Vallejo, in Solano County, California. The sole purpose of a preliminary permit, if issued, is to grant the permit holder priority to file a license application during the permit term. A preliminary permit does not authorize the permit holder to perform any land-disturbing activities or otherwise enter upon lands or waters owned by others without the owners' express permission.

The proposed project would consist of a floating power platform located at Cal Maritime's property and use marine hydrokinetic technologies to generate approximately 41,610 megawatt hours annually. The floating platform would measure 120-feet-long by 40-feet-wide, and 14-feet-deep. Cal Maritime proposes to use the power generated by the project on its campus and distribute the excess power through an interconnect with Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Colgate-Oakland transmission line.

Applicant Contact: Franz Lozano, Vice President & CFO, California State University Maritime Academy, 200 Maritime Academy, Vallejo, CA 94590; phone: (707) 654–1038; or via email at: *flozano@csum.edu*.

FERC Contact: Kenneth Hogan; phone: (202) 502–8434; or email at: *Kenneth.Hogan@ferc.gov*.

Deadline for filing comments, motions to intervene, competing applications (without notices of intent), or notices of intent to file competing applications: 60 days from the issuance of this notice. Competing applications and notices of intent must meet the requirements of 18 CFR 4.36.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file comments, motions to intervene, notices of intent, and competing applications using the Commission's eFiling system at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp*. Commenters can submit brief comments up to 6,000 characters, without prior registration, using the eComment system at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/ecomment.asp*. You must include your name and contact information at the end of your comments. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* (866) 208–3676 (toll free), or (202) 502–8659 (TTY). In lieu of electronic filing, please send a paper copy to: Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426. The first page of any filing should include docket number P–14986–000.

More information about this project, including a copy of the application, can be viewed or printed on the ''eLibrary'' link of Commission's website at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/elibrary.asp*. Enter the docket number (P–14986–000) in the docket number field to access the document. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

Dated: June 14, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–13136 Filed 6–19–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2019–0075; FRL–9992–77]

Certain New Chemicals; Receipt and Status Information for March 2019

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA is required under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), as amended by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, to make information publicly available and to publish information in the **Federal Register** pertaining to submissions under TSCA Section 5, including notice of receipt of a Premanufacture notice (PMN), Significant New Use Notice (SNUN) or Microbial Commercial Activity Notice (MCAN), including an amended notice or test information; an exemption application (Biotech exemption); an application for a test marketing exemption (TME), both pending and/or concluded; a notice of commencement (NOC) of manufacture (including import) for new chemical substances; and a periodic status report on new chemical substances that are currently under EPA review or have recently concluded review. This document covers the period from 03/01/2019 to 03/31/2019.

DATES: Comments identified by the specific case number provided in this document must be received on or before July 22, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2019–0075, and the specific case number for the chemical substance related to your comment, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.
- *Mail:* Document Control Office (7407M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001.
- *Hand Delivery:* To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at *http://www.epa.gov/dockets/contacts.html.* Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For technical information contact: Jim Rahai, Information Management Division (7407M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–8593; email address: *rahai.jim@epa.gov.*

For general information contact: The TSCA-Hotline, ABVI-Goodwill, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (202) 554–1404; email address: *TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

What action is the Agency taking?

This document provides the receipt and status reports for the period from 03/01/2019 to 03/31/2019. The Agency is providing notice of receipt of PMNs, SNUNs and MCANs (including amended notices and test information); an exemption application under 40 CFR part 725 (Biotech exemption); TMEs, both pending and/or concluded; NOCs to manufacture a new chemical substance; and a periodic status report on new chemical substances that are currently under EPA review or have recently concluded review.

EPA is also providing information on its website about cases reviewed under the amended TSCA, including the section 5 PMN/SNUN/MCAN and exemption notices received, the date of receipt, the final EPA determination on the notice, and the effective date of EPA's determination for PMN/SNUN/MCAN notices on its website at: *https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca/status-pre-manufacture-notices.* This information is updated on a weekly basis.

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

Under the TSCA, 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.,* a chemical substance may be either an ''existing'' chemical substance or a ''new'' chemical substance. Any chemical substance that is not on EPA's

TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances (TSCA Inventory) is classified as a ''new chemical substance,'' while a chemical substance that is listed on the TSCA Inventory is classified as an ''existing chemical substance.'' (See TSCA section 3(11).) For more information about the TSCA Inventory go to: *https://www.epa.gov/tsca-inventory.*

Any person who intends to manufacture (including import) a new chemical substance for a non-exempt commercial purpose, or to manufacture or process a chemical substance in a non-exempt manner for a use that EPA has determined is a significant new use, is required by TSCA section 5 to provide EPA with a PMN, MCAN or SNUN, as appropriate, before initiating the activity. EPA will review the notice, make a risk determination on the chemical substance or significant new use, and take appropriate action as described in TSCA section 5(a)(3).

TSCA section 5(h)(1) authorizes EPA to allow persons, upon application and under appropriate restrictions, to manufacture or process a new chemical substance, or a chemical substance subject to a significant new use rule (SNUR) issued under TSCA section 5(a)(2), for ''test marketing'' purposes, upon a showing that the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, and disposal of the chemical will not present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. This is referred to as a test marketing exemption, or TME. For more information about the requirements applicable to a new chemical go to: *http://www.epa.gov/oppt/newchems.*

Under TSCA sections 5 and 8 and EPA regulations, EPA is required to publish in the **Federal Register** certain information, including notice of receipt of a PMN/SNUN/MCAN (including amended notices and test information); an exemption application under 40 CFR part 725 (biotech exemption); an application for a TME, both pending and concluded; NOCs to manufacture a new chemical substance; and a periodic status report on the new chemical substances that are currently under EPA review or have recently concluded review.

C. Does this action apply to me?

This action provides information that is directed to the public in general.

D. Does this action have any incremental economic impacts or paperwork burdens?

No.

E. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?

1. *Submitting confidential business information (CBI).* Do not submit this information to EPA through *regulations.gov* or email. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information in a disk or CD–ROM that you mail to EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD–ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or CD–ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

2. *Tips for preparing your comments.* When preparing and submitting your comments, see the commenting tips at *http://www.epa.gov/dockets/comments.html.*

II. Status Reports

In the past, EPA has published individual notices reflecting the status of TSCA section 5 filings received, pending or concluded. In 1995, the Agency modified its approach and streamlined the information published in the **Federal Register** after providing notice of such changes to the public and an opportunity to comment (See the **Federal Register** of May 12, 1995, (60 FR 25798) (FRL–4942–7). Since the passage of the Lautenberg amendments to TSCA in 2016, public interest in information on the status of section 5 cases under EPA review and, in particular, the final determination of such cases, has increased. In an effort to be responsive to the regulated community, the users of this information, and the general public, to comply with the requirements of TSCA, to conserve EPA resources and to streamline the process and make it more timely, EPA is providing information on its website about cases reviewed under the amended TSCA, including the section 5 PMN/SNUN/MCAN and exemption notices received, the date of receipt, the final EPA determination on the notice, and the effective date of EPA's determination for PMN/SNUN/MCAN notices on its website at: *https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca/status-pre-manufacture-notices.* This information is updated on a weekly basis.

III. Receipt Reports

For the PMN/SNUN/MCANs that have passed an initial screening by EPA during this period, Table I provides the following information (to the extent that such information is not subject to a CBI claim) on the notices screened by EPA during this period: The EPA case number assigned to the notice that indicates whether the submission is an initial submission, or an amendment, a notation of which version was received, the date the notice was received by EPA, the submitting manufacturer (*i.e.,* domestic producer or importer), the potential uses identified by the manufacturer in the notice, and the chemical substance identity.

As used in each of the tables in this unit, (S) indicates that the information in the table is the specific information provided by the submitter, and (G) indicates that this information in the table is generic information because the specific information provided by the submitter was claimed as CBI. Submissions which are initial submissions will not have a letter following the case number. Submissions which are amendments to previous submissions will have a case number followed by the letter ''A'' (*e.g.,* P–18–1234A). The version column designates submissions in sequence as ''1'', ''2'', ''3'', etc. Note that in some cases, an initial submission is not numbered as version 1; this is because earlier version(s) were rejected as incomplete or invalid submissions. Note also that future versions of the following tables may adjust slightly as the Agency works to automate population of the data in the tables.

TABLE I—PMN/SNUN/MCANS APPROVED* FROM 03/01/2019 TO 03/31/2019

Case No.	Version	Received date	Manufacturer	Use	Chemical substance
J–19–0018	2	3/5/2019	CBI	(G) Protein production	(G) Protein-producing modified microorganism, with chromosomally-borne modifications.

TABLE I—PMN/SNUN/MCANS APPROVED* FROM 03/01/2019 TO 03/31/2019—Continued

Case No.	Version	Received date	Manufacturer	Use	Chemical substance
J–19–0019	1	3/20/2019	Danisco US, Inc.	(G) Production of an enzyme substance.	(G) Genetically modified microorganism for the production of an enzyme substance.
J–19–0020	1	3/20/2019	Danisco US, Inc ..	(G) Production of an enzyme substance.	(G) Genetically modified microorganism for the production of an enzyme substance.
P–16–0225A	2	3/14/2019	International Flavors.	(S) The notified substance will be used as a fragrance ingredient, being blended (mixed) with other fragrance ingredients to make fragrance oils that will be sold to industrial and commercial customers for their incorporation into soaps, detergents, cleaners, air fresheners, candles and other similar industrial, household and consumer products.	(S) isomer mixture of Cyclohexanol, 4-ethylidene-2-propoxy- (CAS 1631145–48–6) (35–45%) and Cyclohexanol, 5-ethylidene-2-propoxy.
P–16–0422A	4	3/20/2019	Polymer Additives Inc.	(G) Additive for Polymers	(S) 1,2-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1-(phenylmethyl) ester, ester with 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol mono(2-methylpropanoate).
P–16–0493A	7	2/7/2019	CBI	(G) Paint	(G) Dicarboxylic acids, polymers with alkyl prop-2-enoate, alkyl 2-methylprop-2-enoate, alkyl [(alkenyl) alkyl] alkanediol, alkanediol, alkanedioic acid, alkyl 2-methylprop-2-enoate, alkyl prop-2-enoic acid, alkylene [Isocyanatocarbomonocyle] and alkanediol, alkanolamine-blocked, compds with 2-(alkylamino)alkanol.
P–16–0593A	4	2/22/2019	Emery Oleochemicals.	(S) Aromatic polyester polyol for rigid foam.	(G) Aromatic Polyester Polyol.

TABLE I—PMN/SNUN/MCANS APPROVED* FROM 03/01/2019 TO 03/31/2019—Continued

Case No.	Version	Received date	Manufacturer	Use	Chemical substance
P–17–0108A	5	2/27/2019	Crison LLC	(G) The product of this PMN is typically added at a rate of 3–5% of the collector package. The product is added after the grinding of the ore, along with copious amounts of water to enable the flotation of the desired mineral. The product binds to the target mineral and makes it hydrophobic, enabling the dissolved gas flotation system to float the target mineral. The collected target mineral concentrate (with the product bound to them) is then sent to a metullurgy plant for further purification. The high temperature processing results in all the organics (including the product) being burned off. The resulting combustion products are scrubbed as required by the mettullurgical plants permits. A very small amount of product settles with the larger particles of ore that contain target mineral. This product goes with the gangue to the tailing ponds. The tailing ponds have their own set of permits but are isolated with various membrane and other groundwater protection methods that are beyond the scope of this application. It is worth noting that only 3–5% of the collector package at this time is made up of the product of this PMN. The chemistry is an incremental improvement on the currently commercially practiced collection method, containing the same functional groups and similar solubilities. Thus, the product of this PMN is readily detected or measured with current monitoring at the use sites. Because the product is added at a stage where large amounts of water are also added, the current international users wash the drums with large amounts of water, and the wash water is added to the process with the prime material as it is added.	(S) Carbonodithioic acid, O-[2-[(dithiocarboxy)amino]-2-methylpropyl] ester, sodium salt (1:2).
P–17–0240A	2	3/1/2019	Ashland, Inc	(G) Encapsulanting polymer	(G) Alkenoic acid, polymer with alkanepolyolpolyacrylate, 2,2′-azobis[2-methylbutanenitrile]-initiated.
P–17–0240A	3	3/7/2019	Ashland, Inc	(G) Encapsulanting polymer	(G) Alkenoic acid, polymer with alkanepolyolpolyacrylate, 2,2′-azobis[2-methylbutanenitrile]-initiated.
P–17–0312A	7	2/20/2019	CBI	(G)Additive for electrocoat formulas	(G) Organic acid, compds. with bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin-polypropylene glycol diglycidyl ether polymer-disubstituted polypropylene glycol reaction products.

TABLE I—PMN/SNUN/MCANS APPROVED* FROM 03/01/2019 TO 03/31/2019—Continued

Case No.	Version	Received date	Manufacturer	Use	Chemical substance
P–17–0313A	7	2/20/2019	CBI	(G)Additive for electrocoat formulas	(G) Phenol, 4,4′-(1-methylethylidene) bis-, polymer with 2-(chloromethyl) oxirane and alpha-(2-oxiranylmethyl)-omega-(2-oxiranylmethoxy) poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], reaction products with disubstituted amine and disubstituted polypropylene glycol, organic acid salts.
P–17–0314A	7	2/20/2019	CBI	(G)Additive for electrocoat formulas	(G) Organic acid, 2-substituted-, compds. with bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin-polypropylene glycol diglycidyl ether polymer-disubstituted aminedisubstituted polypropylene glycol reaction products.
P–17–0315A	7	2/20/2019	CBI	(G)Additive for electrocoat formulas	(G) Phenol, 4,4′-(1-methylethylidene) bis-, polymer with alpha-(2-substituted-methylethyl)-omega-(2-substituted-methylethoxy) poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], 2-(chloromethyl) oxirane and alpha-(2-oxiranylmethyl)-omega-(2-oxiranylmethoxy) poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], alkylphenyl ethers, reaction products with disubstituted amine, organic acid salts.
P–17–0316A	7	2/20/2019	CBI	(G)Additive for electrocoat formulas	(G) Organic acid, compds. with bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin-disubstituted polypropylene glycol-polypropylene glycol diglycidyl ether polymer alkylphenyl ethers-disubstituted amine reaction products.
P–17–0317A	7	2/20/2019	CBI	(G)Additive for electrocoat formulas	(G) Organic acid, compds. with bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin-polypropylene glycol diglycidyl ether polymer-disubstituted polypropylene glycol reaction products.
P–17–0375A	4	2/8/2019	CBI	(G) Paint additive	(G) 2-Oxepanone, polymer with diisocyanatohexane, alkyl-((hydroxyalkyl)-alkanediol and isocyanato-(isocyanatoalkyl)-trialkylcyclohexane, di-alkyl malonate- and polyalkylene glycol mono-Me ether-blocked, reaction products with (methylalkyl)-propanamine.
P–17–0395A	4	2/7/2019	CBI	(G) Water treatment additive	(G) Alkyl tri dithiocarbmate tri salt.
P–18–0036A	5	2/8/2019	CBI	(G) Water repellant	(S) Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, 3- [3-carboxy-2(or 3)- (octenyl)-1-oxopropoxy] propyl group-terminated.
P–18–0064A	2	2/25/2019	CBI	(G) Intermediate	(G) Fluorinated carboxylate esters and fluorinated alkoxyalkyl heterocycles.
P–18–0069A	2	2/20/2019	Sasol Chemicals (USA), LLC.	(G) Polymer performance additive	(G) Surface modified boehmite.
P–18–0085A	2	3/5/2019	CBI	(G) Industrial use in oilfield	(G) Fatty acids reaction products with ethyleneamines and dialkyl ester.
P–18–0106A	3	2/25/2019	CBI	(S) Process aid	(G) Perfluoro[(alkenyl)oxy] alkane-, manuf. of, by-products from, distn. residues.
P–18–0120A	4	3/19/2019	Designer Molecules, Inc.	(G) Adhesive component	(S) 1H-Pyrrole-2,5-dione, 1,1′-C36-alkylenebis-.

TABLE I—PMN/SNUN/MCANS APPROVED* FROM 03/01/2019 TO 03/31/2019—Continued

Case No.	Version	Received date	Manufacturer	Use	Chemical substance
P–18–0131A	4	3/5/2019	Coim USA, Inc	(S) Polyol prepolymer in polyester foam applications.	(G) Soybean oil, polymer with mixed difunctional glycols, glycerol, melamine, phthalic anhydride, poyethylene glycol, and terephathalic acid.
P–18–0169A	7	2/15/2019	C. L. Hauthaway & Sons Corp.	(G) Protective coating	(G) Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, polymer with dimethyl carbonate, 1,6-hexanediol, diamine and 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatocyclohexane], acrylate-blocked, compds. with triethylamine.
P–18–0175A	6	2/12/2019	Hexion, Inc	(S) Food can coating; ..... (S) Non-food contact can coating	(S) Formaldehyde, polymer with 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl) phenol and phenol, Bu ether.
P–18–0219A	6	3/5/2019	CBI	(G) Intermediate for topcoat	(G) Polythioether, short chain diol polymer terminated with aliphatic diisocyanate.
P–18–0247A	3	3/13/2019	CBI	(S) Crosslinker for automotive electrocoat.	(G) Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, polyetherpolyol, ¿, ¿′-[(1-methylethylidene) di-4,1-phenylene] bis[¿-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)] and 1,2-propanediol, iso-Bu alc.- and 2-butoxyethanol- and 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol- and Et alc.- and methanol- and 1-methoxy-2-propanol-blocked.
P–18–0248A	3	3/13/2019	CBI	(S) Crosslinker for automotive electrocoat.	(G) Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with polyetherpolyol, 2-butoxyethanol- and 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol- and methanolblocked.
P–18–0249A	3	3/13/2019	CBI	(S) Crosslinker for automotive electrocoat.	(G) Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with polyetherpolyol, 2-butoxyethanol- and 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol- and methanoland 1-methoxy-2-propanol-blocked.
P–18–0250A	3	3/13/2019	CBI	(S) Crosslinker for automotive electrocoat.	(G) Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with polyetherpolyol, 2-butoxyethanol- and 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol- and 1(or2) -(2-methoxymethylethoxy) propanol-blocked.
P–18–0251A	3	3/13/2019	CBI	(S) Crosslinker for automotive electrocoat.	(S) Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, 2-butoxyethanol- and 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol- and methanol- and 1(or2) -(2-methoxymethylethoxy) propanol-blocked.
P–18–0252A	3	3/13/2019	CBI	(S) Crosslinker for automotive electrocoat.	(S) Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, 2-butoxyethanol- and 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol- and methanol- and 1-methoxy-2-propanol-blocked.
P–18–0258A	2	3/7/2019	CBI	(G) Copolyamide for packaging films; (G) Copolyamide for monofilamen; (G) Copolyamide for molding parts.	(G) Dioic acids, polymers with caprolactam and alkyldiamines.

TABLE I—PMN/SNUN/MCANS APPROVED* FROM 03/01/2019 TO 03/31/2019—Continued

Case No.	Version	Received date	Manufacturer	Use	Chemical substance
P–18–0259A	2	3/7/2019	CBI	(G) Copolyamide for packaging films; (G) Copolyamide for monofilamen; (G) Copolyamide for molding parts.	(G) Fatty acids, dimers, hydrogenated, polymers with caprolactam and alkyl diamine.
P–18–0262A	4	2/14/2019	Seppic	(S) Function: Stabilizer of suspensions, Applications: Detergency, treatment of physical surfaces, development of soaps; (S) Function: thickener, Applications: Paints, adhesive; (S) Function: polishes, Applications: Wood care, leather care.	(S) 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, dodecyl ester, polymer with ammonium 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl) amino]-1-propanesulfonate (1:1), N, N-dimethyl-2-propenamide and. alpha-(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)-omega-(dodecyloxy) poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl).
P–18–0270A	4	3/8/2019	Specialty Elements, LLC.	(S) Active co-solvent for solvent-based coatings; (S) Coalescent for industrial water-based coatings; (S) Coupling agent and solvent in industrial cleaners, rust removers, hard surface cleaners, and disinfectants; (S) Primary solvent in solvent-based silk screen printing inks; (S) Coupling agent for resins and dyes in water-based printing inks; (S) Other uses include a co- solvent for agricultural pesticides and may be used in the production of a wide variety of products and commodities such as polyester resins, engine coolants, latex paints, heat transfer fluids and deicing compounds, lubricants, plasticizers and cement grinding additives.	(G) Ethanol, 2-butoxy-, 1,1′-ester.
P–18–0271A	4	3/8/2019	Specialty Elements, LLC.	(S) Film forming coalescent for architectural coatings; (S) Film forming coalescent for consumer architectural coatings; (S) Film forming coalescent for automotive OEM coatings (electrodeposition primers); (S) Film forming coalescent for can and coil coatings; (S) Film forming coalescent for industrial wood coatings; (S) Film forming coalescent for floor polishes; (S) Film forming coalescent for industrial maintenance coatings; (S) Film forming coalescent for marine and wood coatings; (S) Film forming coalescent for consumer marine and wood coatings; (S) Film forming coalescent for transportation coatings; (S) Other uses include Graphic Arts—Printing Inks (Lithographic and Letterpress oil-based inks), Reactive Intermediate—Ester Derivatives for Plasticizers.	(G) 2-Propanol, 1-butoxy-, 2,2′-ester.
P–18–0272A	2	2/26/2019	CBI	(G) Polymer composite additive	(G) Metal, alkylcarboxylate oxo complexes.
P–18–0274A	5	3/13/2019	CBI	(S) Chemical intermediate; (G) Additive.	(G) Heterocycle fluoroalkyl sulfonyl.
P–18–0275A	2	3/13/2019	CBI	(G) Polymer additive	(G) Methanone phenylene fluoroalkyl sulfonyl heterocycle.
P–18–0282A	11	3/7/2019	Ashland, Inc	(G) Adhesive	(G) Fatty acid ester, polyether, diisocyanate polymer.
P–18–0283A	4	3/1/2019	CBI	(G)Open, non-dispersive use	(G) Hydroxy alkanoic acid, compds. with aminoalkoxyalcohol-epoxy polymer-alkanolamine reaction products.

TABLE I—PMN/SNUN/MCANS APPROVED* FROM 03/01/2019 TO 03/31/2019—Continued

Case No.	Version	Received date	Manufacturer	Use	Chemical substance
P–18–0283A	5	3/11/2019	CBI	(G)Open, non-dispersive use	(G) Hydroxy alkanoic acid, compds. with aminoalkoxyalcohol-epoxy polymer-alkanolamine reaction products.
P–18–0284A	2	3/1/2019	CBI	(G) Polymer composite additive	(G) Inorganic acid, reaction products with alkyl alcohol.
P–18–0292A	2	2/19/2019	CBI	(G) Use in print resins	(G) Alkanediol, polymer with 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane, alkylaminoalkyl methacrylate-blocked.
P–18–0292A	3	3/21/2019	CBI	(G) Use in print resins	(G) Alkanediol, polymer with 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane, alkylaminoalkyl methacrylate-blocked.
P–18–0300A	2	2/8/2019	CBI	(S) Additive for automatic dish-washing detergent.	(G) Heteromonocycle, alkenoic 1:1 salt, polymer with alpha-(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propen-1-y) l-omegamethoxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and methyl-alkenoic acid.
P–18–0313A	4	3/19/2019	Ashland Inc	(G) Adhesive	(G) Alkoxylated glycol ether with 1,2-propanediol, reaction products with alkyl alcohol blocked 1,1′-methylenebis [4-isocyanatobenzene] homopolymer and 1,1′-methylenebis [4-isocyanatobenzene].
P–18–0322A	6	2/7/2019	CBI	(G) The notified substance is used as a fragrance ingredient in consumer products.	(G) Heteromonocycle, 4,6-dimethyl-2-(1-phenylethyl)-.
P–18–0327A	4	3/21/2019	CBI	(G) Filler for non-dispersive resins	(G) Mixed metal oxide.
P–18–0341A	3	3/15/2019	CBI	(G) Component in coatings	(G) Alkane dicarboxylic acid, polymer with alkoxylated polyalcohol, alkyl polyglycol, alkyl dialcohol, and functionalized carboxylic acid.
P–18–0342A	3	3/15/2019	CBI	(G) Component in coatings	(G) Alkane dicarboxylic acid, polymer with alkyl polyglycol, alkyl dialcohol, and functionalized carboxylic acid.
P–18–0343A	3	3/15/2019	CBI	(G) Component in coatings	(G) Alkane dicarboxylic acid, polymer with alkoxylated polyalcohol, and alkyl dialcohol, (hydroxy alkyl) ester.
P–18–0344A	3	3/15/2019	CBI	(G) Component in coatings	(G) Aromatic dicarboxylic acid, polymer with alkane dicarboxylic acid, alkoxylated polyalcohol, and alkyl dialcohol.
P–18–0346A	3	3/4/2019	Chitec Technology Co., Ltd.	(S) Antioxidant compounded into various polymers to be used in extrusion processes to fabricate articles.	(S) 2,4,8,10-Tetraoxa-3,9-diphosphaspiro [5.5] undecane, 3,9-bis-[2-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) phenoxy]-.
P–18–0381A	2	3/19/2019	The Shepherd Color Company.	(G) For use in exterior paints and plastics; (G) For use in coatings; (G) For use in high temperature engineering polymers; (G) For use in artist materials.	(S) Indium manganese yttrium oxide.
P–18–0387A	3	2/11/2019	CBI	(G) Plastic additive	(G) Alkanal, reaction products with alkanediyl bis[alkyl-tris(alkyl-heterocycle)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine and hydrogen peroxide.
P–18–0388A	3	2/11/2019	CBI	(G) Plastic additive	(G) 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine, alkanediyl bis[alkyl-tris(alkyl-heterocycle)-, allyl derivs., oxidized, hydrogenated.

TABLE I—PMN/SNUN/MCANS APPROVED* FROM 03/01/2019 TO 03/31/2019—Continued

Case No.	Version	Received date	Manufacturer	Use	Chemical substance
P–18–0389A	2	3/13/2019	CBI	(G) Component in package coatings	(G) Alkenoic acid, alkyl-substituted, epoxy ester, polymer with alkyl alkenoate, alkene, and polylactide.
P–18–0393A	2	3/15/2019	CBI	(G) Paint	(G) Alkenoic acid, alkyl, alkyl ester, polymer with alkyl propenoate, vinyl carbomonocyle, substituted alkyl propenoate, alkyl 2-alkyl 2-propenoate, alkanediol mono(2-alkyl-2-propenoate) and bicarbomonocylo alkyl 2-alkyl-2-alkenoate, tertiary alkyl substituted alkane peroxoate initiated.
P–18–0394A	2	2/25/2019	CBI	(G) Chemical Intermediate	(G) Substituted benzylic ether polyethylene glycol alkyl ether derivative.
P–18–0402A	3	3/11/2019	CBI	(G) Fuel additive	(G) Phenol, alkanepolyolbis (heteroalkylene)bis-, polyalkylene derivs.
P–19–0009A	4	2/7/2019	Allnex USA, Inc.	(S) The PMN substance is used as a coating resin additive for corrosion protection.	(G) Carbonmonocycles, polymer with haloalkyl substituted heteromonocycle and hydro-hydroxypoly[oxy(alkyl-alkanediyl)], dialkyl-alkanediamineterminated, hydroxyalkylated, acetates (salts).
P–19–0012A	9	3/11/2019	CBI	(S) Resin component for the polyisocyanurate; (S) Resin component in specialty polyurethane kits and systems for aerospace and military applications.	(G) Benzenedicarboxylic acid, rection products with isobenzofurandione and diethylene glycol.
P–19–0015A	3	3/1/2019	CBI	(S) Emulsifier for use in asphalt applications.	(G) Alkyl cyclic amide.
P–19–0021A	2	2/13/2019	CBI	(G) Pigment ink	(G) Hydroxyalkyl carboxylic acid, polymer with alkylamine, alkylene carbonate, alkanediol, isocyanate, compd. with alkylamine.
P–19–0022A	2	2/13/2019	CBI	(G) Pigment ink	(G) Hydroxyalkyl carboxylic acid, polymer with alkylamine, alkyl carbonate, alkanediol, isocyanate, compd. with alkylamine.
P–19–0025A	2	2/21/2019	Bercen, Inc	(G) Hydrophobe formulation	(S) 11-Docosene.
P–19–0026A	4	2/27/2019	Allnex USA, Inc.	(S) The PMN substance is an isolated intermediate incorporated as a component in several imported allnex coating resin products that are only applied by Cathodic Electrodeposition (CED) and used as additives for corrosion protection.	(G) Alkanoic acid, compds. with substituted carbomonocycle-dialkyl-alkanediamine-halosubstitued heteromonocycle-polyalkylene glycol polymerdialkanolamine reaction products.
P–19–0028A	6	2/22/2019	CBI	(G) Lubricating oil additive	(G) Alkyl salicylate, metal salts.
P–19–0032A	4	3/18/2019	Presidium USA, Inc.	(G) Polyol used in the manufacture of articles made of a polyurethane thermoset material.	(G) Carbonic dichloride, polymer with 4,4′-(1-methylethylidene) bis[phenol] ester, polymer with tetrol and polyether tetrol.
P–19–0034A	3	3/15/2019	CBI	(G) Contained use as a component of tires.	(G) Metal, bis (2,4-pentanedionato-kO2, kO4)-, (T-4)-.
P–19–0038A	3	2/7/2019	Allan Chemical Corporation.	(S) Ink carrier for the ceramic industries.	(S) Fatty acids, coco, iso-Bu esters.
P–19–0050A	3	3/11/2019	Kimes Technologies International, Inc.	(S) Rust preventative	(S) Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), oxidized, Bu esters.

TABLE I—PMN/SNUN/MCANS APPROVED* FROM 03/01/2019 TO 03/31/2019—Continued

Case No.	Version	Received date	Manufacturer	Use	Chemical substance
P–19–0053A	2	3/13/2019	Wacker Chemical Corporation.	(S) Used as a surface treatment, sealant, caulk, and coating for mineral building materials such as concrete, brick, limestone, and plaster, as well as on wood, metal and other substrates. Formulations containing the cross-linker provide release and anti-graffiti properties, water repellency, weather proofing, and improved bonding in adhesive/sealant applications. The new substance is a moisture curing cross-linking agent which binds/joins polymers together when cured. Ethanol is released during cure, and once the cure reaction is complete, the product will remain bound in the cured polymer matrix.	(S) 1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-[(triethoxysilyl)methyl]-.
P–19–0064	1	3/4/2019	The Sherwin Williams Company.	(G) Polymeric film former for coatings.	(G) 4,4′-methylenebis [2,6-dimethyl phenol] polymer with 2-(chloromethyl) oxirane, 1,4-benzyl diol, 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid, butyl 2-methyl 2-propenoate, ethyl 2-methyl 2-propenoate, and ethyl 2-propenoate, reaction products with 2-(dimethylamino) ethanol.
P–19–0064A	2	3/18/2019	The Sherwin Williams Company.	(G) Polymeric film former for coatings.	(G) 4,4′-methylenebis [2,6-dimethyl phenol] polymer with 2-(chloromethyl) oxirane, 1,4-benzyl diol, 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid, butyl 2-methyl 2-propenoate, ethyl 2-methyl 2-propenoate, and ethyl 2-propenoate, reaction products with 2-(dimethylamino) ethanol.
P–19–0065	4	3/22/2019	eScientia Technologies, LLC.	(S) Fire retardant for thermal plastics: Application: This product is the environmental protection Phosphazene flame retardant. It does not produce pollutants after burning. It is mainly used in PC and ABS resins. It has good flame retardancy on epoxy resin, it can be used to make EMC for IC Packaging, its flame retardancy is much better than Brominated flame retardant, the flame retardancy can reach UL–94V0 grade. Oxygen index could reach 33.1%. When it is used in Benzoxazine Resin glass cloth laminate, if the HPCTP is 10%, the grade of burning could reach V–0 grade, the parallel breakdown voltage is 47KV. When it is used in Polyethylene, the LOI of final flame retardancy polyethylene could reach 30–33. After used in viscose spinning solution, we could get the flame retardant viscose fiber with oxygen index 25.3–26.7. If the added amount is 12% in PC/ABS, it could pass the UL–94 V0 test. It also can be used in LED, powder coating, potting material and polymers.	(S) 2lambda5, 4lambda5, 6lambda5—1,3,5,2,4,6 Triazatriphosphorine, 2,2,4,4,6,6—hexaphenoxy-.
P–19–0066	4	3/22/2019	eScientia Technologies, LLC.	(S) Fire retardant	(S) 2lambda5, 4lambda5,—1,3,5,2,4,6 Triazatriphosphorine, 2,2,4,4,6,6, -hexaphenoxy.

TABLE I—PMN/SNUN/MCANS APPROVED* FROM 03/01/2019 TO 03/31/2019—Continued

Case No.	Version	Received date	Manufacturer	Use	Chemical substance
P–19–0067	2	3/19/2019	CBI	(G) On site consumption as a raw material in the production of downstream chemicals, (G) Production of water-soluble corrosion inhibitors; (G) Production of oil soluble corrosion inhibitors..	(G) Triglyceride, reactions products with diethylenetriamine.
P–19–0069	1	3/19/2019	CBI	(G) Curing agent for coatings	(G) Diisocyanatoalkane, homopolymer, di-alkyl malonate- and alkyl acetoacetate-blocked, isoalkyl methylalkyl esters.
P–19–0070	1	3/22/2019	CBI	(G) Curing agent for coatings	(G) Oxacyclanone, polymer with diisocyanatoalkane, and alkyl-(substitutedalkyl)-polyol, di-alkyl malonate- and alkyl acetoacetate-blocked, alkyl esters.
P–19–0071	1	3/22/2019	CBI	(S) Physical property modifier for polymers.	(G) Trimethylolpropane, alkenoic acid, triester.
P–19–0072	1	3/26/2019	CBI	(G) Raw material used in chemical manufacture.	(S) 1-Butanol, reaction products with 2-[(2-propen-1-yloxy)- methyl] oxirane.
SN–18–0005A	3	3/3/2019	CBI	(G) Monomer for industrial adhesives, coatings and inks.	(S) Butanoic acid, 3-mercapto-,1,1′-[2,2-bis[(3-mercapto-1-oxobutoxy) methyl]-1,3-propanediyl] ester.
SN–18–0013A	2	2/27/2019	CBI	(G) Intermediate	(G) Lithiated metal oxide.
SN–18–0016A	4	3/20/2019	Hexion, Inc	(G) Reactive polymer; (S) Reactive polyol for composites; (S) Reactive polyol for 2- part coatings; (S) Reactive polyol for 1- part coatings; (S) Reactive polyol for sealants; (S) Reactive modifier for bonded abrasives; (S) Reactive modifier for refractory; (S) Reactive modifier for glass inserts; (S) Reactive modifier for coated abrasives; (S) Reactive modifier for friction; (S) Reactive modifier for fiber bonding; (S) Reactive modifier for carbon (liquid EPF); (S) Reactive modifier for carbon (powder EPF).	(G) Modified phenol-formaldehyde resin.

*The term 'Approved' indicates that a submission has passed a quick initial screen ensuring all required information and documents have been provided with the submission prior to the start of the 90-day review period, and in no way reflects the final status of a complete submission review.

In Table II of this unit, EPA provides the following information (to the extent that such information is not claimed as CBI) on the NOCs that have passed an initial screening by EPA during this period: The EPA case number assigned to the NOC including whether the submission was an initial or amended submission, the date the NOC was received by EPA, the date of commencement provided by the submitter in the NOC, a notation of the type of amendment (*e.g.,* amendment to generic name, specific name, technical contact information, etc.) and chemical substance identity.

TABLE II—NOCS APPROVED * FROM 03/01/2019 TO 03/31/2019

Case No.	Received date	Commencement date	If amendment, type of amendment	Chemical substance
P–07–0541A	3/27/2019	11/14/2007	Generic chemical name updated.	(G) Diaminodiol, polymer with diisocyanate, polyether alcohol, polyether amine, benzyl chloride-quaternized.
P–11–0294	3/5/2019	3/24/2014	N	(S) Carbonic dichloride, polymer with 4,4′-(1-methylethylidene)bis(phenol) and 4,4′-(3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylidene)bis(phenol)), bis(4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl) ester.
P–11–0450	2/28/2019	2/17/2019	N	(S) Fatty acids, carnauba-wax.
P–11–0451	2/28/2019	2/17/2019	N	(S) Fatty acids, carnauba wax, esters with 1,3-butanediol; (S) Fatty acids, Carnauba-wax, calcium salts.
P–11–0452	2/28/2019	2/17/2019	N	(S) Fatty acids, carnauba-wax, ethylene esters.
P–14–0382	3/8/2019	2/13/2019	N	(G) Quaternary ammonium compounds, tri-C8–10-alkylmethyl, hydrogen sulfates.

TABLE II—NOCS APPROVED * FROM 03/01/2019 TO 03/31/2019—Continued

Case No.	Received date	Commencement date	If amendment, type of amendment	Chemical substance
P–16–0360	3/22/2019	3/17/2019	N	(S) Poly (oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha- (1-oxodocosyl)- omega- [(1-oxodocosyl)oxy]-.
P–16–0421	3/18/2019	2/20/2019	N	(S) Flue dust, glass manufacturing, desulfurization.
P–17–0354	3/4/2019	2/4/2019	N	(G) (substituted-dialkyl(C=1~7)silyl) alkanenitrile.
P–18–0030	3/22/2019	3/14/2019	N	(G) Poly[oxy(methyl-alkylendiyl)],alpha,alpha′,alpha″-1,2,3-alkanetriyltris[omega-hydroxy-, polymer with 1,1′-alkylenebis[4-isocyanatocarbomonocycle], 2-substituted ethyl acrylate- and 2-substituted ethyl metacrylate-blocked.
P–18–0123	3/6/2019	2/20/2019	N	(S) Hydrogen lithium nickel oxide.
P–18–0124	3/6/2019	2/21/2019	N	(S) Lithium nickel potassium oxide.
P–18–0136	3/22/2019	2/22/2019	N	(G) 1-Butanaminium,N,N,N-tributyl-,2(or5)-[[benzoyldihydrodioxo[(sulfophenyl)amino]heteropolycycle]oxy]-5(or2)-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)benzenesulfonate (2:1).
P–18–0233	3/4/2019	2/13/2019	N	(G) Alkyl Alkenoic acid, alkyl ester, telomer with alkylthiol, substituted carbomonocycle, substituted alkyl alkyl alkenoate and hydroxyalkyl alkenoate, tert-butyl alkyl peroxoate-initiated.
P–18–0318	3/5/2019	3/4/2019	N	(S) 1-Octadecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]-chloride.

* The term 'Approved' indicates that a submission has passed a quick initial screen ensuring all required information and documents have been provided with the submission.

In Table III of this unit, EPA provides the following information (to the extent such information is not subject to a CBI claim) on the test information that have passed an initial screening by EPA during this time period: The EPA case number assigned to the test information; the date the test information was received by EPA, the type of test information submitted, and chemical substance identity.

TABLE III—TEST INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM 03/01/2019 TO 03/31/2019

Case No.	Received date	Type of test information	Chemical substance
P–08–0087	3/15/2019	Hydrolysis as a Function (OECD 111)	(G) Alkyl acids, reaction products with metal salt of an alkanol.
P–08–0508	3/25/2019	In Vitro Mammalian Cytogenetic Test (OECD 473), Mutagenicity Testing of H–2O421 in the Salmonella Typhimurium Plate Incorporation Assay (OECD 473), Combined Two-Week Inhalation Toxicity and Micronucleus Studies, Thermal Transformation Byproduct, Determination of the Water Solubility and Vapor Pressure of H–28327 (OECD 104–105), Determination of the n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient of H–28327 (OPPTS 830.7560).	(S) Propanoic acid, 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(1,1,2,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropoxy).
P–08–0509	3/25/2019	In Vitro Mammalian Cytogenetic Test (OECD 473), Mutagenicity Testing of H–2O421 in the Salmonella Typhimurium Plate Incorporation Assay (OECD 473), Combined Two-Week Inhalation Toxicity and Micronucleus Studies, Thermal Transformation Byproduct, Determination of the Water Solubility and Vapor Pressure of H–28327 (OECD 104–105), Determination of the n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient of H–28327 (OPPTS 830.7560).	(S) Propanoic acid, 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(1,1,2,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropoxy)-, ammonium salt (1:1).
P–10–0060	3/21/2019	Studies for Triggered Testing: (OECD 421), Modified One-Generation Reproduction Test (Mice) (OPPTS 850.3050).	(G) Partially fluorinated alcohol substituted glycol.
P–15–0450	3/20/2019	90-Day Inhalation Toxicity Study (OECD 413)	(G) Lithium mixed metal oxide.
P–16–0543	3/14/2019	Exposure Monitoring Report	(G) Halogenophosphoric acid metal salt.
P–18–0060	3/26/2019	Sediment and Soil Adsorption/Desorption Isotherm (OECD 106), Acute Dermal Toxicity (OECD 402), Mammalian Erythrocyte Micronucleus Test (OECD 474).	(S) 1-butanaminium, 4-amino-N-(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropyl)-N, N-dimethyl-4-oxo-, N-coco alkyl derivs., inner salts.
P–18–0093	3/1/2019	Dust Control, Analytical Test Results, Water Immersion Testing, H2O Immersion with Proton Pulse Sequence, Plastic Abrasions SEM Summary and SEM Images, Risks Identified in Focus Report.	(G) Pentacyclo [9.5.1.13,9.15,15.17,13] octasiloxane, 1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15-octakis (polyfluoroalkyl).
P–18–0177	3/5/2019	Solubility in Alga Growth Media (OECD 201)	(S) Waxes and waxy substances, rice bran, oxidized.
P–18–0286	3/8/2019	Supplemental Worker Exposure	(S) Propane, 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-methoxy.
P–18–0293	3/21/2019	In Vitro Skin Sensitization Assays (OECD 422D)	(S) Propanedioic acid, 2-methylene-, 1,3-dihexyl ester.
P–18–0294	3/21/2019	In Vitro Skin Sensitization Assays (OECD 422D)	(S) Propanedioic acid, 2-methylene-, 1,3-dicyclohexyl ester.

TABLE III—TEST INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM 03/01/2019 TO 03/31/2019—Continued

Case No.	Received date	Type of test information	Chemical substance
P–18–0325	3/18/2019	Fish Acute Toxicity (OECD 203), Daphnia Acute Toxicity (OECD 202), Algae Acute Toxicity (OECD 201), Acute Oral Toxicity (OECD 401), Acute Dermal Toxicity (OECD 402), Dermal Irritation (OECD 404), Eye Irritation (OECD 405), Ready Biodegradability (OECD 301B), Activated Sludge Respiration Inhibition Tests (OECD 209), Ames Test (OECD 471), Skin Sensitization (OECD 406), Chromosome Aberration Test (OECD 473), 28-Day Oral Toxicity Study (OECD 407).	(G) Benzenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs., compds. with diisopropanolamine.
SN–18–0003 ..	3/5/2019	Algae Growth Inhibition Study (OECD 201)	(S) Lithium nickel oxide (LiNiO2).

If you are interested in information that is not included in these tables, you may contact EPA's technical information contact or general information contact as described under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** to access additional non-CBI information that may be available.

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

Dated: June 6, 2019.

Megan Carroll,

Acting Director, Information Management Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

[FR Doc. 2019–13099 Filed 6–19–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–9995–46–OAR]

Alternative Methods for Calculating Off-Cycle Credits Under the Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emissions Program: Application From Toyota Motor North America, Inc.

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA is requesting comment on an application from Toyota Motor North America, Inc. (''Toyota'') for off-cycle carbon dioxide (CO_2) credits under EPA's light-duty vehicle greenhouse gas emissions standards. ''Off-cycle'' emission reductions can be achieved by employing technologies that result in real-world benefits, but where that benefit is not adequately captured on the test procedures used by manufacturers to demonstrate compliance with emission standards. EPA's light-duty vehicle greenhouse gas program acknowledges these benefits by giving automobile manufacturers several options for generating ''off-cycle'' CO_2 credits. Under the regulations, a manufacturer may apply for CO_2 credits for off-cycle technologies that result in off-cycle benefits. In these cases, a manufacturer must provide EPA with a proposed methodology for determining the real-world off-cycle benefit. Toyota has submitted an application that describes methodologies for determining off-cycle credits from technologies described in their application. Pursuant to applicable regulations, EPA is making Toyota's off-cycle credit calculation methodologies available for public comment.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 22, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2019–0333, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or withdrawn. The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roberts French, Environmental Protection Specialist, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, Compliance Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2000 Traverwood Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48105. Telephone: (734) 214–4380. Fax: (734) 214–4869. Email address: *french.roberts@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

EPA's light-duty vehicle greenhouse gas (GHG) program provides three pathways by which a manufacturer may accrue off-cycle carbon dioxide (CO_2) credits for those technologies that achieve CO_2 reductions in the real world but where those reductions are not adequately captured on the test used to determine compliance with the CO_2 standards, and which are not otherwise reflected in the standards' stringency. The first pathway is a predetermined list of credit values for specific off-cycle technologies that may be used beginning in model year 2014.[1] This pathway allows manufacturers to use conservative credit values established by EPA for a wide range of technologies, with minimal data submittal or testing requirements, if the technologies meet EPA regulatory definitions. In cases where the off-cycle technology is not on the menu but additional laboratory testing can demonstrate emission benefits, a second pathway allows manufacturers to use a broader array of emission tests (known as ''5-cycle'' testing because the methodology uses five different testing procedures) to demonstrate and justify off-cycle CO_2 credits.[2] The additional emission tests allow emission benefits to be demonstrated over some elements of real-world driving not adequately captured by the GHG compliance tests, including high speeds, hard accelerations, and cold temperatures. These first two methodologies were completely defined through notice and comment rulemaking and therefore no additional process is necessary for manufacturers to use these methods. The third and last pathway allows manufacturers to seek EPA approval to use an alternative methodology for determining the off-cycle CO_2 credits.[3] This option is only available if the benefit of the technology cannot be adequately demonstrated using the 5-cycle methodology. Manufacturers may

[1] See 40 CFR 86.1869–12(b).

[2] See 40 CFR 86.1869–12(c).

[3] See 40 CFR 86.1869–12(d).