



SmallBiz@EPA

EPA's Asbestos and Small Business Ombudsman Program

A monthly newsletter for the regulated small business community

September 2021

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Policy & Regulation

Federal Court Decision Changes WOTUS Rule

EPA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers received an order from the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona on August 30, 2021 vacating and remanding the Navigable Waters Protection Rule in the case of Pascua Yaqui Tribe v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In light of this order, the agencies have halted implementation of the Navigable Waters Protection Rule and are interpreting “waters of the United States” (WOTUS) consistent with the pre-2015 regulatory regime until further notice. The definition of WOTUS influences how the Clean Water Act provisions apply. The agencies continue to review the order and consider next steps. This includes working expeditiously to move forward with the rulemakings [announced on June 9, 2021](#), to better protect our nation’s vital water resources that support public health, environmental protection, agricultural activity, and economic growth. The agencies remain committed to crafting a durable definition of “waters of the United States” that is informed by diverse perspectives and based on an inclusive foundation.

Read more at <https://www.epa.gov/wotus/current-implementation-waters-united-states>. Further details about the Agencies’ plans, including information regarding the upcoming public meetings and pre-proposal recommendations docket, [can be found here](#).

EPA Wraps Up Public Engagement on the Lead and Copper Rule

On August 6, 2021, EPA concluded public engagements around its review of the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) revisions. The agency obtained valuable input from the public, stakeholder groups, state co-regulators, Tribal representatives, local officials, and communities. This input will help inform the agency’s review of the LCR revisions as the agency determines next steps to ensure that the rule protects communities from lead—especially vulnerable populations.

EPA’s public engagement started with two virtual listening sessions for the public, followed by ten separate roundtable discussions with communities that have been affected by lead in drinking water. These geographically focused roundtables included local public water utilities, community organizations, environmental groups, and public officials. EPA also hosted a virtual roundtable with Tribal communities that have been impacted by lead in drinking water and another virtual roundtable with 29 stakeholder groups, allowing representatives from public health organizations, environmental groups and environmental justice organizations, utilities, and consumer groups to provide their national

perspectives. EPA's engagement concluded with a national co-regulator meeting with associations representing state, Tribal, territorial, and local governments to discuss the feedback EPA received from communities and stakeholders. Livestreams and recordings of the public listening sessions and community, tribal, and stakeholder roundtables can be accessed [here](#). For more information on the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/revISED-lead-and-copper-rule>

Revised 2023 and Later Model Year Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards

EPA is proposing to revise the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions standards for light-duty vehicles for 2023 and later model years to make the standards more stringent. EPA believes that in light of the significant contribution of light-duty vehicles to transportation sector GHG emissions, standards more stringent than those relaxed in the 2020 "Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Rule for Model Years 2021-2026 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks" rule are appropriate under the Clean Air Act. EPA is proposing to revise the GHG standards to be more stringent in each model year from 2023 through 2026. EPA is also proposing to include several flexibilities to incentivize the production and sale of vehicles with zero and near-zero emissions technology to reduce compliance costs and to address the lead time of the proposed standards. In addition, EPA is proposing some technical amendments to clarify and streamline these regulations. Compliance with the proposed standards would be feasible at reasonable costs to manufacturers. The proposed revised standards would result in significant benefits for public health and welfare, primarily through substantial reductions in both GHG emissions and fuel consumption and associated fuel costs paid by drivers, and the benefits of the proposed standards would be far in excess of costs.

Written comments must be received on or before September 27, 2021. To review the proposed standards and access the docket go to the Federal Register: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/08/10/2021-16582/revISED-2023-and-later-model-year-light-duty-vehicle-greenhouse-gas-emissions-standards>

EPA Releases Preliminary Data for 2020 TRI Reporting, Includes First Ever Reporting on PFAS

On July 29, 2021, EPA published preliminary Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) data about chemical releases, chemical waste management, and pollution prevention activities that took place during 2020 at federal and industrial facilities across the country. The preliminary data released today includes the first-ever reporting on per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) added to the TRI by the 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA).

The 2020 preliminary data are for substances included on the [TRI list of chemicals](#). This data were reported by facilities in certain industry sectors, including federal facilities, that manufactured, processed, or otherwise used the TRI-listed chemicals above certain quantities during 2020. The data include quantities of such chemicals that were released into the environment or otherwise managed as waste. The data also includes the pollution prevention activities initiated by individual facilities during 2020. EPA is now conducting additional quality checks on the preliminary data and plans to publish the updated TRI dataset this fall, which will be used to develop the 2020 TRI National Analysis. EPA expects to publish the 2020 TRI National Analysis in early 2022. Access the 2020 TRI preliminary data: <https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program/2020-tri-preliminary-dataset>.

Data on the PFAS added by the NDAA and received by the agency include a total of 89 TRI reporting forms for 44 discrete PFAS chemicals filed by 38 individual facilities. The preliminary data indicate facilities managed over 700,000 pounds of production-related waste of PFAS during 2020. EPA will continue to add PFAS to the TRI per the requirements of the NDAA; for TRI Reporting Year 2021 (reporting forms due by July 1, 2022), the NDAA automatically added three PFAS to the TRI list because they are now subject to a significant new use rule under the Toxic Substances Control Act. The TRI data collected will help inform the agency's efforts to better understand and ultimately reduce the potential risks caused by these chemicals.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 created EPA's TRI Program, giving the public greater awareness of how chemicals are being managed in their communities. Further, TRI data are a valuable dataset used by researchers and decisionmakers across the world. Today, nearly 21,000 facilities report annually on the quantities of more than 760 chemicals they release into the environment or otherwise manage as waste to the TRI Program. [Learn more about TRI.](#)

Proposed Renewal of an Existing Collection and Request for Comment; Expanded Access to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Confidential Business Information

In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), this document announces the availability of and solicits public comment on an Information Collection Request (ICR) that EPA is planning to submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The ICR, entitled: "Expanded Access to TSCA Confidential Business Information" and identified by EPA ICR No. 2570.02 and OMB Control No. 2070-0209, represents the renewal of an existing ICR that is scheduled to expire on March 31, 2022. Before submitting the ICR to OMB for review and approval under the PRA, EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the information collection that is summarized in this document. The ICR and accompanying material are available in the docket for public review and comment. Comments must be received on or before October 12, 2021.

Review the proposed renewal and access the docket for public comment through the Federal Register Notice: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/08/12/2021-17215/agency-information-collection-activities-proposed-renewal-of-an-existing-collection-and-request-for>

Title EPA, Army to Address Implementation Challenges with 2020 Clean Water Act Section 401 Certification Rule

On August 20, 2021, EPA and the U.S. Department of the Army issued a joint memorandum regarding implementation of the 2020 Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 Certification Rule associated with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) permits.

On May 27, 2021, EPA announced its intent to revise the CWA Section 401 Certification Rule to strengthen the authority of states and Tribes to protect their vital water resources. While the rulemaking effort is underway, today's joint memorandum provides direction to the Corps related to implementation of the 2020 rule. The joint memorandum directs the Corps to provide the maximum amount of time allowed before finalizing 41 Nationwide Permits (NWP) that were proposed in September 2020 and have not yet been finalized. The joint memorandum also addresses multiple implementation challenges with the 2020 Rule associated with Corps-issued permits, including by directing the Corps to work collaboratively with states and Tribes to:

- Identify factors and circumstances that warrant extending the reasonable period of time.
- Resolve procedural deficiencies within the reasonable period of time.
- Identify and address circumstances that may appropriately require permit modifications.

Read the full EPA News Release here: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-army-take-action-address-implementation-challenges-2020-clean-water-act-section>

Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (20-8.B)

EPA is issuing significant new use rules (SNURs) under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for chemical substances which were the subject of premanufacture notices (PMNs). This action requires persons to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing manufacture (defined by statute to include import) or processing of any of these chemical substances for an activity that is designated as a significant new use by this rule. This action further requires that persons not begin manufacture or processing for the significant new use until they have submitted a Significant New Use Notice (SNUN). EPA has conducted a review of the notice, made an appropriate determination on the notice, and has taken any risk management actions as are required as a result of that determination. This rule is effective on October 15, 2021. For purposes of judicial review, this rule shall be promulgated at 1 p.m. (e.s.t.) on August 30, 2021.

For technical and contact information see the Federal Register notice here:

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/08/16/2021-17389/significant-new-use-rules-on-certain-chemical-substances-20-8b>

C10-C18-Alkyl Dimethyl Amine Oxides (ADAOs); Exemption From Requirement of a Tolerance

This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of C10-C18-Alkyl dimethyl amine oxides herein referred to as ADAOs when used as inert ingredients (surfactants/foaming agents) in antimicrobial pesticide formulations applied to food-contact surfaces in public eating places, dairy-processing equipment, food-processing equipment and utensils, limited to not more than 1,350 parts per million (ppm) at the end-use concentration in pesticide formulations. Technology Sciences Group Inc. on behalf of Mason Chemical Company submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), requesting an amendment to an existing requirement of a tolerance. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of ADAOs when used in accordance with this exemption. This regulation is effective August 17, 2021. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before October 18, 2021 and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of the SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION).

Review and provide comment until October 18, 2021 in the docket here:

<https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0164-0003>

Draft IRIS Toxicological Review of Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) and Related Compound Ammonium Perfluorobutanoic Acid

EPA is announcing a 60-day public comment period associated with release of the IRIS Toxicological Review of Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) and Related Compound Ammonium Perfluorobutanoic Acid. The draft document was prepared by the Center for Public Health and Environmental Assessment (CPHEA) within EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD). EPA is releasing this draft IRIS assessment for public comment in advance of a contract-led peer review. Public comments received will be provided to the external peer reviewers. The external peer reviewers will consider public comments submitted in response to this notice and provided at the public meeting when reviewing this document. EPA will consider all comments received when revising the document after the peer review. Comments must be received on or before October 22, 2021. The Review will be available on the IRIS

Key Dates and Upcoming Opportunities

EPA Announces \$25 Million in Grants to Improve Drinking Water Quality for Underserved, Small, and Disadvantaged Communities

EPA announced the availability of \$25 million in Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act grants to help improve drinking water. EPA is committed to ensuring that all Americans, especially those living in small towns and underserved communities, have safe water to drink and clean water to support recreation and economic development. This announcement also illustrates the benefits of investing in water—protecting public health and the environment, addressing key challenges facing communities, and creating jobs.

For the current funding cycle, states, Tribes, and territories are eligible to receive funding under EPA's Small Underserved and Disadvantaged Communities (SUDC) Grant Program. Through the program, EPA will award grants to support compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act and provide access to drinking water services. Funding can also be used for conducting household water quality testing, including testing for unregulated contaminants. State and territorial grant allotments for the grant program are available on EPA's [website](#). States can submit applications for funding at www.grants.gov until June 30, 2022. EPA intends to release another memo in the fall to provide allotments to support activities in American Indian and Alaska Native Communities. For more information, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/grants>.

Webinar: IPM for Healthcare Facilities

Health care facilities must maintain a clean, pest-free environment while caring for sensitive populations. This webinar will discuss how facilities can support the wellbeing of their patients by implementing an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that limits both pests and pesticides. Presenters will share science-based approaches to pest management that integrate cultural controls (i.e., practices that discourage pest invasion), biological controls (i.e., the use of beneficial organisms to manage pests) and chemical controls (i.e., the use of pesticides). Presenters will also highlight the importance of working collaboratively with contracted pest management professionals. Register at: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/1824847770943250699>.

Click here to access new IPM and Health Care Toolkit resource: <https://www.epa.gov/ipm/introduction-integrated-pest-management>.

EPA Announces Resources to Help Partners Address Nutrient Pollution Affecting Waters

EPA released three new resources to help state, territorial and authorized Tribal partners address adverse effects of nutrient pollution, including freshwater harmful algal blooms (HAB). These resources will help better protect recreators, aquatic life, and drinking water sources from the detrimental effects of nutrient pollution.

1) Final Recommended Nutrient Criteria for Lakes and Reservoirs: EPA has published revised recommended ambient water quality criteria under the Clean Water Act to help address nutrient pollution in lakes and reservoirs. As the first update to EPA's nutrient criteria in 20 years, these recommendations represent a significant advancement in the scientific understanding of the impacts of nitrogen and phosphorus in our waters. The new recommendations are based on statistical stressor-response relationships developed from data collected in approximately 1,800 lakes nationwide and incorporated

into national models. The national models are designed so that states, territories, and authorized Tribes can incorporate local data into the models to account for unique local conditions. EPA will help these partners in using the new models through the agency's [Nutrient Scientific Technical Exchange Partnership & Support \(N-STEPS\) program](#). States, territories, and authorized Tribes can consider adopting the recommended criteria into their water quality standards but are not compelled to revise existing EPA-approved criteria or total maximum daily load (TMDL) targets.

2) Tracking CyanoHABs StoryMap: EPA has published a [new ArcGIS StoryMap](#) that will allow the public to learn about and track reported cyanobacterial HABs (cyanoHABs) in freshwaters across the country. CyanoHABs can harm ecosystems and contaminate freshwaters with toxins that can lead to serious human health impacts. **EPA's Tracking CyanoHABs StoryMap** consolidates freshwater advisory and closure information across the U.S. from state environmental and health agencies into user-friendly, interactive maps. The story map includes links to information on freshwater HABs causes and effects; several EPA tools on HABs preparedness and response; and state and local HAB resources such as the laboratories that can analyze water samples for cyanotoxins. These maps can help the public better understand the occurrence and causes of cyanoHAB events.

3) Implementation Support for EPA's Recreational HABs Criteria: To help states, territories and authorized Tribes protect swimmers from two cyanobacterial toxins (cyanotoxins) produced by cyanoHABs, EPA has also published Final Technical Support Document: Implementing the 2019 Recommended Recreational Water Quality Criteria or Swimming Advisories for Microcystins and Cylindrospermopsin. This document explains how states, territories, and authorized Tribes may adopt [EPA's 2019 recommended criteria for the two cyanotoxins](#) into their water quality standards or use the criteria in swimming advisory programs. The document also addresses implementation of the 2019 criteria recommendations through other Clean Water Act programs including identifying and listing of impaired waters and TMDL development. See the criteria document at: <https://www.epa.gov/nutrient-policy-data/technical-support-numeric-nutrient-water-quality-criteria-development>

Ask SBEAP

Dear SBEAP,

I've been hearing about a new rule regulating certain refrigerants, I think they are called HFCs. How can I find out whether it applies to my business? And what does that mean for us if it does?

Sincerely,
Fred Frigid

Dear Mr. Frigid,

Under the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act, the [EPA has proposed a new rule](#) to phasedown the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons, or HFCs, which are commonly used as refrigerants and are strong greenhouse gases. Basically, your business could be affected if it has anything to do with HFCs, i.e. if you produce, import, export, reclaim, or use HFCs as a feedstock. Whether your business is affected also depends on what you do—for example, if you manufacture refrigeration or air conditioning systems, foams, aerosols, or fire suppression systems, you may be affected. A list of potentially affected industries by NAICS code is available in the proposed rule.

In this rule, the EPA proposes to set HFC production and consumption baseline levels from which reductions will be made and establish a methodology for allocating HFC allowances. The AIM Act

directs EPA to finalize this rule by September 23, 2021. The EPA will then publish annual allowances for calendar year 2022, by October 1, 2021, and update the allowances annually. There will likely be future rules added regarding management of HFCs and transitions to new technology.

According to the EPA, this program is expected to phase down the production and consumption of HFCs by 85% over the next 15 years. EPA further estimates the 15-year cumulative benefits of this action will prevent 187 MMTCO₂e and \$283.9 billion, potentially protecting at-risk communities from damages associated with climate change. In addition to phase down of production and consumption, HFC reductions will be achieved through maximizing reclamation, minimizing equipment releases and transitioning to next-generation technologies.

As always, if you have a question, want to find resources, or need help navigating regulations, you can visit the [National SBEAP website](#) or contact your state SBEAP for assistance.

Spotlight

EPA's National Compliance Initiatives: Reducing Clean Water Act Significant Noncompliance

Every three years, EPA selects several topics—areas with serious environmental compliance issues—focusing its enforcement and compliance assurance resources to develop and implement national program priorities, called National Compliance Initiatives (NCIs). The NCIs are in addition to the EPA's core compliance and enforcement work. Over the coming months, SmallBiz@EPA will Spotlight one of the six NCIs for FY 2020-2023 to help businesses and others understand the issues and how to improve environmental conditions for our communities.

EPA uses compliance assistance, self-audits, and informal and formal enforcement actions to achieve the goals of each NCI. The Spotlight will focus mostly on compliance assistance.

Introducing the Clean Water Act (CWA) Significant Noncompliance (SNC) NCI

EPA and states are undertaking an initiative to improve compliance with the Clean Water Act permitting program. When a permittee exceeds permit-required pollutant limits or fails to submit a report on time, it can result in significant noncompliance (SNC). Discharging wastewater without a permit can also result in SNC. The goal of this NCI is to cut the national SNC rate in half, to 10.1%, during a four-year period, 2019-2023.

Are You Meeting Your Wastewater Discharge Permit Requirements? Be Sure to Review Your Permit Requirements and Submit Required Reports on Time

EPA and states regulate certain wastewater discharges from industries, businesses (including small businesses), and residences through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program. These standards protect human health and preserve the public's right to enjoy the nation's waters by keeping the nation's waters as clean as possible. To meet these standards, permittees generally are required to maintain equipment, control processes, and monitor their wastewater discharges to ensure they are not exceeding pollutant limits, and report results to their state or to the EPA.

This NCI focuses regulators' attention on pollutants from all permitted facilities, including industrial facilities, federal facilities, wastewater and drinking water treatment systems (whether privately-owned or operated by municipalities), and facilities in Indian country. This NCI is also increasing focus on facilities whose discharges may be impacting overburdened communities.

How can I see and what should I do if my facility is in SNC?

EPA encourages permittees regularly to assess their SNC status by:

1. Reviewing Discharge Monitoring Reports carefully, to see if permit limits have been exceeded or are being exceeded,
2. Using EPA's [Enforcement & Compliance History Online \(ECHO\) Detailed Facility Report](#) tool to look up your facility's SNC status, and
3. Contacting the regulatory authority who issued your permit.

If your discharges are exceeding pollutant limits, or if you have missing or late reports, return to compliance immediately. Permittees needing technical assistance to return to compliance can visit EPA's [Compliance Assistance Centers](#) and access resources specific to their industry or facility type. For advanced troubleshooting topics, free technical training is available from [EPA's Technical Assistance Webinar Series for Improving CWA-NPDES Compliance](#). Permittees who need financial assistance to achieve compliance can visit [EPA's Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center](#), and [EPA's Water Finance Clearinghouse](#), which lists funding opportunities from state and federal sources.

To explore EPA's SNC NCI Compliance Advisories and resources for permittees further, visit:

<https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/national-compliance-initiative-reducing-significant-non-compliance-snc-npdes-permits>.

EPA Tools for Communities Cleaning Up after Hurricane Ida

EPA reminds communities, families, and business owners affected by Hurricane Ida to take steps to make storm cleanup as safe and effective as possible. Cleanup activities related to returning to homes and businesses after a disaster can pose significant health and environmental challenges. Use caution to protect your personal safety and assure that all waste materials are removed and disposed of properly, following local guidelines.

Disasters can generate tons of debris, including building rubble, trees and plants, personal property, and household hazardous wastes. How a community manages disaster debris depends on the debris generated and the waste management options available. EPA offers several resources and tips for managing debris during storm cleanup. Learn more at <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-tools-communities-cleaning-after-hurricane-ida>.

Wildfire Smoke and Indoor Air Quality: How to Create a Clean Room at Home

EPA's Indoor Environments Division is pleased to announce a new video on [Wildfire Smoke and Indoor Air Quality: How to Create a Clean Room at Home](#). During a wildfire or prescribed fire, local officials may advise you to stay indoors as air quality becomes unhealthy from smoke. While sheltering, some outdoor smoke, which is a complex mixture of gases and fine particles, can enter your home and affect your indoor air quality. This video will show you step-by-step how to create a clean room to reduce your family's exposure to wildfire smoke while indoors. Watch the video to learn more about: What is a clean room? Who can benefit from spending time in a clean room? How you can set up a clean room at home. Learn more about [Wildfires and Indoor Air Quality](#) and [How to Create a Clean Room](#).

EPA Awards Over \$7 Million for Research to Help Communities Reduce Exposure to Wildland Fire Smoke

EPA announced over \$7 million for ten research projects that will address interventions and communication strategies to reduce exposure and the associated health risks from wildland fire

smoke. Wildland fire (wildfire and prescribed fires) smoke is made up of a complex mixture of gases and fine particles produced when wood and other organic materials burn. The biggest health threat from smoke is from fine particles. Outside or indoors, exposure to these microscopic particles can cause burning eyes, runny nose, and illnesses such as bronchitis. Additionally, fine particles can aggravate chronic heart and lung diseases, and they are linked to premature deaths in people with these conditions. Smoke also contains air toxics that can cause cancer or other serious health effects.

The grant recipients will research what actions might be effective to reduce ambient and indoor exposures to wildland fire smoke, and how best to communicate these actions to various groups. For more information about these grants, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/research-grants/interventions-and-communication-strategies-reduce-health-risks-wildland-fire-0>. For more information about EPA research grants, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/research-grants>.

EPA Methane Challenge Partners Lead in Efficiency and Emission Reductions

EPA has published new data showing that, from 2016 through 2019, oil and natural gas companies that participated in EPA's Methane Challenge Program reduced methane emissions equivalent to over 7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide – all through voluntary actions to mitigate emissions from key sources across their operations.

The Methane Challenge Program was launched in 2016 by EPA in collaboration with oil and natural gas companies and trade associations. The Methane Challenge Program provides the more than 60 partner companies a platform to make a company-wide commitment to cut methane emissions, track and report their actions, and be recognized for their achievements.

EPA's voluntary programs for the oil and gas sector have developed an extensive suite of technical information on viable, cost-effective methane mitigation technologies and practices, playing an important role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the oil and gas sector together with current and future regulations. EPA has also sought input from a wide range of stakeholders to develop a regulatory proposal to achieve further reductions in methane pollution from new and existing sources. More information on the Methane Challenge and Natural Gas STAR Programs, as well as details on how to join, can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/natural-gas-star-program>.
<https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-methane-challenge-partners-lead-efficiency-and-emission-reductions>

EPA Celebrates 30 Years of Climate Partnerships

Thirty years since the founding of EPA's first voluntary climate initiative, Green Lights, EPA is celebrating the legacy and impacts of its highly successful climate partnership programs. Through these programs, tens of thousands of public- and private-sector organizations have joined forces with the government and prevented more than 6 billion metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions from nearly every sector of the economy—a total which exceeds all U.S. carbon dioxide emissions in 2019. EPA's Climate Partnership Programs have spurred billions of dollars of private sector investment in energy efficiency and clean energy. They have produced significant economic benefits, helping Americans save more than \$500 billion while driving investment and creating jobs. In 2019, more than 800,000 Americans employed in manufacturing or installing ENERGY STAR certified equipment accounted for roughly 35% of all energy efficiency jobs. In 2019 alone, the programs' reductions were equal to 8 percent of total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. For more on the 30th Anniversary of EPA's Climate Partnership Programs and the impacts they've had on the climate and our economy, visit <https://www.epa.gov/30climate>. To watch a video of Administrator Regan speaking with former

Administrator William K. Reilly about the 30th Anniversary of Green Lights, visit <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i1EKtQtsFNY>.

Share with the small business community through EPA's SmallBiz@EPA Bulletin

Do you have a story, upcoming event, resource, or information that may be beneficial to the small business community? Please email us at asbo@epa.gov to provide a brief submission with a suggested title, your contact information, and a website link for more information on the topic.

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