

Hand-deliveries and couriers may be received by scheduled appointment only. For further information on EPA Docket Center services and the current status, please visit us online at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

EPA continues to carefully and continuously monitor information from the CDC, local area health departments, and our federal partners so that we can respond rapidly as conditions change regarding COVID-19.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Meredith G. Miller, Air and Radiation Law Office (2344A), Office of General Counsel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone (202) 564-8572; email address miller.meredith@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Obtaining a Copy of the Proposed Consent Decree

The official public docket for this action (identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OGC-2020-0652) contains a copy of the proposed consent decree.

The electronic version of the public docket for this action contains a copy of the proposed consent decree, and is available through <https://www.regulations.gov>. You may use <https://www.regulations.gov> to submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the official public docket, and access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. Once in the system, key in the appropriate docket identification number then select "search."

II. Additional Information About the Proposed Consent Decree

The proposed consent decree would require EPA to act on United's petition for a small refinery hardship exemption from its 2019 RFS obligations. On or about December 18, 2019, United submitted its petition seeking a small refinery exemption from the RFS program pursuant to CAA section 211(o). 42 U.S.C. 7545(o). CAA section 211(o)(9)(B)(iii) provides a 90-day deadline for the Administrator to act on such petitions. 42 U.S.C. 211(o)(9)(B)(iii). EPA has not acted on the petition. The proposed consent decree would require the Administrator to either grant or deny United's petition for a 2019 small refinery hardship exemption no later than February 19, 2021.

In accordance with section 113(g) of the CAA, for a period of thirty (30) days following the date of publication of this document, the Agency will accept

written comments relating to the proposed consent decree. EPA or the Department of Justice may withdraw or withhold consent to the proposed consent decree if the comments disclose facts or considerations that indicate that such consent is inappropriate, improper, inadequate, or inconsistent with the requirements of the Act.

III. Additional Information About Commenting on the Proposed Consent Decree

Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OGC-2020-0652, via <https://www.regulations.gov>. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from this docket. EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit to EPA's docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> 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. 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>. For additional information about submitting information identified as CBI, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document. Note that written comments containing CBI and submitted by mail may be delayed and deliveries or couriers will be received by scheduled appointment only.

If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name, mailing address, and an email address or other contact information in the body of your comment. This ensures that you can be identified as the submitter of the comment and allows EPA to contact you in case EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties or needs further information on the substance of your comment. Any identifying or contact information provided in the body of a comment will be included as part of the comment that is placed in the official public docket and made available in EPA's electronic public docket. If EPA cannot read your

comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment.

Use of the <https://www.regulations.gov> website to submit comments to EPA electronically is EPA's preferred method for receiving comments. The electronic public docket system is an "anonymous access" system, which means EPA will not know your identity, email address, or other contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment.

Please ensure that your comments are submitted within the specified comment period. Comments received after the close of the comment period will be marked "late." EPA is not required to consider these late comments.

Gautam Srinivasan,

Associate General Counsel.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0501; FRL-10017-43]

Asbestos (Part 1: Chrysotile Asbestos); Final Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Risk Evaluation; Notice of Availability

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing the availability of the final Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) risk evaluation of Asbestos Part 1 (Chrysotile Asbestos). The purpose of conducting 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 an unreasonable risk to a relevant potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation, without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors. EPA has determined that specific conditions of use of Chrysotile Asbestos present an unreasonable risk of injury to health. For those conditions of use for which EPA has found an unreasonable risk, EPA must take regulatory action to address that unreasonable risk through risk management measures enumerated in TSCA. EPA has also determined that specific conditions of use do not present unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. For those conditions of use for which EPA has found no

unreasonable risk to health or the environment, the Agency's determination is a final Agency action and is issued via order in the risk evaluation. EPA is currently developing Part 2 of the TSCA risk evaluation for Asbestos which will evaluate risk of injury to health or the environment for legacy uses and associated disposals of asbestos. The Agency plans to release a draft scope for Part 2 of the risk evaluation for Asbestos for public comment mid-year 2021.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0501, 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.

Due to the public health concerns related to COVID-19, the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC) and Public Reading Room are closed to visitors with limited exceptions. The EPA/DC staff continue to provide remote customer service via email, phone, and webform. 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: Collin Beachum, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (7403M), Environmental Protection Agency, 109 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711; (919) 541-7554; email address: beachum.collin@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 is directed to the public in general. This action may be of interest to persons who are or may be interested in risk evaluations of chemical substances under TSCA, 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.* Since other entities may also be interested in this final risk

evaluation, the EPA has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be affected by this action.

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

TSCA section 6, 15 U.S.C. 2605, requires EPA to conduct risk evaluations to "determine whether a chemical substance presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors, including an unreasonable risk to a potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation identified as relevant to the risk evaluation by the Administrator, under the conditions of use." 15 U.S.C. 2605(b)(4)(A). TSCA sections 6(b)(4)(A) through (H) enumerate the deadlines and minimum requirements applicable to this process, including provisions that provide instruction on chemical substances that must undergo evaluation, the minimum components of a TSCA risk evaluation, and the timelines for public comment and completion of the risk evaluation. TSCA also requires that EPA operate in a manner that is consistent with the best available science, make decisions based on the weight of the scientific evidence and consider reasonably available information. 15 U.S.C. 2625(h), (i), and (k). TSCA section 6(i) directs that a determination of "no unreasonable risk" shall be issued by order and considered to be a final Agency action, while a determination of "unreasonable risk" is not considered to be a final Agency action. 15 U.S.C. 2605(i).

The statute identifies the minimum components for all chemical substance risk evaluations. For each risk evaluation, EPA must publish a document that outlines the scope of the risk evaluation to be conducted, which includes the hazards, exposures, conditions of use, and the potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations that EPA expects to consider. 15 U.S.C. 2605(b)(4)(D). The statute further provides that each risk evaluation must also: (1) Integrate and assess available information on hazards and exposures for the conditions of use of the chemical substance, including information that is relevant to specific risks of injury to health or the environment and information on relevant potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations; (2) describe whether aggregate or sentinel exposures were considered and the basis for that consideration; (3) take into account, where relevant, the likely duration, intensity, frequency, and number of exposures under the conditions of use; and (4) describe the weight of the scientific evidence for the

identified hazards and exposures. 15 U.S.C. 2605(b)(4)(F)(i) through (ii) and (iv) through (v). Each risk evaluation must not consider costs or other nonrisk factors. 15 U.S.C. 2605(b)(4)(F)(iii).

The statute requires that the risk evaluation process be completed within a specified timeframe and provide an opportunity for public comment on a draft risk evaluation prior to publishing a final risk evaluation. 15 U.S.C. 2605(b)(4).

Subsection 5.3.1 of the final risk evaluation for Asbestos Part 1 (Chrysotile Asbestos) constitutes the order required under TSCA section 6(i)(1), and the "no unreasonable risk" determinations in that subsection are considered to be a final Agency action effective on the date of issuance of the order. In conducting risk evaluations, "EPA will determine whether the chemical substance presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment under each condition of use[] within the scope of the risk evaluation, either in a single decision document or in multiple decision documents." 40 CFR 702.47. Under EPA's implementing regulations, "[a] determination by EPA that the chemical substance, under one or more of the conditions of use within the scope of the risk evaluation, does not present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment will be issued by order and considered to be a final Agency action, effective on the date of issuance of the order." 40 CFR 702.49(d). For purposes of TSCA section 19(a)(1)(A), the date of issuance of the TSCA section 6(i)(1) order for Asbestos Part 1 (Chrysotile Asbestos) shall be at 1:00 p.m. Eastern time (standard or daylight, as appropriate) on the date that is two weeks after the date when this notice is published in the **Federal Register**, which is in accordance with 40 CFR 23.5.

C. What action is EPA taking?

EPA is announcing the availability of the risk evaluation of the chemical substance identified in Unit II. In this risk evaluation EPA has made unreasonable risk determinations on some of the conditions of use within the scope of the risk evaluation for this chemical. For those conditions of use for which EPA has found an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, EPA must initiate regulatory action to address those risks through risk management measures enumerated in 15 U.S.C. 2605(a).

EPA also is announcing the availability of the information required to be provided publicly with each risk evaluation, which is available online at

<https://www.regulations.gov> in the dockets identified. 40 CFR 702.51. Specifically, for the risk evaluation of Asbestos Part 1 (Chrysotile Asbestos), EPA has provided:

- The scope document and problem formulation (in Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OPPT-2016-0736);
- Draft risk evaluation and final risk evaluation (in Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0501);
- All notices, determinations, findings, consent agreements, and orders (in Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0501);
- Any information required to be provided to the Agency under 15 U.S.C. 2603 (in Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OPPT-2016-0736 and Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0501);
- A nontechnical summary of the risk evaluation (in Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0501);
- A list of the studies, with the results of the studies, considered in carrying out each risk evaluation in Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0501);
- The final peer review report, including the response to peer review and public comments received during peer review (in Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0501); and
- Response to public comments received on the draft scope and the draft risk evaluation (in Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0501).

II. TSCA Risk Evaluation

A. What is EPA's risk evaluation process for existing chemicals under TSCA?

The risk evaluation process is the second step in EPA's existing chemical review process under TSCA, following prioritization and before risk management. As this chemical is one of the first ten chemical substances undergoing risk evaluation, the chemical substance was not required to go through prioritization (81 FR 91927, December 19, 2016) (FRL-9956-47). The purpose of conducting risk evaluations is to determine whether a chemical substance presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment under the conditions of use, including an unreasonable risk to a relevant potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation. As part of this process, EPA must evaluate both hazard and exposure, not consider costs or other nonrisk factors, use reasonably available information and approaches in a manner that is consistent with the requirements in TSCA for the use of the best available science, and ensure decisions are based on the weight of the scientific evidence.

The specific risk evaluation process that EPA has established by rule to

implement the statutory process is set out in 40 CFR part 702 and summarized on EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/risk-evaluations-existing-chemicals-under-tsca>. As explained in the preamble to EPA's final rule on procedures for risk evaluation (82 FR 33726, July 20, 2017) (FRL-9964-38), the specific regulatory process set out in 40 CFR part 702, subpart B is being followed for the first ten chemical substances undergoing risk evaluation to the maximum extent practicable.

Prior to the publication of this final risk evaluation, a draft risk evaluation was subject to peer review and public comment. EPA reviewed the report from the peer review committee and public comments and has amended the risk evaluation in response to these comments as appropriate. The public comments, peer review report, and EPA's response to comments is in Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0501. Prior to the publication of the draft risk evaluation, EPA made available the scope and problem formulation, and solicited public input on uses and exposure. EPA's documents and the public comments are in Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OPPT-2016-0736. Additionally, information about the scope, problem formulation, and draft risk evaluation phases of the TSCA risk evaluation for this chemical is available at EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/risk-evaluation-asbestos-0>.

B. Definition of asbestos?

For the purposes of the Risk Evaluation for Asbestos under TSCA Section 6(a), EPA is using the TSCA section 202 definition of asbestos; which is—"asbestiform varieties of six fiber types—chrysotile (serpentine), crocidolite (riebeckite), amosite (cummingtonite-grunerite), anthophyllite, tremolite or actinolite." Part 1 of the Risk Evaluation for Asbestos is focused on Chrysotile Asbestos, as this is the only fiber type currently being imported, processed, or distributed for use in the United States. It is used in diaphragms, sheet gaskets, other gaskets, oilfield brake blocks, aftermarket automotive brakes/linings, and other vehicle friction products. Part 1 of the Risk Evaluation for Asbestos presents risk determinations for Chrysotile Asbestos attributable to these conditions of use.

C. Risk Evaluation for Asbestos Part 2: Legacy Uses and Associated Disposals of Asbestos

As a result of the court decision in *Safer Chemicals Healthy Families v. EPA*, 943 F.3d 397 (9th Cir. 2019), EPA will evaluate legacy uses and associated disposals for Asbestos in Part 2 of the Risk Evaluation which is under expedited development. Legacy uses and associated disposals of Asbestos are conditions of use for which manufacture, import, processing and distribution no longer occur but where use and disposal, respectively, are still known, intended, or reasonably foreseen to occur. Part 2 of the Risk Evaluation for Asbestos will consider all six fiber types of Asbestos described in the TSCA definition.

Part 2 of the Risk Evaluation for Asbestos will begin with a draft scope document that will be made available for public comment. EPA will engage external stakeholders, where appropriate, to obtain reasonably available information related to legacy uses and associated disposals, including in situ in older buildings or still present in older equipment that has not exceeded its useful life.

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

Andrew Wheeler,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2020-29109 Filed 12-31-20; 8:45 am]

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EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Sunshine Act Meetings

Notice of an Open Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States

TIME AND DATE: Thursday, January 14, 2021 at 1:00 p.m.

PLACE: The meeting will be held via teleconference.

STATUS: The meeting will be open to public observation for Item Number 1 only.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: State Department Vetting of EXIM Transactions.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Joyce B. Stone (202-257-4086). Members of the public who wish to attend the meeting via audio only teleconference should register via <https://attendeegotowebinar.com/register/7434330690988996623> by noon Wednesday, January 13, 2021. Individuals will be directed to a