organization recommended that EPA extend related compliance dates, such as requiring training and reporting, where necessary to ensure that all components of the WCPP can be implemented in a coordinated, consistent manner (Ref. 12). In consideration of this and similar comments, EPA is extending the compliance date for instituting a workplace information and training program applicable to both federal and non-federal entities from March 13, 2026, to September 20, 2027. EPA agrees with the advocacy organization that extending this compliance date will prevent the confusion or decreased effectiveness that could result if owners and operators were required to institute a workplace information and training program before other interrelated elements of the WCPP are required.

Another commenter further encouraged EPA to align remaining federal and non-federal PCE WCPP compliance dates, specifically those related to dermal protection requirements and workplace information and training (Ref. 11). EPA notes that the original compliance date to institute a workplace information and training program, March 13, 2026, was already aligned between federal and non-federal entities under the PCE Final Rule. However, the newly finalized extension to September 20, 2027, will not only be aligned between federal and non-federal entities, but will be better aligned with the rest of the WCPP compliance timeline. EPA is not, however, finalizing extensions for compliance dates associated with dermal protection, as the Agency has not received comment that the requirements are impracticable or that the Agency did not provide a reasonable transition period. Furthermore, the dermal protection elements of the WCPP can be implemented independently of other WCPP requirements associated with the ECEL that are extended in this final rule.

B. CTC

After consideration of the public comments on the proposed rule, EPA is finalizing the proposed CTC WCPP compliance date extensions as well as the interrelated workplace information and training requirement for non-federal entities. Consistent with information the Agency considered in the proposed rule, commenters were largely supportive of these extensions due to technical challenges associated with exposure monitoring, particularly during short-term tasks. For example, an industry trade association urged EPA to swiftly finalize the proposed compliance date extensions for CTC, noting it is unclear how non-federal owners and operators could comply given the limitations in available methods to adequately measure CTC exposure during short-term tasks (Ref. 13). In consideration of this and similar comments, EPA is finalizing the proposed WCPP compliance date extensions for CTC. EPA is extending the compliance date for non-federal entities to perform initial monitoring from June 11, 2026, to June 21, 2027, and extending the compliance date for non-federal entities to meet the ECEL, establish a regulated area, provide any required respiratory PPE, and establish a respiratory PPE program from September 9, 2026, to September 20, 2027.

EPA requested and received comment concerning whether other interrelated WCPP compliance dates should be extended. For CTC, an industry trade association requested that EPA extend the workplace information and training compliance date for non-federal owners and operators, explaining that based on initial monitoring and related WCPP compliance activities, industry requires adequate time to institute a training program and train personnel potentially exposed to CTC (Ref. 13). In consideration of this and similar comments, including the aforementioned advocacy organization comment (Ref. 12, see Unit IV.A.), EPA is extending the compliance date for non-federal owners and operators to institute a workplace information and training program from September 9, 2026, to September 20, 2027, to align with the compliance date for federal agencies and their contractors as well as with the rest of the WCPP compliance timeline. Similarly to the Agency's reasoning for PCE, EPA agrees that extending the workplace information and training requirement to align with interrelated WCPP requirements will reduce confusion and allow regulated entities sufficient time to develop a program and train personnel.

V. References

The following is a listing of the documents that are specifically referenced in this document. The docket includes these documents and other information considered by EPA, including documents that are referenced within the documents that are included in the docket, even if the referenced document is not physically located in the docket. For assistance in locating these other documents, please consult the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

1. EPA. Perchloroethylene (PCE); Regulation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Final Rule. **Federal Register** (89 FR 103560, December 18, 2024) (FRL–8329–01–OCSPP). *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-12-18/pdf/2024-30117.pdf.*

2. EPA. Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC); Regulation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Final Rule. **Federal Register** (89 FR 103512, December 18, 2024) (FRL–8206–02–OCSPP). *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-12-18/pdf/2024-29517.pdf.*

3. EPA. Perchloroethylene (PCE) and Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC); Regulation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act

(TSCA); Compliance Date Extensions; Proposed Rule. RIN 2070–AL37. **Federal Register** (91 FR 14790, March 27, 2026) (FRL–13023–01–OCSPP). *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-03-27/pdf/2026-05977.pdf.*

4. EPA. Economic Analysis of the Final Regulation of Perchloroethylene Under TSCA Section 6(a). December 2024. *https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2020-0720-0347.*

5. EPA. Economic Analysis of the Final Regulation of Carbon Tetrachloride Under TSCA Section 6(a). December 2024. *https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2020-0592-0176.*

6. EPA. Economic Analysis for the Multiple Compliance Date Extensions for Regulation Under TSCA Final Rule. RIN 2070–AL37. July 2026.

7. EPA. Perchloroethylene (PCE); Regulation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Request for Comment; Notice. **Federal Register** (90 FR 35858, July 30, 2025) (FRL–8329–03–OCSPP). *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-07-30/pdf/2025-14429.pdf.*

8. EPA. Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC); Regulation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Request for Comment; Notice. **Federal Register** (90 FR 48203, October 9, 2025) (FRL–12982–01–OCSPP). *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-10-09/pdf/2025-19500.pdf.*

9. EPA. Perchloroethylene (PCE) and Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC); Regulation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Compliance Date Extensions; Response to Public Comments. RIN 2070–AL37. July 2026.

10. Danielle Jones. American Petroleum Institute. Comment EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–0992–0025. April 27, 2026. *https://www.regulations.gov/comment/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2026-0992-0025.*

11. Kathryn Moxley. The Boeing Company. Comment EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–0992–0020. April 24, 2026. *https://www.regulations.gov/comment/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2026-0992-0020.*

12. Andrew Langer. CPAC Foundation Center for Regulatory Freedom. Comment EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–0992–0021. April 26, 2026. *https://www.regulations.gov/comment/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2026-0992-0021.*

13. Kat Gale. American Chemistry Council Chlorine Panel. Comment EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–0992–0018. April 10, 2026. *https://www.regulations.gov/comment/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2026-0992-0018.*

14. EPA. Risk Evaluation for Perchloroethylene. Document ID No. EPA–HQ–OPPT–2020–0720–0035. EPA Publication No. 740–R1–8011. December 2020. *https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0502-0058.*

15. EPA. Risk Evaluation for Carbon Tetrachloride (Methane, Tetrachloro-). EPA Publication No. EPA–740–R1–8014. October 2020. *https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0499-0061.*

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

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

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

This action is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review under Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011).

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

This action is considered an Executive Order 14192 deregulatory action. For regulatory accounting purposes, the estimated present value and annualized value of the cost savings of this rule are $57.86 million and $4.05 million, respectively (7% discount rate, 2024$, 2024 present value year, perpetuity time horizon). Details on the estimated cost savings of this final rule can be found in EPA's analysis of the potential costs and benefits associated with this action (Ref. 6).

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not contain any new information collection burden under the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* OMB has previously approved the information collection activities contained in the existing regulations and associated burden under OMB control numbers 2070–0228 (EPA ICR No. 2744.02) and 2070–0233 (EPA ICR No. 2740.02). This action defers the costs associated with paperwork and recordkeeping burden for two existing information collections because the delayed compliance dates alter the time horizon of the collection's analysis. Burden is defined in 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). In making this determination, EPA concludes that the impact of concern for this action is any significant adverse economic impact on small entities, and the Agency is certifying that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because the rule relieves regulatory burden on the small entities subject to the rule. This action extends the PCE Final Rule non-federal compliance dates for: initial monitoring requirements from December 15, 2025, to June 21, 2027; ECEL, regulated area, respiratory PPE, and respiratory PPE program requirements from March 13, 2026, to September 20, 2027; and exposure control plan requirements from June 7, 2027, to December 20, 2027, and also extends the non-federal and federal compliance date to institute a workplace information and training program from March 13, 2026, to September 20, 2027. In addition, this action extends the CTC Final Rule non-federal compliance dates for initial monitoring requirements from June 11, 2026, to June 21, 2027, and ECEL, regulated area, respiratory PPE, workplace information and training program, and respiratory PPE program requirements from September 9, 2026, to September 20, 2027 (aligning with the current compliance date for federal agencies and federal contractors acting for or on behalf of the federal government). We have therefore concluded that this action will relieve regulatory burden for all directly regulated small entities.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain an unfunded mandate as described in UMRA (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. The costs involved in this action are estimated not to exceed $187 million in 2024$ ($100 million in 1995$, adjusted for inflation using the GDP implicit price deflator) or more in any one year. EPA estimates the annualized cost savings of extending compliance dates in this action to be $4.78–6.43 million.

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 does not have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the federal government and Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the federal government and Indian Tribes.

Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

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

Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) directs federal agencies to include an evaluation of the health and safety effects of the planned regulation on children in federal health and safety standards and explain why the regulation is preferable to potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f)(1) of Executive Order 12866 and because EPA does not believe the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportionate risk to children. This action does not alter the WCPP requirements from the PCE and CTC Final Rules, but delays when non-federal entities must comply with certain provisions. Consequently, EPA's findings that the PCE and CTC Final Rules would not address environmental health or safety risks that present a disproportionate risk to children are applicable here. In the 2020 Risk Evaluation for PCE (Ref. 14), EPA did not find that the adverse health impacts for children and for men and women of reproductive age was disproportionate in comparison to other populations. In the 2020 Risk Evaluation for CTC (Ref. 15), while the Agency found risks to children and adults from occupational use, the Agency determined that risks to children were not disproportionate. The CTC Final Rule's health and risk assessments and impacts on both children and adults from occupational use from inhalation and dermal exposures are described in Units II.C.3 and V.A. of the CTC Final Rule preamble (Ref. 2), and the 2020 Risk Evaluation for Carbon Tetrachloride (Ref. 15).

However, as in the PCE and CTC Final Rules, EPA's Policy on Children's Health applies to this action. Information on how the policy was applied in the PCE Final Rule and on the action's health and risk assessments are contained in Unit II.D.2.c. of the PCE Final Rule preamble (Ref. 1), the 2020 Risk Evaluation for PCE (Ref. 14), and the Economic Analysis for the PCE Final Rule (Ref. 4). Information on how the Policy was applied in the CTC Final Rule and on the action's health and risk assessments are contained in Unit II.D.2.c. of the CTC Final Rule preamble (Ref. 2), and the 2020 Risk Evaluation for CTC (Ref. 15), and the Economic Analysis for the CTC Final Rule (Ref 5).

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 and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This action does not involve technical standards under the NTTAA section 12(d), 15 U.S.C. 272. EPA determined that the WCPP requirements of the PCE and CTC final rules involve environmental monitoring or measurement for occupational inhalation exposures and, consistent with the Agency's Performance Based Measurement System, decided not to require the use of specific, prescribed analytic methods. However, this action simply extends compliance dates for federal and non-federal entities as described in Unit IV.

K. Congressional Review Act

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 is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 751

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Export notification, Hazardous substances, Import certification, Reporting and recordkeeping.

Lee Zeldin,

Administrator.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 40 CFR part 751 is amended as follows:

PART 751—REGULATION OF CERTAIN CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT

■ 1. The authority citation for part 751 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2605, 15 U.S.C. 2625(l)(4).

■ 2. Amend § 751.607 by revising paragraphs (b)(2), (b)(3)(ii), (b)(4)(i), (d)(1)(i)(A), (d)(2) introductory text, (e)(1), (f)(2)(i), and (f)(2)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 751.607 Workplace Chemical Protection Program (WCPP).

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) *Eight-hour time-weighted average (TWA) ECEL.* Beginning September 20, 2027, or beginning four months after introduction of PCE into the workplace if PCE use commences after June 21, 2027, the owner or operator must ensure that no person is exposed to an airborne concentration of PCE in excess of the ECEL, consistent with the requirements of paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section and, if necessary, paragraph (f) of this section.

(3) * * *

(ii) *Initial monitoring.* By June 21, 2027, or within 30 days of introduction of PCE into the workplace, whichever is later, each owner or operator covered by this section must perform initial monitoring of potentially exposed persons. Where the owner or operator has monitoring results from monitoring conducted within five years prior to February 18, 2025, and the monitoring satisfies all other requirements of this section, the owner or operator may rely on such earlier monitoring results to satisfy the requirements of this paragraph (b)(3)(ii).

* * * * *

(4) * * *

(i) *Establishment.* By September 20, 2027, or within three months after receipt of any exposure monitoring that indicates exposures exceeding the ECEL, the owner or operator must establish and maintain a regulated area wherever airborne concentrations of PCE exceed, or can reasonably be expected to exceed, the ECEL.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(1) * * *

(i) * * *

(A) By December 20, 2027, the owner or operator must institute one or a combination of elimination, substitution, engineering controls, or administrative controls to reduce exposure to or below the ECEL, except to the extent that the owner or operator can demonstrate that such controls are not feasible, in accordance with the hierarchy of controls.

* * * * *

(2) *Exposure control plan.* By December 20, 2027, each owner and operator must establish and implement an exposure control plan.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(1) By September 20, 2027, the owner or operator must institute a training program and ensure that persons potentially exposed to PCE participate in the program according to the requirements of this paragraph (e).

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(2) * * *

(i) By September 20, 2027, or within three months after receipt of any exposure monitoring that indicates exposures exceeding the ECEL, if an owner or operator is required to provide respiratory protection pursuant to paragraph (f)(1) of this section, the owner or operator must ensure that each potentially exposed person is provided with a respirator according to the requirements of this section.

* * * * *

(iii) By September 20, 2027, or within three months after receipt of any exposure monitoring that indicates exposures exceeding the ECEL, if an owner or operator is required to provide respiratory protection pursuant to paragraph (f)(1) of this section, the owner or operator must develop and administer a written respiratory protection program consistent with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.134(c)(1), (c)(3) and (c)(4).

* * * * *

■ 3. Amend § 751.707 by revising paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2)(ii), (b)(3)(i), (e)(1), (f)(2)(i), and (f)(2)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 751.707 Workplace Chemical Protection Program (WCPP).

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) *Eight-hour time-weighted average (TWA) ECEL.* Beginning September 20, 2027, or beginning four months after introduction of carbon tetrachloride into the workplace if carbon tetrachloride use commences after June 21, 2027, the owner or operator must ensure that no person is exposed to an airborne concentration of carbon tetrachloride in excess of the ECEL, consistent with the requirements of paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section and, if necessary, paragraph (f) of this section.

(2) * * *

(ii) *Initial monitoring.* By June 21, 2027, or within 30 days of introduction of carbon tetrachloride into the workplace, whichever is later, each owner or operator covered by this section must perform initial monitoring of potentially exposed persons. Where the owner or operator has monitoring results from monitoring conducted within five years prior to February 18, 2025, and the monitoring satisfies all other requirements of this section, the owner or operator may rely on such earlier monitoring results to satisfy the requirements of this paragraph (b)(2)(ii).

* * * * *

(3) * * *

(i) *Establishment.* By September 20, 2027, or within three months after receipt of any exposure monitoring that indicates exposures exceeding the ECEL, the owner or operator must establish and maintain a regulated area wherever airborne concentrations of carbon tetrachloride exceed, or can reasonably be expected to exceed, the ECEL.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(1) By September 20, 2027, the owner or operator must institute a training program and ensure that persons potentially exposed to carbon tetrachloride participate in the program according to the requirements of this paragraph (e).

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(2) * * *

(i) By September 20, 2027, or within three months after receipt of any exposure monitoring that indicates exposures exceeding the ECEL, if an owner or operator is required to provide respiratory protection pursuant to paragraph (f)(1) of this section, the owner or operator must ensure that each potentially exposed person is provided with a respirator according to the requirements of this section.

* * * * *

(iii) By September 20, 2027, or within three months after receipt of any exposure monitoring that indicates exposures exceeding the ECEL, if an owner or operator is required to provide respiratory protection pursuant to paragraph (f)(1) of this section, the owner or operator must develop and administer a written respiratory protection program consistent with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.134(c)(1), (c)(3) and (c)(4).

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2026–15192 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

National Endowment for the Arts

45 CFR Parts 1149 and 1158

RIN 3135–AA33

Civil Penalties Adjustment for 2026

AGENCY: National Endowment for the Arts, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

ACTION: Final action.

SUMMARY: The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) is notifying the public that its civil monetary penalty amounts will not increase for the 2026 calendar year. The NEA is generally required by statute to amend its regulations annually to adjust for inflation the maximum civil monetary penalties (CMPs) that may be imposed for violations of the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act (PFCRA) and the NEA's Restrictions on Lobbying. In accordance with guidance from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the NEA will continue to use the 2025 civil monetary penalty levels because there will be no cost-of-living adjustment for 2026.

DATES: This action is effective July 28, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Langer, Assistant General Counsel, National Endowment for the Arts, 400 7th St. SW, Washington, DC 20506, Telephone: 202–682–5595.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. Executive Summary

This notice informs the public that there will not be an increase to the maximum civil monetary penalties associated with (1) the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act (45 CFR 1149.9) and (2) the NEA's Restrictions on Lobbying (45 CFR 1158.400; 45 CFR part 1158, app. A).

Because there will be no cost-of-living multiplier for 2026, the maximum penalty under the PFCRA for false claims and statements will be $14,307, and the range of penalties under the law on the Restrictions on Lobbying shall be between $25,119 and $251,322.

2. Background

On December 12, 2017 the NEA issued a final rule entitled ''Federal Civil Penalties Adjustments'' [1] which finalized the NEA's June 15, 2017 interim final rule entitled ''Implementing the Federal Civil Penalties Adjustment Act Improvements Act'',[2] implementing the 2015 Act (section 701 of Pub. L. 114–74), which amended the Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. 2461 note) requiring catch-up and annual adjustments to the NEA's CMPs. The 2015 Act requires agencies make annual adjustments to its CMPs for inflation.

A CMP is defined in the Inflation Adjustment Act as any penalty, fine, or other sanction that is (1) for a specific monetary amount as provided by Federal law, or has a maximum amount provided for by Federal law; (2) assessed or enforced by an agency pursuant to Federal law; and (3) assessed or enforced pursuant to an administrative proceeding or a civil action in the Federal courts.

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[1] 82 FR 58348.

[2] 82 FR 27431.