

appearance of a loss of impartiality as defined by Federal regulation. The form may be viewed at <https://www.epa.gov/waterfinancecenter/efab>, but this form should not be submitted as part of a nomination.

Experience and Expertise Sought for the EFAB: The Board seeks to maintain diverse representation across all workforce sectors (state/local/tribal government, business (industry and finance), and nonprofit organizations) and geographic regions of the United States. Nominees should demonstrate experience in environmental finance and/or reducing the cost of financing environmental protection in various environmental media (e.g., air, energy, land, and water). Experience and expertise sought include, but are not limited to, the following areas: commercial banking; environmental and financial resiliency; environmental financing including sector-specific experience; environmental justice; environmental, social, and corporate governance; environmental equity financing; Federal investments in environmental financing; green banking; infrastructure financing; insurance markets; local utility management and finance; public-public and public-private partnerships; regulators; resource conservation; sustainable community partnerships; and sustainable economies.

In accordance with Executive Order 14035 (June 25, 2021) and consistent with law, EPA values and welcomes opportunities to increase diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility on its Federal advisory committees. EPA's Federal advisory committees strive to have a workforce that reflects the diversity of the American people. Nominee qualifications will be assessed under the mandates of the FACA, which requires that committees be balanced in terms of the points of view represented and the functions to be performed; for the Board, this balance includes diversity across a broad range of constituencies, sectors, and groups. In addition to this notice, other sources may be utilized to make interested parties aware of this solicitation for nominees. EPA may also consider nominations received through this solicitation in the event of unanticipated vacancies on the Board.

How to Submit Nominations: Any interested person or organization may nominate qualified person(s) to be considered for appointment to the EFAB. Individuals may self-nominate.

Nominations can only be submitted via email to efab@epa.gov. Nominations should include the following information: Contact information for the

person making the nomination; contact information for the nominee (if different), including full name and title, business mailing address, telephone, and email address; the specific areas of experience or expertise of the nominee; the nominee's curriculum vitae or resume; and a biographical sketch of the nominee indicating current position and recent service on other Federal advisory committees or national professional organizations. A supporting letter of endorsement is encouraged, but not required.

Evaluation Criteria: The following criteria will be used to evaluate nominees: Residence in the United States; professional knowledge of, and experience with, environmental financing activities; senior-level experience that fills a gap in Board representation or brings a new and relevant dimension to its deliberations; demonstrated ability to work in a consensus-building process with a wide range of representatives from diverse constituencies; and willingness to serve a two or three-year term as an active and contributing member, with possible reappointment to a second term.

Andrew D. Sawyers,

Director, Office of Wastewater Management, Office of Water.

[FR Doc. 2024-26391 Filed 11-13-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPPT-2016-0723; FRL-7918-03-OCSPF]

1,4-Dioxane; Supplement to the Risk Evaluation and Revised Unreasonable Risk Determination Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Notice of Availability

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency) is announcing the availability of the final supplement to the risk evaluation and revised unreasonable risk determination under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for 1,4-dioxane. The purpose of risk evaluations under TSCA is to determine whether a chemical substance presents an unreasonable risk of injury to human health or the environment, without consideration of costs or non-risk factors, including unreasonable risk to potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations identified as relevant to the risk evaluation by

EPA, under the conditions of use. The Agency used the best available science to prepare this final supplement to the risk evaluation and has determined that 1,4-dioxane poses unreasonable risk to human health. Under TSCA, EPA must initiate risk management actions to address the unreasonable risk.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2016-0723, is available online at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Additional information about dockets generally, along with instructions for visiting the docket in-person, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For technical information: Cindy Wheeler, Existing Chemicals Risk Management Division (7404M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 566-0484; email address: Dioxane.TSCA@epa.gov.

For general information: 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

A. Does this action apply to me?

This action is directed to the public in general and may be of particular interest to those involved in the manufacture, processing, distribution, use, and disposal of 1,4-dioxane, related industry trade organizations, non-governmental organizations with an interest in human and environmental health, State and local governments, Tribal Nations, and/or those interested in the assessment of risks involving chemical substances and mixtures regulated under TSCA. As such, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that this action might apply to. If you need help determining applicability, consult the technical contact listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

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

The Agency is conducting this risk evaluation under TSCA section 6, 15 U.S.C. 2605, which requires that EPA conduct risk evaluations on chemical substances and identifies the minimum components EPA must include in all chemical substance risk evaluations. Each risk evaluation must be conducted consistent with the best available science, be based on the weight of

scientific evidence and consider reasonably available information. 15 U.S.C. 2625(h), (i), and (k). See also the implementing procedural regulations at 40 CFR part 702.

C. What action is the Agency taking?

EPA is announcing the availability of the final supplement to the 1,4-dioxane risk evaluation and final revised unreasonable risk determination under TSCA. The purpose of risk evaluations under TSCA is to determine whether a chemical substance presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, without consideration of costs or non-risk factors, including unreasonable risk to potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations identified as relevant to the risk evaluation by EPA, under the conditions of use. EPA has used the best available science to prepare this final risk evaluation and has determined that 1,4-dioxane poses unreasonable risk to human health. Upon a determination of unreasonable risk, EPA must initiate risk management action as required pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 2605(a) to address the unreasonable risk.

II. Background

In 2016, EPA announced its designation of 1,4-dioxane for risk evaluation under TSCA (81 FR 91927, December 19, 2016 (FRL-9956-47)). 1,4-Dioxane was one of the first 10 chemical substances undergoing the TSCA risk evaluation process after passage of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, which amended TSCA. 1,4-Dioxane is primarily used as a solvent in a variety of commercial and industrial applications such as the manufacture of other chemicals (e.g., adhesives, sealants) or as a processing aid or laboratory chemical. Although there are no direct consumer uses of 1,4-dioxane, it is present as a contaminant in commercial and consumer products and is produced as a byproduct through several manufacturing processes including ethoxylation, sulfonation, sulfation, and esterification.

In the “Draft Risk Evaluation for 1,4-Dioxane” released in June 2019 (hereafter “2019 draft risk evaluation”) (84 FR 31315, July 1, 2019 (FRL-9995-40)), EPA reviewed the exposures and hazards of 1,4-dioxane for industrial and commercial uses and assessed risk from occupational exposures and surface water exposures to environmental organisms. That assessment, which included the physical and chemical properties, lifecycle information, environmental fate and transport information, and hazard identification and dose-response

analysis, was peer reviewed by the Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals (SACC). In November 2020, EPA released the “Draft Supplemental Analysis to the Draft Risk Evaluation for 1,4-Dioxane” (hereafter “2020 draft supplement”) that assessed conditions of use (COUs) of 1,4-dioxane as a contaminant in consumer products and general population exposure from incidental contact with surface water. The Agency determined that the 2020 draft supplement did not warrant additional peer review as there was no novel analysis. The 2019 draft risk evaluation and 2020 draft supplement were both incorporated into the “Final Risk Evaluation for 1,4-Dioxane” that was released in December 2020 (hereinafter “2020 final risk evaluation”).

In early 2021, and in response to presidential executive orders and policy changes, EPA reviewed the risk evaluations for the first 10 chemical substances to ensure that the risk evaluations met the requirements of TSCA, including the requirement to use the best available science in decision-making. As a result of that review, the Agency announced plans to revise specific aspects of the first 10 risk evaluations to ensure that they appropriately identify unreasonable risks and thereby help to ensure the protection of human health and the environment. EPA determined an additional supplement to the 2020 final risk evaluation was needed to consider critical exposure pathways not previously assessed. Specifically, that additional supplement (hereinafter “2023 draft supplement”) includes evaluation of additional conditions of use in which 1,4-dioxane is a byproduct in industrial processes and a contaminant in certain commercial products, and evaluates risks from general population exposures to 1,4-dioxane released to ambient surface water and groundwater, ambient air, and land. To evaluate these additional exposure pathways, the Agency used new methods and novel applications of existing methods. These new methods were subject to public comment and peer review as part of the 2023 draft supplement (88 FR 48249, July 26, 2023 (FRL-7918-02-OCSPP)).

Along with the 2023 draft supplement, EPA also published and took public comment on draft revisions to the unreasonable risk determination for 1,4-dioxane that considers the 2020 risk evaluation and the 2023 draft supplement. The 2023 draft revision to the unreasonable risk determination reflects policy changes announced in June 2021, and EPA preliminarily

determined that 1,4-dioxane presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health when evaluated under its conditions of use.

The final revised unreasonable risk determination that is being released with this announcement considers the 2020 risk evaluation and the final supplement that is also being released with this announcement. This final revised unreasonable risk determination supersedes the condition of use-specific no unreasonable risk determinations in the 2020 risk evaluation (and withdraws the associated order) and makes a final determination of unreasonable risk for 1,4-dioxane as discussed in Unit III.

III. Unreasonable Risk Determination

EPA has determined that 1,4-dioxane presents an unreasonable risk of injury to human health under the conditions of use. The Agency has determined that the unreasonable risk to human health presented by 1,4-dioxane is based on cancer and non-cancer risks (from liver toxicity and effects in the olfactory epithelium) to workers and occupational non-users (ONUs) from inhalation and dermal exposures, and cancer risks to the general population, including fenceline communities, from exposures to 1,4-dioxane in drinking water sourced from surface water contaminated with industrial discharges of 1,4-dioxane (including when it is generated as a byproduct) and down-the-drain disposals of commercial and consumer products that are contaminated with 1,4-dioxane generated as a byproduct.

Consistent with the statutory requirements of TSCA section 6(a), EPA will propose risk management regulatory actions to the extent necessary so that 1,4-dioxane no longer presents an unreasonable risk to health. The Agency expects to focus its risk management action on the conditions of use that significantly contribute to the unreasonable risk. However, it should be noted that under TSCA section 6(a), EPA is not limited to regulating the specific activities found to contribute significantly to unreasonable risk and may select from among a suite of risk management requirements in TSCA section 6(a) related to manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce, commercial use, and disposal as part of its regulatory options to address the unreasonable risk. As a general example, EPA may regulate upstream activities (e.g., processing, distribution in commerce) to address downstream activities (e.g., consumer uses) contributing significantly to unreasonable risk, even if the upstream

activities do not contribute significantly to the unreasonable risk.

In addition, as part of its evaluation, EPA has determined that 1,4-dioxane in drinking water sourced from surface water contaminated with industrial discharges of 1,4-dioxane (including when it is generated as a byproduct) and down-the-drain disposals of commercial and consumer products that are contaminated with 1,4-dioxane significantly contribute to the unreasonable risk from 1,4-dioxane. TSCA section 9(b) requires EPA to coordinate TSCA actions with actions taken under other Agency authorities. In coordinating regulatory action under TSCA with other offices at EPA, the Agency considered the authorities of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and has determined that certain regulatory actions under the SDWA may also be appropriate. Therefore, as described in more detail in a memorandum included in this docket, and consistent with TSCA section 9(b)(1), OCSPP has memorialized this agreement for coordinated action on risks from 1,4-dioxane contamination in drinking water through actions under both TSCA section 6(a) and, for Office of Water consideration of remaining risks and appropriate action, under SDWA.

For more information about the TSCA risk evaluation process for existing chemicals, go to <https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca>.

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

Dated: November 7, 2024.

Michal Freedhoff,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2024-26342 Filed 11-13-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OW-2024-0482; FRL-12390-01-OW]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Information Collection Request; Comment Request; 2022 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit (CGP) for Stormwater Discharges From Construction Activities (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is planning to submit an information collection request (ICR),

2022 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit (CGP) for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (Renewal) (EPA ICR Number 2686.03, OMB Control Number 2040-0305) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). Before doing so, EPA is soliciting public comments on specific aspects of the proposed information collection as described below. This is a proposed renewal of the current ICR, which is currently approved through February 28, 2025. This notice allows for 60 days for public comments.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before January 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OW-2024-0482 to EPA online using www.regulations.gov (our preferred method) or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460. EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information 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: Greg Schaner, Water Permits Division, Office of Wastewater Management, Office of Water at telephone number: (202) 564-0721 or email address: schaner.greg@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a proposed renewal of the current ICR, which is currently approved through February 28, 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 <http://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: EPA issued the 2022 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit for stormwater discharges from construction activities, also referred to as the "2022 Construction General Permit," or the "2022 CGP," on February 17, 2022. The 2022 CGP is issued for five (5) years to provide permit coverage to eligible construction operators in all areas of the country where EPA is the NPDES permitting authority.

The current ICR for the 2022 CGP expires on February 28, 2025. This proposed ICR will renew the existing ICR prior to expiration. The proposed ICR renewal will further EPA's specific needs to collect data related to the 2022 CGP, which include the following:

- To provide information supporting operator eligibility to be covered by the permit;
- To provide information to EPA and states to prioritize permit activities;
- To provide information on the quality of dewatering discharges to sensitive waters;
- To determine whether operators are in compliance with permit conditions; and
- To provide information to EPA to determine the need for and develop permit conditions.

The burden and costs associated with the entire NPDES program, including the administration of the 2017 CGP, are accounted for in the 2017 NPDES Program ICR (EPA ICR number 0229.23 OMB control no. 2040-0004). Certain changes in the 2022 CGP required revisions to the NPDES Program ICR to