

Regulations from the Michigan SIP, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with the requirements of 1 CFR 51.5.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011), and 14094 (88 FR 21879, April 11, 2023);
 - Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
 - Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
 - Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
 - Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
 - Is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it approves a state program;
 - Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
 - Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and
 - Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).
- In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a

tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

Executive Order 12898 (Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, 59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994) directs Federal agencies to identify and address “disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects” of their actions on minority populations and low-income populations to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law. EPA defines environmental justice (EJ) as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.” EPA further defines the term fair treatment to mean that “no group of people should bear a disproportionate burden of environmental harms and risks, including those resulting from the negative environmental consequences of industrial, governmental, and commercial operations or programs and policies.”

EGLÉ did not evaluate EJ considerations as part of its SIP submittal; the CAA and applicable implementing regulations neither prohibit nor require such an evaluation. EPA did not perform an EJ analysis and did not consider EJ in this action. Due to the nature of the action being taken here, this action is expected to have a neutral to positive impact on the air quality of the affected area. Consideration of EJ is not required as part of this action, and there is no information in the record inconsistent with the stated goal of E.O. 12898 of achieving EJ for people of color, low-income populations, and Indigenous peoples.

This action is subject to the Congressional Review Act, 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).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by August 12, 2024. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it

extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. Parties with objections to this direct final rule are encouraged to file a comment in response to the parallel notice of proposed rulemaking for this action published in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register**, rather than file an immediate petition for judicial review of this direct final rule, so that EPA can withdraw this direct final rule and address the comment in the proposed rulemaking. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference.

Dated: June 3, 2024.

Debra Shore,

Regional Administrator, Region 5.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, 40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

- 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

§ 52.1170 [Amended]

- 2. In § 52.1170, the table in paragraph (c) is amended by removing the section heading entitled, “Hazardous Waste Management” and the entry for “R 299.9109(p)”.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 141

[EPA–HQ–OW–2022–0114; FRL 8543–04–OW]

RIN 2040–AG18

PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation; Correction

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is correcting formatting and entry designations in a final rule that was published in the **Federal Register** on April 26, 2024. The

rule finalized National Primary Drinking Water Regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act for five individual per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS): perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, commonly known as GenX Chemicals). The rule finalized a NPDWR for two or more mixtures of PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA and perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS). This document corrects formatting and entry designations in the final regulation.

DATES: Effective on June 25, 2024.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OW-2022-0114. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.*, Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available electronically through <https://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alexis Lan, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, Standards and Risk Management Division (Mail Code 4607M), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number 202-564-0841; email address: PFASNPDWR@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The EPA is making several corrections for inadvertent errors in the regulatory text for the final rule:

I. Does this action apply to me?

This action makes formatting changes for the incorporation of the April 26, 2024, final PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation into the Code of Federal Regulations. The agency included in the April 26, 2024, final rule a list of those entities that may be potentially affected by the final PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

II. What does this correction do?

The EPA issued a final rule in the **Federal Register** on April 26, 2024 (89 CFR 32532) (FRL 8543-02-OW), finalizing National Primary Drinking Water Regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act for PFAS: PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and as well as two or more mixtures of PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA and PFBS. The EPA inadvertently listed incorrect entry designations in § 141.61. This document corrects the designation of entries in the tables in § 141.61(c)(1) and § 141.61(c)(2). With the corrections to § 141.61(c)(1) and § 141.61(c)(2), the subsequent tables in § 141.61(c) are also renumbered; tables 5 and 6 are changed to tables 3 and 4. These corrections to § 141.61 are also now reflected appropriately in amendatory instructions 7 and 8. This document corrects the final regulation.

III. Why is this correction issued as final rule?

Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B)) provides that, when an agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest, the agency may issue a final rule without providing notice and an opportunity for public comment. The EPA has determined that there is a good cause for making this correction final without prior proposal and opportunity for comment, because the EPA inadvertently listed the designation of entries incorrectly in § 141.61 in the document published in the **Federal Register**. The EPA finds that this constitutes good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B).

Corrections

In FR Doc. 2024-07773 beginning on page 32532 in the **Federal Register** of April 26, 2024, the EPA is making the following corrections:

§ 141.60 [Corrected]

■ 1. On page 32744, in the third column, in § 141.60, in paragraph (a)(4), “The effective date for paragraphs (c)(34) through (40) of § 141.61 (listed in table 4 to paragraph (c)) is April 26, 2029.” is corrected to read “The effective date for § 141.61(c)(2)(i) through (vii) is April 26, 2029.”

■ 2. On page 32744, starting in the third column, amendatory instruction 8 for § 141.61 and the accompanying regulatory text are corrected to read as follows:

8. Amend § 141.61 by:
 - a. In paragraph (a), revising the introductory text and adding a table heading;
 - b. In paragraph (b), revising the introductory text and the table heading;
 - c. Revising and republishing paragraph (c); and
 - d. Adding paragraphs (d) and (e).
 The revisions and additions read as follows:

§ 141.61 Maximum contaminant levels for organic contaminants.

(a) The following maximum contaminant levels for volatile organic contaminants apply to community and non-transient, non-community water systems.

Table 1 to Paragraph (a)—Maximum Contaminant Levels for Volatile Organic Contaminants

* * * * *

(b) The Administrator, pursuant to section 1412 of the Act, hereby identifies as indicated in table 2 to this paragraph (b) granular activated carbon (GAC), packed tower aeration (PTA), or oxidation (OX) as the best technology, treatment technique, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant level for organic contaminants identified in paragraphs (a) and (c) of this section, except for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

Table 2 to Paragraph (b)—BAT for Organic Contaminants in Paragraphs (a) and (c) of This Section, Except for PFAS

* * * * *

(c) The following maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section for synthetic organic contaminants apply to community water systems and non-transient, non-community water systems; paragraph (c)(2) of this section also contains health-based water concentrations (HBWCs) for selected per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) used in calculating the Hazard Index.

(1) *MCLs for Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Except for PFAS.*

CAS No.	Contaminant	MCL (mg/l)
(i) 15972-60-8	Alachlor	0.002
(ii) 116-06-3	Aldicarb	0.003
(iii) 1646-87-3	Aldicarb sulfoxide	0.004
(iv) 1646-87-4	Aldicarb sulfone	0.002
(v) 1912-24-9	Atrazine	0.003
(vi) 1563-66-2	Carbofuran	0.04
(vii) 57-74-9	Chlordane	0.002
(viii) 96-12-8	Dibromochloropropane	0.0002
(ix) 94-75-7	2,4-D	0.07
(x) 106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide	0.00005
(xi) 76-44-8	Heptachlor	0.0004
(xii) 1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002
(xiii) 58-89-9	Lindane	0.0002
(xiv) 72-43-5	Methoxychlor	0.04
(xv) 1336-36-3	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.0005
(xvi) 87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	0.001
(xvii) 8001-35-2	Toxaphene	0.003
(xviii) 93-72-1	2,4,5-TP	0.05
(xix) 50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene	0.0002
(xx) 75-99-0	Dalapon	0.2
(xxi) 103-23-1	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4
(xxii) 117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.006
(xxiii) 88-85-7	Dinoseb	0.007
(xxiv) 85-00-7	Diquat	0.02
(xxv) 145-73-3	Endothall	0.1
(xxvi) 72-20-8	Endrin	0.002
(xxvii) 1071-53-6	Glyphosate	0.7
(xxviii) 118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	0.001
(xxix) 77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05
(xxx) 23135-22-0	Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2
(xxxii) 1918-02-1	Picloram	0.5
(xxxiii) 122-34-9	Simazine	0.004
(xxxiii) 1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	3 × 10 ⁻⁸

(2) MCLs and HBWCs for PFAS.

CAS. No.	Contaminant	MCL (mg/l) (unless otherwise noted)	HBWC (mg/l) for Hazard Index calculation
(i) Not applicable	Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA).	1 (unitless) ¹	Not applicable.
(ii) 122499-17-6	HFPO-DA	0.00001	0.00001.
(iii) 45187-15-3	PFBS	No individual MCL	0.002.
(iv) 108427-53-8	PFHxS	0.00001	0.00001.
(v) 72007-68-2	PFNA	0.00001	0.00001.
(vi) 45285-51-6	PFOA	0.0000040	Not applicable.
(vii) 45298-90-6	PFOS	0.0000040	Not applicable.

¹ The PFAS Mixture Hazard Index (HI) is the sum of component hazard quotients (HQs), which are calculated by dividing the measured component PFAS concentration in water by the relevant health-based water concentration when expressed in the same units (shown in ng/l for simplification). The HBWC for PFHxS is 10 ng/l; the HBWC for HFPO-DA is 10 ng/l; the HBWC for PFNA is 10 ng/l; and the HBWC for PFBS is 2000 ng/l.

Hazard Index = $\frac{[HFPO-DA_{water} \text{ ng/l}]/[10 \text{ ng/l}] + [PFBS_{water} \text{ ng/l}]/[2000 \text{ ng/l}] + [PFNA_{water} \text{ ng/l}]/[10 \text{ ng/l}]}{+ [(PFHxS_{water} \text{ ng/l}]/[10 \text{ ng/l}]}$
 HBWC = health-based water concentration
 HQ = hazard quotient

ng/l = nanograms per liter
 PFAS_{water} = the concentration of a specific PFAS in water
 (d) The Administrator, pursuant to section 1412 of the Act, hereby identifies in table 3 to this paragraph (d)

the best technology, treatment technique, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for all regulated PFAS identified in paragraph (c) of this section:

TABLE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (d)—BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES FOR PFAS LISTED IN PARAGRAPH (c) OF THIS SECTION

Contaminant	BAT
Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA)	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.
HFPO-DA	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.
PFHxS	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.
PFNA	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.

TABLE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (d)—BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES FOR PFAS LISTED IN PARAGRAPH (c) OF THIS SECTION—Continued

Contaminant	BAT
PFOA	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.
PFOS	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.

(e) The Administrator, pursuant to section 1412 of the Act, hereby identifies in table 4 to this paragraph (e) the affordable technology, treatment technique, or other means available to systems serving 10,000 persons or fewer for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for all regulated PFAS identified in paragraph (c) of this section:

TABLE 4 TO PARAGRAPH (e)—SMALL SYSTEM COMPLIANCE TECHNOLOGIES (SSCTS) FOR PFAS

Small system compliance technology ¹	Affordable for listed small system categories ²
Granular Activated Carbon.	All size categories.
Anion Exchange	All size categories. 3,301–10,000.
Reverse Osmosis, Nanofiltration ³ .	

¹ Section 1412(b)(4)(E)(ii) of SDWA specifies that SSCTs must be affordable and technically feasible for small systems.

² The Act (ibid.) specifies three categories of small systems: (i) those serving 25 or more, but fewer than 501, (ii) those serving more than 500, but fewer than 3,301, and (iii) those serving more than 3,300, but fewer than 10,001.

³ “Technologies reject a large volume of water and may not be appropriate for areas where water quantity may be an issue.

Bruno Pigott,
Assistant Administrator.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 200124–0029; RTID 0648–XD967]

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; 2024 Red Snapper Private Angling Component Accountability Measure in Federal Waters Off Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and

Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Temporary rule, accountability measure.

SUMMARY: Through this temporary rule, NMFS implements accountability measures for the red snapper recreational sector private angling component in the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf off Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi) for the 2024 fishing year. Based on information provided by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR), the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), and the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR), NMFS has determined that landings in each of these States exceeded the State’s 2023 regional management area private angling component annual catch limits (ACL) for Gulf red snapper. Therefore, NMFS reduces the Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi 2024 private angling component ACLs. This reduction will remain in effect through the remainder of the current fishing year on December 31, 2024.

DATES: This temporary rule is effective from 12:01 a.m., local time, on June 13, 2024, until 12:01 a.m., local time, on January 1, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank Helies, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, 727–824–5305, frank.helies@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the Gulf reef fish fishery, which includes red snapper, under the Fishery Management Plan for the Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico (FMP). The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council prepared the FMP, which was approved by the Secretary of Commerce, and NMFS implements the FMP through regulations at 50 CFR part 622 under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). All red snapper weights discussed in this temporary rule are in round weight.

In 2015, Amendment 40 to the FMP established two components within the recreational sector fishing for red snapper: the private angling component, and the Federal charter vessel and headboat (for-hire) component (80 FR

22422, April 22, 2015). In 2020, NMFS implemented Amendments 50 A–F to the FMP, which delegated authority to the Gulf States (Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas) to establish specific management measures for the harvest of red snapper in Federal waters of the Gulf by the private angling component of the recreational sector (85 FR 6819, February 6, 2020). These amendments allocated a portion of the private angling ACL to each State, and each State is required to constrain landings to its allocation as part of State management.

As described at 50 CFR 622.39(a)(2)(i), the Gulf red snapper recreational sector quota (ACL) is 7,991,900 pounds (lb) (3,625,065 kilograms(kg)) and the recreational private angling component quota (ACL) is 4,611,326 lb (2,091,662 kg). These catch limits are based, in part, on landings estimates generated by the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP) and, prior to the 2023 fishing year, the State-specific ACLs for Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi were also MRIP-based. These MRIP-based State ACLs are not directly comparable to the landings estimates produced by each State’s survey. Therefore, in 2023, NMFS implemented a framework action under the FMP to calibrate the red snapper ACLs for Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi so they could be directly compared to the landings estimates produced by each of those State’s data collection program (Calibration Framework)(87 FR 74014, December 2, 2022). This framework action established State-specific calibration ratios that NMFS applied to the MRIP-based ACLs to establish State-survey based ACLs, which allow a direct comparison to the landings estimates produced by each State.

On May 14, 2024, NMFS published a final rule for a framework action to the FMP that modified the State-specific ratios for Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi and modified each of these State’s private angling component ACL based on the new ratios (89 FR 41896). That final rule will be effective on June 13, 2024, and adjusts the State-survey based ACLs as follows: the Alabama regional management area private angling component ACL will be 664,552