requirements. The consequences of not collecting this information are that the Commission would be unable to fulfill its statutory mandate under the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to:
- Establish a schedule for agencies to review requests for federal authorizations required for a project, and
- Compile a record of each agency’s decision, together with the record of the Commission’s decision, to serve as a consolidated record for the purpose of appeal or review, including judicial review.

FERC–606 (NOTIFICATION OF REQUEST FOR FEDERAL AUTHORIZATION AND REQUESTS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION), and FERC–607 (REPORT ON DECISION OR ACTION ON REQUEST FOR FEDERAL AUTHORIZATION)

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Comments: Comments are invited on:
(1) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information will have practical utility;
(2) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
(3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection;
and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Dated: June 14, 2022.
Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Deputy Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Combined Notice of Filings

Take notice that the Commission has received the following Natural Gas Pipeline Rate and Refund Report filings:

Filings Instituting Proceedings


Applicants: WBI Energy Transmission, Inc.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Lifeline Drinking Water Health Advisories for Perfluoroalkyl Substances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announces the release of health advisories for perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), including interim updated lifetime drinking water health advisories for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), and final health advisories for hexafluoropropylene oxide (HFPO) dimer acid and its ammonium salt (together referred to as “GenX chemicals”) and perfluorobutane sulfonic acid and its related compound potassium perfluorobutane sulfonate (together referred to as “PFBS”).

EPA’s health advisories, which identify the concentration of chemicals in drinking water at or below which adverse health effects are not anticipated to occur, are: 0.004 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA, 0.02 ppt for PFOS, 10 ppt for GenX chemicals, and 2,000 ppt for PFBS.

Health advisories are non-regulatory and reflect EPA’s assessment of the best available peer-reviewed science. The interim updated health advisories for PFOA and PFOS supersede EPA’s 2016 health advisories for PFOA and PFOS.
Interim updated health advisories for non-cancer effect and the basis for the weight, and cancer. The most sensitive e.g., and effects on the immune system, and developmental effects, as well as cancer. The most sensitive non-cancer effect and the basis for the final health advisories for GenX chemicals is a liver effect (constellation of liver lesions). There is suggestive evidence of carcinogenic potential of oral exposure to GenX chemicals in humans, but data are insufficient to derive a cancer risk concentration in water for GenX chemicals at this time. Animal studies following oral exposure to PFBS have shown health effects on the thyroid, reproductive organs and tissues, developing fetus, and kidney following oral exposure. The most sensitive non-cancer effect and the basis for the final health advisory for PFBS is a thyroid effect (decreased serum total thyroxine). There are no known studies evaluating potential cancer effects of PFBS and so the potential for cancer effects after PFBS exposure could not be evaluated.

III. What are drinking water health advisories?

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA may publish health advisories for contaminants that are not subject to any national primary drinking water regulation. 42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(1)(F)). EPA develops health advisories to provide information on the chemical and physical properties, occurrence and exposure, health effects, quantification of toxicological effects, other regulatory standards, analytical methods, and treatment technology for drinking water contaminants. Health advisories describe concentrations of drinking water contaminants at which adverse health effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations (e.g., one-day, ten-days, and a lifetime). Health advisories serve as technical information to assist Federal, state and local officials, as well as managers of public or community water systems in protecting public health. They are not regulations and should not be construed as legally enforceable Federal standards. Health advisories may change as new information becomes available.

IV. What are EPA’s interim health advisories for PFOA and PFOS?

EPA is releasing interim updated health advisories for PFOA and PFOS based on data and draft analyses that indicate that the levels at which negative health effects could occur are much lower than previously understood when the agency issued its 2016 health advisories for PFOA and PFOS (70 parts per trillion or ppt). Human studies have found associations between PFOA and/or PFOS exposure and effects on the immune system, the cardiovascular system, development, and kidney following oral exposure. The final health advisories for PFOA and PFOS are 0.004 ppt and 0.02 ppt, respectively. The interim updated health advisories replace the 2016 final health advisories for PFOA and PFOS which were both set at 70 ppt. EPA is reviewing and will respond to the SAB comments as the Agency moves forward to develop Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) to support the Safe Drinking Water Act National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for PFOA and PFOS, which is expected to be proposed later this year.

V. What are EPA’s final health advisories for GenX chemicals and PFBS?

EPA is also releasing final health advisories for GenX chemicals and PFBS for the first time, based on EPA’s 2021 final toxicity assessments for these PFAS. In chemical and product manufacturing, GenX chemicals are considered a replacement for PFOA, and PFBS is considered a replacement for PFOS. Animal toxicity studies following oral exposure to GenX chemicals have reported health effects in the liver, kidney, immune system, development, as well as cancer. For PFBS, animal studies have reported health effects on the thyroid, reproductive system, development, and kidney following oral exposure. The final health advisories for GenX chemicals and PFBS are 10 ppt and 2,000 ppt, respectively.

Radhika Fox,
Assistant Administrator.
[FR Doc. 2022–13158 Filed 6–17–22; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P