

who are trying to find upstream solutions to [inadvertently generated PCB] contamination” (Ref. 9). Finally, as mentioned in Unit III.B.1.e., the study generally concluded that more information was required to better understand and characterize the concentrations, fate, transport, exposure, hazard, and risk associated with inadvertently generated PCBs in pigmented consumer products.

Similarly, after assessing information provided by the petitioner, as well as information otherwise available and in light of ongoing and expected Agency actions, EPA cannot conclude that it currently has information necessary to reassess the exemptions for the use of pigments containing inadvertently generated PCBs.

3. Necessity of Rulemaking for “All Allowable PCBs Found in Commercial Products”

The petitioner requests that EPA “reassess limits on any PCBs currently allowed in all commercial products, including instances where EPA has determined the PCBs are [‘]totally enclosed[‘] or result from an [‘]excluded manufacturing process[‘]” (Ref. 1, p. 2). The petitioner also asks that EPA set a “rulemaking schedule for the adoption of revised regulations” (Ref. 1, p. 2). Thereafter, there is no discussion or data offered by the petitioner on such products or occurrences of PCBs beyond the enumerated requests.

As stated in Unit III.B.1.e., the Agency is aware of and intends to continue to gather and assess information related to the generation, release, exposure, hazards, and risks to human health and the environment associated with inadvertently generated PCBs. However, aside from overall discussion of PCBs in general, the petitioner does not provide a clear argument or data to support this request. Thus, after assessing information provided by the petitioner, as well as information otherwise available and in light of ongoing and expected Agency actions, EPA cannot conclude that it currently has information necessary to reassess the limits on any PCBs currently allowed in all commercial products.

C. What were EPA’s conclusions?

TSCA section 21 requires a petitioner to set forth the facts which it is claimed establish that it is necessary to issue, amend, or repeal a rule under TSCA section 6. In general, the petitioner failed to point with any specificity to deficiencies in the Agency’s promulgation of the 1984 final rule and determination of no unreasonable risk under TSCA section 6(e). Furthermore,

the petitioner did not provide sufficiently complete scientific information (including hazard and exposure information indicating unreasonable risk) with regard to inadvertently generated PCBs to enable the Agency to make a determination that its approach in the 1984 rule was in error or ripe for revision. As a result, the petitioner is not able to provide adequate justification—based on the rulemaking process and record for the 1984 final rule, as well as information provided to or otherwise available to the Agency—for reassessing the limits on allowable inadvertent PCBs in consumer products. Similarly, after assessing information provided by the petitioner, as well as information otherwise available and in light of ongoing and anticipated Agency efforts, EPA cannot conclude that it currently has information necessary to reassess the exemptions for the use of pigments containing inadvertently generated PCBs or the limits on any PCBs currently allowed in all commercial products. Thus, EPA finds that the petition is insufficiently specific and that the petitioner did not meet their burden under TSCA section 21(b)(1) of establishing that it is necessary to amend the 1984 final rule under TSCA section 6(e). Accordingly, EPA denied the request to initiate a proceeding for the amendment of a rule under TSCA section 6(e).

IV. References

The following is a listing of the documents that are specifically referenced in this document. The docket includes these documents and other information considered by EPA, including documents that are referenced within the documents that are included in the docket, even if the referenced document is not physically located in the docket. For assistance in locating these other documents, please consult the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

1. State of Washington Department of Ecology. 2024. Petition under TSCA Section 21—Polychlorinated Biphenyls. January 4, 2024.
2. EPA. Toxic Substances Control Act; Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions; Exclusions, Exemptions, and Use Authorizations; Final Rule. **Federal Register**. 49 FR 28172, July 10, 1984 (TSH–FRL–2587–1).
3. EPA. Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs); Exclusions, Exemptions and Use Authorizations; Proposed Rule. **Federal Register**. 48 FR 55076, December 8, 1983 (TSH–FRL–2456–6).
4. EPA. Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs);

Reassessment of Use Authorizations; Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM). **Federal Register**. 75 FR 17645, April 7, 2010 (FRL–8811–7).

5. EPA. Revision of Certain Federal Water Quality Criteria Applicable to Washington; Final Rule. **Federal Register**. 81 FR. 85417, November 28, 2016 (FRL–9955–40–OW).
6. EPA. Restoring Protective Human Health Criteria in Washington; Final Rule. **Federal Register**. 87 FR 69183, November 18, 2022 (FRL–7253.1–02–OW).
7. Cypris Materials, Inc. Easy to Apply, Tunable Structural Color: Color Without Pigments, Dyes, Metals, or PCBs. (May 31, 2022). Available at https://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer/abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.abstractDetail/abstract_id/11249.
8. Kebotix, Inc. Machine-Learning-Assisted Development of Alternatives to Diarylide Pigments. (May 31, 2022). Available at https://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer/abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.abstractDetail/abstract_id/11246/report/F.
9. Xiaoyu Liu, Michelle R. Mullin, Peter Egeghy, Katherine A. Woodward, Kathleen C. Compton, Brian Nickel, Marcus Aguilar, and Edgar Folk IV. Inadvertently Generated PCBs in Consumer Products: Concentrations, Fate and Transport, and Preliminary Exposure Assessment. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2022, 56, 17, 12228–12236. (August 9, 2022). Available at <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.2c02517>.

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

Dated: April 4, 2024.

Michal Freedhoff,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2024–07492 Filed 4–8–24; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2024–0159; FRL–11684–02–OCSPP]

Certain New Chemicals or Significant New Uses; Statements of Findings for January and February 2024

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) requires EPA to publish in the **Federal Register** a statement of its findings after its review of certain TSCA submissions when EPA makes a finding that a new chemical substance or significant new use is not likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. Such statements apply to premanufacture notices (PMNs), microbial commercial

activity notices (MCANs), and significant new use notices (SNUNs) submitted to EPA under TSCA. This document presents statements of findings made by EPA on such submissions during the period from January 1, 2024, to February 29, 2024.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2024-0159, is available online at <https://www.regulations.gov> or in-person at the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics Docket (OPPT Docket), Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the OPPT Docket is (202) 566-0280. For the latest status information on EPA/DC services and docket access, visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For technical information contact: Rebecca Edelstein, New Chemical Division (7405M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 564-1667; email address: edelstein.rebecca@epa.gov.

For general information contact: 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. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

This action provides information that is directed to the public in general.

B. What action is the Agency taking?

This document lists the statements of findings made by EPA after review of submissions under TSCA section 5(a) that certain new chemical substances or significant new uses are not likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. This document presents statements of findings made by EPA during the reporting period.

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

TSCA section 5(a)(3) requires EPA to review a submission under TSCA section 5(a) and make one of several

specific findings pertaining to whether the substance may present unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. Among those potential findings is that the chemical substance or significant new use is not likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment per TSCA Section 5(a)(3)(C).

TSCA section 5(g) requires EPA to publish in the **Federal Register** a statement of its findings after its review of a submission under TSCA section 5(a) when EPA makes a finding that a new chemical substance or significant new use is not likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. Such statements apply to PMNs, MCANs, and SNUNs submitted to EPA under TSCA section 5.

Anyone who plans to manufacture (which includes import) a new chemical substance for a non-exempt commercial purpose and any manufacturer or processor wishing to engage in a use of a chemical substance designated by EPA as a significant new use must submit a notice to EPA at least 90 days before commencing manufacture of the new chemical substance or before engaging in the significant new use.

The submitter of a notice to EPA for which EPA has made a finding of "not likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment" may commence manufacture of the chemical substance or manufacture or processing for the significant new use notwithstanding any remaining portion of the applicable review period.

D. Does this action have any incremental economic impacts or paperwork burdens?

No.

II. Statements of Findings Under TSCA Section 5(a)(3)(C)

In this unit, EPA provides the following information (to the extent that such information is not claimed as Confidential Business Information (CBI)) on the PMNs, MCANs and SNUNs for which, during this period, EPA has made findings under TSCA section 5(a)(3)(C) that the new chemical substances or significant new uses are not likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment:

The following list provides the EPA case number assigned to the TSCA section 5(a) submission and the chemical identity (generic name if the specific name is claimed as CBI).

- P-22-0181, Fatty acids, polymers with polyethylene glycol ether with polyol (Generic Name).

To access EPA's decision document describing the basis of the "not likely to present an unreasonable risk" finding made by EPA under TSCA section 5(a)(3)(C), look up the specific case number at <https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca/chemicals-determined-not-likely>.

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

Dated: April 3, 2024.

Shari Z. Barash,

Director, New Chemicals Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

[FR Doc. 2024-07503 Filed 4-8-24; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADVISORY BOARD

Notice of Appointment of Board Member to FASAB

AGENCY: Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that Diane Dudley has been appointed to the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB or "the Board"). Ms. Dudley's five-year term will begin on July 1, 2024.

ADDRESSES: The news release is available on the FASAB website at <https://www.fasab.gov/news-releases/>. Copies can be obtained by contacting FASAB at (202) 512-7350.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Monica R. Valentine, Executive Director, 441 G Street NW, Suite 1155, Washington, DC 20548, or call (202) 512-7350.

Authority: 31 U.S.C. 3511(d); Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. 1001-1014.

Dated: April 3, 2024.

Monica R. Valentine,
Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 2024-07515 Filed 4-8-24; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADVISORY BOARD

Notice of Reappointment of Board Member to FASAB

AGENCY: Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that Mr. Terry Patton has been reappointed to the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB or "the