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General Comment

Below show the air quality in China compared to USA, Environment regulations in America are hurt the Poor the working Family's. But The air in The United States has an annual average of 8 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's 20% below the WHO safe level. India Delhi in India has 122 which is 12 times safe levels, The United States is NOT even in the 500 Highest pollution cities in World. Tariffs, Remove regulations in SEC and Commodity Markets, and add China and India to the 2010 conflict minerals law.

Nearly 90 percent of China's big cities failed to meet air quality standards in 2014, Of the worst-performing cities in 2014, seven were located in the heavy industrial province of Hebei, which surrounds

Beijing, the capital; toxic air in Beijing has an annual average of 85 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's 8.5 times the WHO safe level.

Baoding, The toxic air in Baoding has an annual average of 126 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's 12.6 times the WHO safe level.

Xingtai The toxic air in Xingtai has an annual average of 128 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's 12.8 times the WHO safe level.

Shijiazhuang, The toxic air in Shijiazhuang has an annual average of 121 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's 12.1 times the WHO safe level.

Tangshan, The toxic air in Tangshan has an annual average of 102 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's 10.2 times the WHO safe level.

Handan The toxic air in Handan has an annual average of 112 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's 11.2 times the WHO safe level.

Zhengzhou ; the toxic air has an annual average of 86 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's 8.6 times the WHO safe level.

Hengshui The toxic air in Hengshui has an annual average of 107 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's 10.7 times the WHO safe level.

Langfang ; The toxic air in Langfang has an annual average of 96 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's 9.6 times the WHO safe level.

Report : Key trends from 2008-2013: World high-income countries, percentage decreases to 56%.

USA city Houston ; The good air in Houston, TX has an annual average of 10 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's at the WHO safe level.

USA, The good air Oklahoma City, OK has an annual average of 9 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's 10% below the WHO safe level

USA, The Good air in Fayetteville, AR has an annual average of 9 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's 10% below the WHO safe level.

USA, The Good air in Dayton, OH has an annual average of 9 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's 10% below the WHO safe level.

USA, The good air in New York City, NY has an annual average of 9 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's 10% below the WHO safe level.

USA The good air in Pittsburgh, PA has an annual average of 10 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's at the WHO safe level.

The good air in Clarksburg, WV has an annual average of 9 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. That's 10% below the WHO safe level.

China has accounted for the bulk of global growth in metals consumption over the past 15 years

India was number 3 in iron ore production in 2016 with 143 metric tons, Australia was number 1 in iron ore production in 2016 with 811 metric tons, Brazil was number 2 in Iron ore production 2016 with 423 metric tons

China was number 4 in iron ore production 2016 with 124 metric tons. While USA was nine with iron ore 42 metric tons.

China was number 1 in Zinc Production with 5,270 metric tons while the US was 3 with only 798 metric tons. produces nearly half of the world's refined zinc.

China was number 2 in Aluminum Bauxite Production with 60,788 metric tons while the US was None.

China was number 1 in Aluminum Refined Production with 31,870 metric tons with the US was only ten at only 818 metric tons. produces 60 percent of the world's aluminum.

China is number 3 in cooper Mine Production in 2016 with 1851 metric tons with the US was 4 with 1431 tons.

China was number 1 in cooper refined production in 2016 with 8436 metric tons, while the US was fourth with only 1221 metric tons.

China was number one in Crude steel production in 2016 with 804 metric tons while USA was number 4 with only 79 Metric tons. Japan was 2 and India was 3.

China was number one in Mine Production in 2016 with 2,230 metric tons while USA was number 3 with only 324 metric tons.

China controls 98% of current supply production Neodymium magnets which are used as important component in electric vehicles and wind turbines rely heavily on dysprosium (Dy) and neodymium (Nd), in rare-earth magnets .

Neodymium is mostly dangerous in the working environment can cause lung embolisms during exposure. Wind turbine contains more than 8,000 different components, steel, cast iron, and concrete. magnets made from neodymium and dysprosium, rare earth minerals mined almost exclusively in China.