ACTION: Notice of availability; correction.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is making a correction to a notice that appeared in the **Federal Register** on December 26, 2024. The notice of availability contained an incorrect value in Table 1, which is corrected below.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brandi Echols, Health and Ecological Criteria Division, Office of Water (4304T), Environmental Protection Agency, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 566–2717; email address: *Echols.Brandi@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA published a notice of availability in the **Federal Register** at 89 FR 105041, December 26, 2024. This document corrects an error in Table 1, third column, second row, by correcting the PFOA Organism Only HHC value of 0.00036 ng/L to 0.0036 ng/L. This notice for correction corrects that error.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of December 26, 2024, in FR Doc. 2024–30637, on page 105042, correct ''Table 1'' to read:

TABLE 1—DRAFT HUMAN HEALTH CRITERIA (HHC) FOR PFOA, PFOS, AND PFBS

PFAS	Water + organism HHC (ng/L)	Organism only HHC (ng/L)
PFOA	0.0009	0.0036
PFOS	0.06	0.07
PFBS	400	500

Tanya Hodge Mottley,

Acting Director, Office of Science and Technology, Office of Water.

[FR Doc. 2025–00710 Filed 1–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2018–0436; FRL–8806–04–OCSPP]

Diisononyl Phthalate (DINP); Risk Evaluation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act; Notice of Availability

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) is announcing the availability of the final risk evaluation under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for diisononyl phthalate (DINP) (1,2-Benzene-dicarboxylic acid, 1,2- diisononyl ester) (CASRN 28553–12–0). 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 under the conditions of use, including unreasonable risk to potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations identified as relevant to the risk evaluation by EPA, and without consideration of costs or non-risk factors. EPA used the best available science to prepare this final risk evaluation and determined, based on the weight of scientific evidence, that DINP 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–2018–0436, 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: Todd Coleman, Existing Chemical Risk Management Division (7404M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–1208; email address: *coleman.todd@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 (defined under TSCA section 3(9) to include import), processing, distribution, use, and disposal of DINP, 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 conducted 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 the 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 and for more information about the TSCA risk evaluation process for existing chemicals, go to *https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca.*

C. What action is the Agency taking?

EPA is announcing the availability of the final risk evaluation under TSCA for DINP. 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 under the conditions of use, including unreasonable risk to potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations identified as relevant to the risk evaluation by EPA, and without consideration of costs or non-risk factors. EPA has used the best available science to prepare this final risk evaluation and, based on the weight of scientific evidence, determined that DINP poses unreasonable risk to human health. Upon a determination of unreasonable risk, EPA must initiate risk management action as required

pursuant to TSCA section 6(a), 15 U.S.C 2605(a), to address the unreasonable risk.

II. Background

A. What is DINP?

DINP is a common chemical name for the category of chemical substances that includes the following substances: Di-isononyl phthalate (DINP) (1,2-Benzene-dicarboxylic acid, 1,2- diisononyl ester) (CASRN 28553–12–0 and 68515–48–0). Both CASRNs contain mainly C9 dialkyl phthalate esters. DINP is manufactured (including imported), processed, distributed, and disposed as part of industrial, commercial, and consumer conditions of use. DINP is used primarily as a plasticizer to make flexible polyvinyl chloride (PVC). It is also used to make building and construction materials; automotive articles; and other commercial and consumer products including adhesives and sealants, paints and coatings, and electrical and electronic products. DINP production volumes are available through the TSCA Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) rule under two associated CAS Registry Numbers (CASRNs): 1) The production volume for CASRN 28553–12–0 in 2015 was between 100 to 250 million pounds (lb.) and decreased to 50 to 100 million lb. in 2019 based on the latest 2020 CDR data; and 2) The production volume for CASRN 68515–48–0 in 2015 ranged between 100 to 250 million lb. and changed to between 100 million and 1 billion lb. in 2019 based on the latest 2020 CDR data.

B. Summary of Activities for the Risk Evaluation of DINP

In May 2019, EPA received a request to conduct a risk evaluation for DINP from ExxonMobil Chemical Company, Evonik Corporation, and Teknor Apex, through the American Chemistry Council's High Phthalates Panel (ACC HPP). In December 2019, EPA notified ACC HPP that the Agency had granted the manufacturer requested risk evaluation (Ref. 1). In November 2020, EPA released the draft scope of the DINP risk evaluation (Ref. 2), and, after receiving public comments, issued the problem formulation in August 2021 (Ref. 3). In May 2024, the Environmental Hazard and Human Health Hazard technical support documents for DINP were released for public comment and peer review by the Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals (SACC) (Ref. 4). In September 2024, EPA released a full draft risk evaluation for public comment (Ref. 5). The draft documents and public comments are in docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2024–0436.

The docket also includes a response to comments document (Ref. 6), a non-technical summary of the final risk evaluation (Ref. 7), and the final risk evaluation (Ref. 8).

III. Unreasonable Risk Determination

EPA has determined that DINP presents an unreasonable risk of injury to human health under the COUs. EPA did not identify risk of injury to the environment that would contribute to the unreasonable risk determination for DINP. EPA has determined that the unreasonable risk to human health presented by DINP is due to the following: (1) Non-cancer effects (developmental toxicity) in female workers of reproductive age from acute inhalation exposures; (2) Non-cancer effects (liver effects) in female workers of reproductive age from chronic aggregate exposures; and (3) Non-cancer effects (liver effects) in workers from chronic and aggregate exposures. This unreasonable risk determination is based on the information in the risk evaluation, the appendices, and technical support documents of the risk evaluation in accordance with TSCA section 6(b). It is also based on TSCA's best available science (TSCA section 26(h)), weight of scientific evidence standards (TSCA section 26(i)), and relevant implementing regulations in 40 CFR part 702.

The COUs that EPA identified as significantly contributing to the unreasonable risk from DINP include those that lead to exposures to average adult workers, including female workers of reproductive age, in scenarios in which unprotected workers used spray adhesives and sealants or paints and coatings that contain DINP, because doing so could create high concentrations of DINP in mist that an unprotected worker could inhale.

Between release of the draft risk evaluation and finalization of the DINP risk evaluation, EPA updated the risk determination to find that four conditions of use (COUs) significantly contribute to the unreasonable risk of DINP. These updates were based on new information identified by EPA, information provided by public commenters, and recommendations of the Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals (SACC). These changes stem from consideration of (1) multiple factors impacting occupational exposure during spray application; and (2) determination that the liver effects associated with chronic exposure are relevant to adult works, adult consumers, and adult members of the general population, but not infants and children.

IV. Next Step Is Risk Management

Consistent with TSCA section 6(a), EPA will propose a risk management regulatory action to the extent necessary so that DINP no longer presents an unreasonable risk. EPA expects to focus its risk management action on the COUs 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 drive 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) driving unreasonable risk, even if the upstream activities do not drive the unreasonable risk. Like the prioritization and risk evaluation processes, there is an opportunity for public comment on any proposed risk management actions.

V. 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 person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

1. EPA. Di-isononyl Phthalate (DINP); Manufacturer Request for Risk Evaluation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). **Federal Register**. 84 FR 42912, August 19, 2019 (FRL–9998–25–OCSPP).

2. EPA. Di-isononyl Phthalate (DINP); Draft Scope of the Risk Evaluation To Be Conducted Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Notice of Availability and Request for Comments. **Federal Register**. 85 FR 76072, November 27, 2020 (FRL–10017–15–OSCPP).

3. EPA. Di-isononyl Phthalate (DINP); Final Scope of the Risk Evaluation To Be Conducted Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Notice of Availability. **Federal Register**. 86 FR 48693, August 31, 2021 (FRL- 8806–01–OSCPP).

4. EPA. Di-isodecyl Phthalate (DIDP) and Di-isononyl Phthalate (DINP); Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals (SACC) Peer Review of Draft Documents; Notice of

SACC Meeting; Availability; and Request for Comment. **Federal Register**. 89 FR 43847, May 20, 2024 (FRL–11760–02–OCSPP).

5. EPA. Di-isononyl phthalate (DINP); Draft Risk Evaluation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Notice of Availability, Webinar and Request for Comment. **Federal Register**. 89 FR 71270, September 3, 2024 (FRL–8806–02–OCSPP).

6. EPA. Comment Summary and Responses for Di-isodecyl Phthalate (DIDP) and Diisononyl Phthalate (DINP). December 2024.

7. EPA. Nontechnical Summary of the TSCA Risk Evaluation for Di-isononyl Phthalate (DINP). December 2024. (EPA Publication ID No. EPA–740–S–25–001).

8. EPA. TSCA Risk Evaluation for Di-isononyl Phthalate (DINP). December 2024. (EPA Publication ID No. EPA–740–R–25–001).

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

Dated: January 7, 2025.

Michal Freedhoff,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–00730 Filed 1–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OW–2024–0456; FRL–10774–01–OW]

Announcement of Preliminary Regulatory Determinations for Contaminants on the Fifth Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate List

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Request for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended in 1996, requires that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine whether to regulate at least five unregulated contaminants every five years. The decision to regulate or not to regulate a contaminant is known as a regulatory determination. In most cases, the contaminants chosen for regulatory determination are selected from the most recent Contaminant Candidate List (CCL), which the SDWA requires the EPA to publish every five years. This document presents the preliminary regulatory determinations and supporting rationale for contaminants listed on the EPA's fifth CCL (CCL 5). Since the fourth round of regulatory determinations was published in March 2021, the EPA has made determinations to regulate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), including individual determinations for three PFAS: perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid and its ammonium salt (HFPO–DA, also known as GenX or GenX chemicals); and mixtures including two or more of these three PFAS and perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS). In April 2024, the agency issued a final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation that includes these four PFAS as well as perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). In this **Federal Register** Notice (FRN), the EPA is making preliminary determinations not to regulate nine additional contaminants from CCL 5: 2-aminotoluene, cylindrospermopsin, ethoprop, microcystins, molybdenum, permethrin, profenofos, tebuconazole and tribufos. The EPA requests public comment on these preliminary determinations and other aspects of this FRN. The EPA also presents updates on additional contaminants from CCL 5, as well as on some of those that have been considered in previous rounds of regulatory determinations and for which the EPA has not yet made a regulatory determination. The agency is also presenting and requesting comment on the process and analyses used for this round of regulatory determinations (*i.e.,* RD 5), the supporting information, and the rationale used to make these preliminary decisions.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before March 17, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OW–2024–0456, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov/* (our preferred method). Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Water Docket, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code: [28221T], 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460.
- *Hand Delivery:* EPA Docket Center, [EPA/DC] EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington DC. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Docket's normal hours of operation and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket ID No. for this rulemaking. Comments received may be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov/,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on sending comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the ''Written Comments'' heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Gardenier, Standards and Risk Management Division, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, MC: 4607M, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564–3333; email address: *gardenier.george@epa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Written Comments

Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OW–2024–0456, at *https://www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), or the other methods identified in the **ADDRESSES** section. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from the docket. The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.,* on the web, cloud or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets*.

When submitting comments, remember to:

- Identify the rulemaking by docket number and other identifying information (subject heading, **Federal Register** date and page number).
- Explain why you agree or disagree and suggest alternatives.
- Describe any assumptions and provide any technical information and data that you used.
- Provide specific examples to illustrate your concerns and suggest alternatives.
- Explain your views as clearly as possible.