obtain nominations of diverse candidates. EPA encourages nominations of women and men of all racial and ethnic groups, as well as from a variety of backgrounds (e.g., industry, non-profit organizations, academia, and government).

Candidates not selected for HSRB membership at this time may be considered for HSRB membership as vacancies arise in the future or for service as consultants to the HSRB. Members of the HSRB are subject to the provisions of 5 CFR part 2634, Executive Branch Financial Disclosure, as supplemented by the EPA in 5 CFR part 6401. In anticipation of this requirement, each nominee will be asked to submit confidential financial information that fully discloses, among other financial interests, the candidate’s employment, stocks and bonds, and where applicable, sources of research support. The information provided is strictly confidential and will not be disclosed to the public. Before a candidate is considered further for service on the HSRB, EPA will evaluate each candidate to assess whether there is any conflict of financial interest, appearance of a lack of impartiality, or prior involvement with matters likely to be reviewed by the Board.

Nominations will be evaluated on the basis of several criteria, including: Professional background, expertise, and experience that would contribute to the diversity of perspectives of the committee; interpersonal, oral, and written communication skills and other attributes that would contribute to the HSRB’s collaborative process; consensus building skills; absence of any financial conflicts of interest or the appearance of a lack of impartiality, or lack of independence, or bias; and the availability to participate in meetings and administrative sessions, participate in teleconferences, develop policy recommendations to the Administrator, and prepare recommendations and advice in reports.

Nominations should include a resume or curriculum vitae providing the nominee’s educational background, qualifications, leadership positions in national associations or professional societies, relevant research experience and publications along with a short (one page) biography describing how the nominee meets the above criteria and other information that may be helpful in evaluating the nomination, as well as the nominee’s current business address, email address, and daytime telephone number. Interested candidates may self-nominate.

To help the Agency in evaluating the effectiveness of its outreach efforts, nominees are requested to inform the Agency of how you learned of this opportunity.

Final selection of HSRB members is a discretionary function of the Agency and will be announced on the HSRB website at https://www.epa.gov/osa/human-studies-review-board as soon as selections are made.

Mary Ross,
Director, Office of Science Advisor, Policy and Engagement.

[FR Doc. 2022–09470 Filed 5–2–22; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Draft Recommended Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)
AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: As part of the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) commitment to safeguard the environment from per- and polyfluorooalkyl substances (PFAS), the agency is announcing the availability of Clean Water Act (CWA) national “Draft Recommended Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)” and “Draft Recommended Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)” for a 30-day public comment period. These draft criteria are a priority action identified in EPA’s PFAS Strategic Roadmap and reflect the latest scientific knowledge regarding the effects of PFOA and PFOS on freshwater organisms. These draft criteria have undergone external peer review, and EPA has revised the documents accordingly. When these draft CWA recommended criteria are finalized, they will provide information that states and tribes may consider when adopting water quality standards.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 2, 2022.

ADDRESSES:

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 “Public Participation” heading of the SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION section of this document. Out of an abundance of caution for members of the public and our staff, the EPA Docket Center and Reading Room are open to the public by appointment only to reduce the risk of transmitting COVID–19. Our Docket Center staff also continue to provide remote customer service via email, phone, and webform. Hand deliveries and couriers may be received by scheduled appointment only. For further information on EPA Docket Center services and our current status, please visit us online at https://www.epa.gov/dockets.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
James Justice, Health and Ecological Criteria Division, Office of Water (Mail Code 4304T), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone: (202) 566–0275; or email: justice.jamesr@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
I. Public Participation—Written Comments
Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OW–2022–0365 for the draft PFOA criteria or Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OW–2022–0366 for the draft PFOS criteria, at https://www.regulations.gov. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from the docket. 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. 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 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.

II. What are PFOA and PFOS, and how do they affect aquatic life?

PFOA and PFOS are two of the most widely used and studied chemicals in the PFAS group. PFAS have been manufactured and used by a broad range of industries since the 1940s. PFOA and PFOS are not naturally occurring and have no biologically important functions or beneficial properties to aquatic life. The mechanisms underpinning the toxicity of PFOA and PFOS to aquatic organisms, like other PFAS, is an active and on-going area of research. The draft recommended criteria are based on observed effects of PFOA and PFOS to the survival, growth, and reproduction of aquatic organisms. Based on the available ecotoxicity data, aquatic plants are generally less sensitive to PFOA and PFOS than fish and other aquatic life.

III. What are EPA’s recommended criteria for PFOA and PFOS in freshwater for the protection of aquatic life?

EPA’s draft recommended aquatic life ambient water quality criteria documents provide a critical review of PFOA and PFOS toxicity data, quantify the toxicity of these chemicals to aquatic life, and provide separate PFOA and PFOS criteria to protect aquatic life from the toxic effects of these chemicals. These draft criteria were derived to reflect the latest scientific knowledge using the available data on the toxicological effects of PFOA and PFOS on aquatic life. EPA developed these draft aquatic life ambient water quality criteria following the general approach outlined in EPA’s “Guidelines for Deriving Numerical Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses.”

EPA developed the draft PFOA and PFOS criteria to be protective of most aquatic organisms in the community (i.e., approximately 95 percent of tested aquatic organisms representing the aquatic community) and to be protective of aquatic life designated uses established for freshwaters. The draft criteria documents both contain acute and chronic criteria for freshwaters (see Table 1). The draft criteria documents also contain chronic criteria expressed as tissue-based concentrations to protect aquatic life from PFOA and PFOS bioaccumulation (see Table 1 below). The chronic freshwater and chronic tissue criteria for both of these chemicals are intended to be independently applicable and no one criterion takes primacy.

Data limitations did not allow for derivation of PFOA or PFOS national recommended water quality criteria in estuarine/marine waters. However, EPA derived acute estuarine/marine benchmarks through application of a New Approach Method (NAM), using available toxicity data supplemented with modeled estimates of acute toxicity. The acute estuarine/marine benchmarks for PFOA and PFOS are recommendations for states and tribes to consider as protective values in their water quality protection programs.

EPA’s draft recommended criteria are the maximum concentrations of PFOA and PFOS (individually, not in mixture), with associated frequency and duration specifications, that will support protection of aquatic life from acute and chronic effects in freshwaters (see Table 1).

### Table 1—Draft Recommended Freshwater Aquatic Life Water Quality Criteria for PFOA and PFOS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria component</th>
<th>Acute water column (CMC)</th>
<th>Chronic water column (CCC)</th>
<th>Invertebrate whole-body (mg/kg ww)</th>
<th>Fish whole-body (mg/kg ww)</th>
<th>Fish muscle (mg/kg ww)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PFOA Magnitude</td>
<td>49 mg/L</td>
<td>0.094 mg/L</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFOS Magnitude</td>
<td>3.0 mg/L</td>
<td>0.0084 mg/L</td>
<td>0.937</td>
<td>6.75</td>
<td>2.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>1-hour average</td>
<td>4-day average</td>
<td>Instantaneous.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Not to be exceeded more than once in three years, on average.</td>
<td>Not to be exceeded more than once in three years, on average.</td>
<td>Not to be exceeded more than once in ten years, on average.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Criterion Maximum Concentration.
2. Criterion Continuous Concentration.
3. Wet Weight.
4. Tissue data provide instantaneous point measurements that reflect integrative accumulation of PFOA or PFOS over time and space in aquatic life population(s) at a given site.

IV. What are CWA national recommended ambient water quality criteria developed by EPA?

Section 304(a)(1) of the CWA directs EPA to develop and publish and, from time to time, revise criteria for water quality accurately reflecting the latest scientific knowledge. Water quality criteria developed under CWA Section 304(a) are based solely on data and scientific judgments on the relationship between pollutant concentrations and environmental and human health effects. CWA Section 304(a) recommended criteria do not reflect consideration of economic impacts or the technological feasibility of meeting pollutant concentrations in ambient water.

Under the CWA and its implementing regulations, states and authorized tribes are to adopt water quality criteria to protect designated uses (e.g., aquatic life, recreational use). CWA Section 304(a) recommended criteria provide guidance to states and authorized tribes in adopting water quality standards that ultimately provide a basis for controlling discharges of pollutants. Standards consist of designated uses, water quality criteria to protect those uses, a policy for antidegradation, and may include general policies for application and implementation. EPA CWA Section 304(a) water quality criteria recommendations are not regulations and do not constitute legally binding requirements. States and authorized tribes may adopt other scientifically defensible water quality criteria that differ from these recommendations. CWA Section 303(c)(1) requires states and authorized tribes to review and modify, if appropriate, their water quality standards at least once every three years. Consistent with EPA regulations 40 CFR 131.11, protective criteria must be based on a sound scientific rationale and contain sufficient parameters or constituents to protect the designated...
uses. Criteria may be expressed in either narrative or numeric form. When states and authorized tribes adopt numeric water quality criteria, those criteria should be based on (1) recommended CWA Section 304(a) criteria; (2) CWA Section 304(a) criteria modified to reflect site-specific conditions; or (3) other scientifically defensible methods. Alternatively, states and authorized tribes may adopt narrative criteria or criteria based upon biomonitoring methods where numeric criteria cannot be established or to supplement numeric criteria.

Radhika Fox,
Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2022–09441 Filed 5–2–22; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

[Public Notice EIB–2022–0001]

Application for Final Commitment for a Long-Term Loan or Financial Guarantee in Excess of $100 Million: AP089448XX & AP089448XA

AGENCY: Export-Import Bank.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This Notice is to inform the public the Export-Import Bank of the United States (“EXIM”) has received an application for final commitments for aggregated long-term loans or financial guarantees in excess of $100 million. Comments received within the comment period specified below will be presented to the EXIM Board of Directors prior to final action on these Transactions.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 31, 2022 to be assured of consideration before final consideration of the transactions by the Board of Directors of EXIM.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted through Regulations.gov at WWW.REGULATIONS.GOV. To submit a comment, enter EIB–2022–0001 under the heading “Enter Keyword or ID” and select Search. Follow the instructions provided at the Submit a Comment screen. Please include your name, company name (if any) and EIB–2022–0001 on any attached document.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Reference: AP089448XX & AP089448XA.

Purpose and Use:

Brief description of the purpose of the transactions: To support the export of U.S.-manufactured commercial aircraft to South Korea.

Brief non-proprietary description of the anticipated use of the items being exported: To be used for passenger air transport between South Korea and other countries within Asia.

To the extent that EXIM is reasonably aware, the item(s) being exported are not expected to produce exports or provide services in competition with the exportation of goods or provision of services by a United States industry.

Parties:

Principal Supplier: The Boeing Company

Obliqur: Korean Air Lines Co., Ltd.

Guarantors: N/A.

Description of Items Being Exported: Boeing commercial jet aircraft.

Information on Decision: Information on the final decision for these transactions will be available in the “Summary Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors” on http://exim.gov/newsandevents/boardmeetings/board/. Confidential Information: Please note that this notice does not include confidential or proprietary business information; information which, if disclosed, would violate the Trade Secrets Act; or information which would jeopardize jobs in the United States by supplying information which competitors could use to compete with companies in the United States.

Authority: Section 3(c)(10) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (12 U.S.C. 655a(c)(10)).

Joyce B. Stone,
Assistant Corporate Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2022–09460 Filed 5–2–22; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6690–01–P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[Notice BSC–RPM–2022–01; Docket No. BSC–RPM–2022–0002; Sequence 1]


AGENCY: Office of Government-wide Policy; General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Request for public comment.

SUMMARY: This notice informs the public of the opportunity to provide input on the proposed Real Property Management business use cases that have been created in support of Federal shared services. This input will be used in formulation of business standards for Federal real property management.

DATES: Comments due: Interested parties should submit comments via the method outlined in the ADDRESSES section on or before June 2, 2022.


Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite “Notice BSC–RPM–2022–01,” in all correspondence related to this notice. Comments received generally will be posted without change to http://www.regulations.gov, including any personal and/or business confidential information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check http://www.regulations.gov, approximately two-to-three business days after submission to verify posting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chris Coneeney, Real Property Policy Division Director, at 202–208–2956, or by email at chris.coneeney@gsa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 26, 2019, the Office of Management and Budget published OMB memorandum 19–16, Centralized Mission Support Capabilities for the Federal Government (available at https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/M-19-16.pdf). Mission support business standards, established and agreed to by agencies, using the Federal Integrated Business Framework (FIBF) website at https://ussm.gsa.gov/fibf/, enable the Federal Government to better coordinate on the decision-making needed to determine what can be adopted and commonly shared. These business standards are an essential first step towards agreement on outcomes, data, and cross-functional end to end processes that will drive economies of scale and leverage the government’s buying power. The business standards will be used as the foundation for common mission support services shared by Federal agencies.

GSA serves as the Real Property Management (RPM) business standards lead on the Business Standards Council (BSC). The goal of the RPM business standards is to drive real estate management consistency, equity, and standardization across the Federal government. The RPM business use cases document the key activities, inputs, outputs, and other functional areas intersection.

GSA is seeking public feedback on these draft business cases, including