

publication of the final phase notice of scheduling. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations. As provided in section 207.20 of the Commission's rules, the Director of the Office of Investigations will circulate draft questionnaires for the final phase of the investigations to parties to the investigations, placing copies on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, <https://edis.usitc.gov>), for comment.

Background

On April 24, 2025, Ferroglobe USA, Inc., Beverly, Ohio, and Mississippi Silicon LLC, Burnsville, Mississippi filed petitions with the Commission and Commerce, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of silicon metal from Australia, Laos, Norway, and Thailand and LTFV imports of silicon metal from Angola, Australia, Laos, and Norway. Accordingly, effective April 24, 2025, the Commission instituted countervailing duty investigation Nos. 701-TA-760-763 and antidumping duty investigation Nos. 731-TA-1743-1746 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of April 30, 2025 (90 FR 17978). The Commission conducted its conference on May 15, 2025. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to §§ 703(a) and 733(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on June 9, 2025. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5639 (June 2025), entitled *Silicon Metal from Angola, Australia, Laos, Norway, and Thailand: Investigation Nos. 701 TA-760-763 and 731-TA-1743-1746 (Preliminary)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: June 9, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025-10743 Filed 6-12-25; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation 701-TA-720 (Final)]

Ceramic Tile From India

Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigation, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of ceramic tile from India, provided for in subheadings 6907.21.10, 6907.21.20, 6907.21.30, 6907.21.40, 6907.21.90, 6907.22.10, 6907.22.20, 6907.22.30, 6907.22.40, 6907.22.90, 6907.23.10, 6907.23.20, 6907.23.30, 6907.23.40, 6907.23.90, 6907.30.10, 6907.30.20, 6907.30.30, 6907.30.40, 6907.30.90, 6907.40.10, 6907.40.20, 6907.40.30, 6907.40.40, and 6907.40.90 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") to be subsidized by the government of India.²

Background

The Commission instituted this investigation effective April 19, 2024, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by Coalition for Fair Trade in Ceramic Tile.³ The Commission scheduled the final phase of the investigation following notification of a preliminary determination by Commerce that imports of ceramic tile from India were being subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigation and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S.

¹ The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² 90 FR 17036 (April 23, 2025).

³ The Coalition for Fair Trade in Ceramic Tile is comprised of Crossville, Inc., Crossville, TN; Dal-Tile Corporation, Dallas, TX; Del Conca USA, Inc., Loudon, TN; Wonder Porcelain, Lebanon, TN; Landmark Ceramics—UST, Inc., Mount Pleasant, TN; Florim USA, Clarksville, TN; Florida Tile, Lexington, KY; Portobello America Manufacturing LLC, Pompano Beach, FL; and StonePeak Ceramics Inc., Chicago, IL.

International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of December 20, 2024 (89 FR 104206). The Commission conducted its hearing on April 17, 2025. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made this determination pursuant to § 705(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b)). It completed and filed its determination in this investigation on June 9, 2025. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5630 (June 2025), entitled *Ceramic Tile from India: Investigation 701-TA-720 (Final)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: June 9, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025-10752 Filed 6-12-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

[Docket No. 2025N-01]

Commerce in Explosives; 2025 Annual List of Explosive Materials

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF); Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice of List of Explosive Materials.

SUMMARY: This notice publishes the 2025 List of Explosive Materials, as required by law. The 2025 list is the same as the 2024 list published by ATF.

DATES: The list becomes effective June 13, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nicole Handera, Chief, Firearms and Explosives Industry Division; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; United States Department of Justice; 99 New York Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20226; (202) 648-7090.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 841(d) and 27 CFR 555.23, the Department of Justice must publish and revise at least annually in the **Federal Register** a list of explosives determined to be within the coverage of 18 U.S.C. 841 *et seq.* The list covers not only explosives, but also blasting agents and detonators, all of which are defined as "explosive materials" in 18 U.S.C. 841(c).

Each material listed, as well as all mixtures containing any of these materials, constitute "explosive

materials” under 18 U.S.C. 841(c). Materials constituting blasting agents are marked by an asterisk. Explosive materials are listed alphabetically, and, where applicable, followed by their common names, chemical names, and/or synonyms in brackets. This list supersedes the List of Explosive Materials published in the **Federal Register** on August 21, 2024 (Docket No. 2024N-01, 89 FR 67672). However, the explosive materials on this list are the same as those on the 2024 Annual List of Explosive Materials.

The 2025 List of Explosive Materials is a comprehensive list, but is not all-inclusive. The definition of “explosive materials” includes “[e]xplosives, blasting agents, water gels and detonators. Explosive materials, include, but are not limited to, all items in the ‘List of Explosive Materials’ provided for in § 555.23.” 27 CFR 555.11. Accordingly, the fact that an explosive material is not on the annual list does not mean that it is not within coverage of the law if it otherwise meets the statutory definition of “explosives” in 18 U.S.C. 841(d) and (j). Subject to limited exceptions in 18 U.S.C. 845 and 27 CFR 555.141, only Federal explosives licensees and permittees may possess and use explosive materials, including those on the Annual List.

Notice of the 2025 Annual List of Explosive Materials

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 841(d) and 27 CFR 555.23, I hereby designate the following as “explosive materials” covered under 18 U.S.C. 841(c):

A

Acetylides of heavy metals.
Aluminum containing polymeric propellant.
Aluminum ophorite explosive.
Amatex.
Amatol.
Ammonal.
Ammonium nitrate explosive mixtures (cap sensitive).
* Ammonium nitrate explosive mixtures (non-cap sensitive).
Ammonium perchlorate having particle size less than 15 microns.
Ammonium perchlorate explosive mixtures (excluding ammonium perchlorate composite propellant (APCP)).
Ammonium picrate [picrate of ammonia, Explosive D].
Ammonium salt lattice with isomorphously substituted inorganic salts.
* ANFO [ammonium nitrate-fuel oil].
Aromatic nitro-compound explosive mixtures.
Azide explosives.

B

Baranol.
Baratol.
BEAF [1, 2-bis (2, 2-difluoro-2-nitroacetoxyethane)].
Black powder.
Black powder based explosive mixtures.
Black powder substitutes.
* Blasting agents, nitro-carbo-nitrates, including non-cap sensitive slurry and water gel explosives.
Blasting caps.
Blasting gelatin.
Blasting powder.
BTNEC [bis (trinitroethyl) carbonate].
BTNEN [bis (trinitroethyl) nitramine].
BTTN [1,2,4 butanetriol trinitrate].
Bulk salutes.
Butyl tetryl.

C

Calcium nitrate explosive mixture.
Cellulose hexanitrate explosive mixture.
Chlorate explosive mixtures.
Composition A and variations.
Composition B and variations.
Composition C and variations.
Copper acetylide.
Cyanuric triazide.
Cyclonite [RDX].
Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine [HMX].
Cyclotol.
Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine [RDX].

D

DATB [diaminotrinitrobenzene].
DDNP [diazodinitrophenol].
DEGDN [diethyleneglycol dinitrate].
Detonating cord.
Detonators.
Dimethylol dimethyl methane dinitrate composition.
Dinitroethyleneurea.
Dinitroglycerine [glycerol dinitrate].
Dinitrophenol.
Dinitrophenolates.
Dinitrophenyl hydrazine.
Dinitroresorcinol.
Dinitrotoluene-sodium nitrate explosive mixtures.
DIPAM [dipicramide; diaminohexanitrobiphenyl].
Dipicryl sulfide [hexanitrodiphenyl sulfide].
Dipicryl sulfone.
Dipicrylamine.
Display fireworks.
DNPA [2,2-dinitropropyl acrylate].
DNPD [dinitropentano nitrile].
Dynamite.

E

EDDN [ethylene diamine dinitrate].
EDNA [ethylenedinitramine].
Ednatol.
EDNP [ethyl 4,4-dinitropentanoate].
EGDN [ethylene glycol dinitrate].
Erythritol tetranitrate explosives.

Esters of nitro-substituted alcohols.
Ethyl-tetryl.
Explosive conitrates.
Explosive gelatins.
Explosive liquids.
Explosive mixtures containing oxygen-releasing inorganic salts and hydrocarbons.
Explosive mixtures containing oxygen-releasing inorganic salts and nitro bodies.
Explosive mixtures containing oxygen-releasing inorganic salts and water insoluble fuels.
Explosive mixtures containing oxygen-releasing inorganic salts and water soluble fuels.
Explosive mixtures containing sensitized nitromethane.
Explosive mixtures containing tetranitromethane (nitroform).
Explosive nitro compounds of aromatic hydrocarbons.
Explosive organic nitrate mixtures.
Explosive powders.

F

Flash powder.
Fulminate of mercury.
Fulminate of silver.
Fulminating gold.
Fulminating mercury.
Fulminating platinum.
Fulminating silver.

G

Gelatinized nitrocellulose.
Gem-dinitro aliphatic explosive mixtures.
Guanyl nitrosamino guanyl tetrazene.
Guanyl nitrosamino guanylidene hydrazine.
Guncotton.

H

Heavy metal azides.
Hexanite.
Hexanitrodiphenylamine.
Hexanitrostilbene.
Hexogen [RDX].
Hexogene or octogene and a nitrated N-methylaniline.
Hexolites.
HMTD [hexamethylenetriperoxidediamine].
HMX [cyclo-1,3,5,7-tetramethylene 2,4,6,8-tetranitramine; Octogen].
Hydrazinium nitrate/hydrazine/aluminum explosive system.
Hydrazoic acid.

I

Igniter cord.
Igniters.
Initiating tube systems.

K

KDNBF [potassium dinitrobenzofuroxane].

<i>L</i>	Octol [75 percent HMX, 25 percent TNT].	Squibs.
Lead azide.	Organic amine nitrates.	Styphnic acid explosives.
Lead mannite.	Organic nitramines.	<i>T</i>
Lead mononitroresorcinate.	<i>P</i>	Tacot [tetranitro-2,3,5,6-dibenzo-1,3a,4,6a tetrazapentalene].
Lead picrate.	PBX [plastic bonded explosives].	TATB [triaminotrinitrobenzene].
Lead salts, explosive.	Pellet powder.	TATP [triacetonetriperoxide].
Lead styphnate [styphnate of lead, lead trinitroresorcinate].	Penthrinite composition.	TEGDN [triethylene glycol dinitrate].
Liquid nitrated polyol and trimethylolethane.	Pentolite.	Tetranitrocarbazole.
Liquid oxygen explosives.	Perchlorate explosive mixtures.	Tetrazene [tetracene, tetrazine, 1(5-tetrazolyl)-4-guanyl tetrazene hydrate].
<i>M</i>	Peroxide based explosive mixtures.	Tetrazole explosives.
Magnesium ophorite explosives.	PETN [nitropentaerythrite, pentaerythrite tetranitrate, pentaerythritol tetranitrate].	Tetryl [2,4,6 tetranitro-N-methylaniline].
Mannitol hexanitrate.	Picramic acid and its salts.	Tetrytol.
MDNP [methyl 4,4-dinitropentanoate].	Picramide.	Thickened inorganic oxidizer salt slurried explosive mixture.
MEAN [monoethanolamine nitrate].	Picrate explosives.	TMETN [trimethylolethane trinitrate].
Mercuric fulminate.	Picrate of potassium explosive mixtures.	TNEF [trinitroethyl formal].
Mercury oxalate.	Picratol.	TNEOC [trinitroethylorthocarbonate].
Mercury tartrate.	Picric acid (manufactured as an explosive).	TNEOF [trinitroethylorthoformate].
Metriol trinitrate.	Picryl chloride.	TNT [trinitrotoluene, trotyl, trilit, triton].
Minol-2 [40% TNT, 40% ammonium nitrate, 20% aluminum].	Picryl fluoride.	Torpex.
MMAN [monomethylamine nitrate]; methylamine nitrate.	PLX [95% nitromethane, 5% ethylenediamine].	Tridite.
Mononitrotoluene-nitroglycerin mixture.	Polynitro aliphatic compounds.	Trimethylol ethyl methane trinitrate composition.
Monopropellants.	Polyolpolynitrate-nitrocellulose explosive gels.	Trimethylolthane trinitrate-nitrocellulose.
<i>N</i>	Potassium chlorate and lead sulfocyanate explosive.	Trimonite.
NIBTN [nitroisobutametriol trinitrate].	Potassium nitrate explosive mixtures.	Trinitroanisole.
Nitrate explosive mixtures.	Potassium nitroaminotetrazole.	Trinitrobenzene.
Nitrate sensitized with gelled nitroparaffin.	Pyrotechnic compositions.	Trinitrobenzenesulfonic acid [picryl sulfonic acid].
Nitrated carbohydrate explosive.	Pyrotechnic fuses.	Trinitrobenzoic acid.
Nitrated glucoside explosive.	Pyrotechnic stars.	Trinitrocresol.
Nitrated polyhydric alcohol explosives.	PYX [2,6-bis(picrylamino)] 3,5-dinitropyridine.	Trinitrofluorenone.
Nitric acid and a nitro aromatic compound explosive.	<i>R</i>	Trinitro-meta-cresol.
Nitric acid and carboxylic fuel explosive.	RDX [cyclonite, hexogen, T4, cyclo-1,3,5,-trimethylene-2,4,6,-trinitramine; hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-S-triazine].	Trinitronaphthalene.
Nitric acid explosive mixtures.	<i>S</i>	Trinitrophenetol.
Nitro aromatic explosive mixtures.	Safety fuse.	Trinitrophloroglucinol.
Nitro compounds of furane explosive mixtures.	Salts of organic amino sulfonic acid explosive mixture.	Trinitroresorcinol.
Nitrocellulose explosive.	Salutes (bulk).	Tritonal.
Nitroderivative of urea explosive mixture.	Silver acetylide.	<i>U</i>
Nitrogelatin explosive.	Silver azide.	Urea nitrate.
Nitrogen trichloride.	Silver fulminate.	<i>W</i>
Nitrogen tri-iodide.	Silver oxalate explosive mixtures.	Water-bearing explosives having salts of oxidizing acids and nitrogen bases, sulfates, or sulfamates (cap sensitive).
Nitroglycerine [NG, RNG, nitro, glyceryl trinitrate, trinitroglycerine].	Silver styphnate.	Water-in-oil emulsion explosive compositions.
Nitroglycide.	Silver tartrate explosive mixtures.	<i>X</i>
Nitroglycol [ethylene glycol dinitrate, EGDN].	Silver tetrazene.	Xanthomonas hydrophilic colloid explosive mixture.
Nitroguanidine explosives.	Slurried explosive mixtures of water, inorganic oxidizing salt, gelling agent, fuel, and sensitizer (cap sensitive).	Date approved: June 5, 2025.
Nitronium perchlorate propellant mixtures.	Smokeless powder.	Robert Cekada,
Nitroparaffins Explosive Grade and ammonium nitrate mixtures.	Sodatol.	<i>Deputy Director.</i>
Nitrostarch.	Sodium amatol.	[FR Doc. 2025–10659 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]
Nitro-substituted carboxylic acids.	Sodium azide explosive mixture.	BILLING CODE 4410-FY-P
Nitrotriazolone [3-nitro-1,2,4-triazol-5-one].	Sodium dinitro-ortho-cresolate.	
Nitrourea.	Sodium nitrate explosive mixtures.	
<i>O</i>	Sodium nitrate-potassium nitrate explosive mixture.	
Octogen [HMX].	Sodium picramate.	