

provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through May 31, 2025. An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

This notice allows 60 days for public comments. Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at www.regulations.gov or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202-566-1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

Pursuant to section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, EPA is soliciting comments and information to enable it to: (i) evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (ii) evaluate the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (iii) enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (iv) minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate forms of information technology. EPA will consider the comments received and amend the ICR as appropriate. The final ICR package will then be submitted to OMB for review and approval. At that time, EPA will issue another **Federal Register** notice to announce the submission of the ICR to OMB and the opportunity to submit additional comments to OMB.

Abstract: The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requires EPA to establish a national regulatory program to ensure that hazardous wastes are managed in a manner protective of human health and the

environment. Under this program, EPA regulates newly generated hazardous wastes, as well as hazardous remediation wastes (*i.e.*, hazardous wastes managed during cleanup). Hazardous remediation waste management sites must comply with all parts of 40 CFR part 264 except subparts B, C, and D. In place of these requirements, they need to comply with performance standards based on the general requirement goals in these sections, which are codified at 40 CFR 264.1(j).

Under § 264.1(j), owners/operators of remediation waste management sites must develop and maintain procedures to prevent accidents. These procedures must address proper design, construction, maintenance, and operation of hazardous remediation waste management units at the site. In addition, owners/operators must develop and maintain a contingency and emergency plan to control accidents that occur. The plan must explain specifically how to treat, store, and dispose of the hazardous remediation waste in question, and must be implemented immediately whenever fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents that could threaten human health or the environment. In addition, the Remedial Action Plan streamlines the permitting process for remediation waste management sites to allow cleanups to take place more quickly.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are the private sector, as well as State, local, or Tribal governments.

Respondent's obligation to respond: mandatory (RCRA section 3004(u)).

Estimated number of respondents: 170.

Frequency of response: One-time.

Total estimated burden: 5,114 hours per year. Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.03(b).

Total estimated cost: \$348,088 (per year), which includes \$294,395 in annualized labor and \$53,693 in annualized capital or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in Estimates: The burden hours are likely to stay substantially the same.

Dated: October 1, 2024.

Carolyn Hoskinson,

Director, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery.

[FR Doc. 2024-23077 Filed 10-4-24; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2022-0430; FRL-12197-01-OAR]

Notice of Data Availability Relevant to Data Reported Under the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of data availability.

SUMMARY: This Notice of Data Availability is to alert stakeholders that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has released data on production, consumption and other activity related to hydrofluorocarbons regulated under the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020. The Agency has published these data in the *Protecting Our Climate by Reducing Use of HFCs* web area.

DATES: October 7, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Leo Cosgrove, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Stratospheric Protection Division, telephone number: 202-564-2870; or email address: Cosgrove.Leo@epa.gov. You may also visit EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/climate-hfcs-reduction> for further information.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

EPA has published information collected under mandatory reporting requirements in 40 CFR part 84 that support the hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phasedown specified in the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020 (AIM Act or Act), codified at 42 U.S.C. 7675. This includes information regarding entities' HFC allowance usage.

II. What information is available?

EPA is providing notice that the Agency has published the following data in the *Protecting Our Climate by Reducing Use of HFCs* web area for calendar year 2023.

Per entity:

- Unused consumption allowances
- Unused production allowances
- Administrative consequences and acquisitions
- Requests for additional consumption allowances
- Number of allowances transferred
- Number of offset allowances deducted from transferor balance
- Number of consumption allowances expended
- Number of production allowances expended

- Quantity of material received for reclamation

Per facility:

- Amount of HFC–23 generated
 - Emissions of HFC–23
- By regulated HFC:*
- Amount destroyed
 - Amount exported
 - Total amount imported
 - Amount imported and not used as feedstock
 - Total amount produced (gross)
 - Amount produced for feedstock use
 - Calculated consumption consistent with the AIM Act
 - Calculated consumption consistent with reporting requirements under the Montreal Protocol
 - Total end of year inventory

Cynthia A. Newberg,

Director, Stratospheric Protection Division.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OW–2022–0365 and EPA–HQ–OW–2022–0366; FRL 8310–02–OW]

Final Recommended Aquatic Life Criteria and Benchmarks for Select PFAS

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: As part of the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) commitment to safeguard the environment from per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), the agency is announcing the availability of national “Final Recommended Freshwater Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria and Acute Saltwater Aquatic Life Benchmarks for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)” and “Final Recommended Freshwater Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria and Acute Saltwater Aquatic Life Benchmarks for Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS),” pursuant to the Clean Water Act (CWA). The EPA is also announcing the availability of Acute Freshwater Aquatic Life Benchmarks for eight data-limited perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS): perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), 2H-perfluoro-2-decenoic acid (8:2 FTUCA), and 2H,2H,3H,3H-perfluorodecanoic acid (7:3 FTCA).

These final CWA recommended criteria and benchmarks provide information that States and Tribes may consider when adopting water quality standards. Consistent with Clean Water Act sections 304(a)(1) and (a)(2), the EPA expects to update these recommended criteria and benchmark values from time to time as new information becomes available. This announcement is in accordance with Clean Water Act section 304(a)(3), which directs the EPA to publish information developed under sections 304(a)(1) and (a)(2) in the **Federal Register** and make it available to States, Tribes, and the public.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. How can I get copies of these documents and other related information?

The EPA has established a first docket for the “Final Recommended Freshwater Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria and Saltwater Acute Benchmarks for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)” under Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OW–2022–0365 and a second docket for the “Final Recommended Freshwater Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria and Saltwater Acute Benchmarks for Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS)” under Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OW–2022–0366. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically through www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The Docket Center’s hours of operations are 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday (except Federal holidays). For further information on the EPA Docket Center services and the current status, see: <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

The “Final Recommended Freshwater Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria and Saltwater Acute Benchmarks for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)” document can be accessed on the EPA’s website through the following link: <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-09/pfoa-report-2024.pdf>. The “Final Recommended Freshwater Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria and Saltwater Acute Benchmarks for Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS)” document can be accessed on the EPA’s website through the following link: <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-09/pfos-report-2024.pdf>. The “Final Acute Freshwater Aquatic Life Benchmarks for Eight Data-Limited PFAS: PFBA, PFHxA, PFNA, PFDA, PFBS, PFHxS, 8:2 FTUCA, and 7:3 FTCA” document can be accessed on the EPA’s website

through the following link: <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-09/pfas-report-2024.pdf>.

II. What are PFAS, including PFOA and PFOS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are human-made organic chemical compounds composed of a carbon chain bound to multiple fluorine atoms. PFAS have been manufactured and used by a broad range of industries since the 1940s, and there are estimated to be thousands of PFAS present in the global marketplace that are used in a range of commercial and industrial products. PFOA and PFOS are two of the most widely used and studied chemicals in the PFAS group. PFAS are not naturally occurring and have no biologically important functions or beneficial properties to aquatic life. PFAS, including PFOA and PFOS, can persist in the environment and have been detected in U.S. rivers, lakes, and streams. At elevated concentrations, PFAS can be toxic to fish and other aquatic species.

III. What are CWA national ambient water quality criteria and benchmarks developed by the EPA?

CWA section 304(a) directs the EPA to develop and publish water quality criteria that reflect the latest scientific knowledge. The EPA develops national recommended ambient water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life based on the highest numeric concentrations of pollutants, with specific recommendations on the duration and frequency of those concentrations, that are protective of aquatic ecosystems as a whole. The EPA’s section 304(a)(1) criteria recommendations generally follow the *Guidelines methods (Guidelines for Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses)*, which recommend toxicity data for a minimum of eight families of aquatic animals be used in developing aquatic life criteria to ensure criteria will protect aquatic ecosystems as a whole. Water quality criteria are based solely on data and scientific judgments about the relationship between pollutant concentrations and potential environmental effects. The EPA’s recommended water quality criteria are not regulatory, nor do they automatically become part of a State’s water quality standards. States must adopt into their standards water quality criteria that protect the designated uses of their water bodies. States can establish water quality criteria based on the EPA’s recommended criteria, modify