

REGULATORY UPDATE – January 2013

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A. EPA Waste Import and Export; Inquiry to Learn Whether Businesses Assert Business Confidentiality Claims; Notice and Request for Comment

On January 14, 2013, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a notice and request for comment (78 FR 2669-2672) to inform “affected businesses” of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests for information received by EPA pertaining to the export and import of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste, the export of cathode ray tubes (CRTs), spent lead acid batteries (SLABs), and universal wastes and to provide the “affected businesses” the opportunity to assert claims that the information is entitled to be treated as confidential business information (CBI).

Summary

EPA receives FOIA requests periodically for documentation or data related to hazardous waste exports and imports that may identify or reference multiple parties. This notice informs “affected parties,” including “transporters” and “consignees,” of the FOIA requests EPA has received for information in EPA database systems or in one or more of the following documents in calendar year 2012 or before:

1. Documents related to the export of RCRA hazardous waste;
2. Documents related to the import of RCRA hazardous waste;
3. Documents related to the export of cathode ray tubes;
4. Documents related to the export of non-crushed spent lead acid batteries;
5. Submissions for Transporters or RCRA treatment, storage or disposal (TSDF) facilities related to exports or imports of hazardous waste; and
6. Documents related to the import or export of Universal Wastes.

Any business that submitted documentation or information to EPA regarding the above listed topics and did not submit a CBI at the time of submittal is NOT allowed to claim the information as CBI at this time.

Other businesses identified or referenced in documents or information submitted may have a right to assert a CBI claim concerning information that pertains to them.

The notice includes instruction on how to submit a CBI claim.

Comments

Comments on this notice must be submitted to EPA on or before February 13, 2013.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print this notice and request for comment.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-01-14/pdf/2013-00575.pdf>

B. EPA National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters; Final Rule

On January 31, 2013, EPA published a final rule (78 FR 7137-7213) on the reconsideration of certain issues in the emission standards for the control of hazardous air pollutants from new and existing industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters at major sources of hazardous air pollutants.

Summary

This final rule requires existing industrial, commercial, and industrial boilers and process heaters classified as major sources of hazardous air pollutants to reduce toxic air emissions from these combustion sources. In this final rule EPA is revising subcategories for boilers and process heaters based on the design of the equipment. The result is 19 subcategories for the boilers and process heaters source category. Numerical emission limits have been established for carbon monoxide (CO), hydrochloric acid (HCl), mercury (Hg), and particulate matter (PM). For new and existing units the 30 percent of the emission limits are more stringent, 50 percent are less stringent, and 20 percent were not changed from the March 2011 final rule.

This final rule also establishes an alternative emission standard for CO based on continuous emissions monitors (CEMS) data for several categories. The alternative standard is based on a 30-day rolling average for subcategories where sufficient CEMS data is available. In addition, all subcategories are subject to periodic tune-up work practices for dioxin/furan emissions.

Compliance Dates

The compliance date is January 31, 2013, or upon startup, for new sources, defined as sources that began operation on or after June 4, 2010.

The compliance date is January 31, 2016 for existing sources.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print this final rule.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-01-31/pdf/2012-31646.pdf>

C. EPA Public Comment on EPA's National Enforcement Initiatives for Fiscal Years 2014-2016; Notice of Public Comment Period

On January 28, 2013, EPA published a notice (78 FR 5799-5800) soliciting comment on the national enforcement initiatives for fiscal years 2014-2016.

Summary

EPA selects priority enforcement initiatives every three years to focus federal resources on the most important environmental areas. EPA is proposing to keep the current enforcement initiatives in place for the next three year cycle. The current enforcement initiatives are:

1. Municipal Sewage System Infrastructure – sewage discharges from combined sewer systems, sanitary sewer systems, and municipal separate storm sewer systems;
2. Mineral Processing – hazardous waste at phosphoric acid facilities and high risk mineral processing sites;
3. New Source Review – air emissions from coal fired utilities, cement plants, glass, plants, and acid production plants;
4. Air Toxics – toxic emissions from high risk facilities focusing on leak detection and repair;
5. Energy Extraction – land-based natural gas extraction facilities; and
6. Concentrate Animal Feeding Operations.

EPA is seeking comment on extending these enforcement initiatives for the 2014-2016 cycle while also seeking proposals for new compliance initiatives.

Comments Due

Comments on these enforcement initiatives must be received by EPA on or before February 27, 2013.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print this notice of public comment period.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-01-28/pdf/2013-01706.pdf>

D. EPA Notification of Preliminary Research to Evaluate the EPA's Watch List; Memo

On January 16, 2013, EPA published an internal memo from the Office of Inspector General (OIG) stating that an evaluation of EPA's Watch List will be conducted in 2013. The Watch List is an EPA internal list of alleged violations of the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and/or the Resource and Recovery Act that have not been submitted for enforcement action. OIG states that their objective is to determine how EPA uses the Watch List to target enforcement actions and to determine if there are any opportunities for improvement regarding the Watch List.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print the memo.

http://www.epa.gov/oig/reports/notificationMemos/newStarts_01-16-13_Watchlist.pdf

E. DOT/PHMSA Hazardous Materials: Harmonization with the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations, International

**Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, and the International Civil Aviation Organization
Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air; Final Rule**

On January 7, 2013, the Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) published a final rule (78 FR 1101-1118) responding to administrative appeals generated as a result of amendments adopted in an international harmonization final rule.

Summary

PHMSA issued this final rule to amend the hazardous materials regulations (HMR) as a result of administrative appeals submitted in response to various amendments adopted in the HM-214K final rule published on January 19, 2011.

The most notable amendments are:

1. Compliance Date Extended for the Elimination of Consumer Commodity, ORM-D Shipping Name

In the January 19, 2011 final rule, PHMSA adopted amendments to eliminate the option of reclassifying limited quantities as consumer commodity ORM-D materials beginning January 1, 2013 for air shipments, and January 1, 2014 for all other modes.

Domestic Highway, Rail and Vessel Shipments

In this final rule, PHMSA is extending authorization of the ORM-D classification and the use of packagings marked, “Consumer commodity, ORM-D” until December 31, 2020 for domestic highway, rail and vessel transportation.

Air Shipments

The compliance date for shipments by air remains at January 1, 2013. Therefore, all shipments by air must currently be shipped as limited quantity material; ORM-D-AIR is no longer authorized.

2. Overpack Marking for Limited Quantity and ORM Shipments

In this final rule, PHMSA is amending the HMR to clarify that overpacks containing packages of limited quantity material must be marked with a limited quantity marking, unless a limited quantity or ORM marking representative of the hazardous material in the overpack is visible.

Overpacks containing excepted quantities must be marked with the excepted quantities marking if the marking is not visible through the overpack. An overpack containing excepted quantities, limited quantity, or ORM-D material in non-specification packaging is not required to be marked with the word “OVERPACK.”

3. Use of the Square-On-Point and ID Number Limited Quantity Marking

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PHMSA is authorizing, except for transportation by aircraft and until December 31, 2015 a package containing a limited quantity may continue to be marked with the square-on-point with ID number making as an alternative to marking the proper shipping name on the package.

4. Incident Reporting for Limited Quantity Material

PHMSA is amending 49 CFR 171.16(d) to the exceptions from the hazardous material incident reporting to reflect the eventual phase out of the ORM-D system on December 31, 2020 and extending the exception to hazardous materials authorized for transportation as limited quantity materials. This exception is not applicable to limited quantity materials shipped by air or to shipments of Class 7 radioactive material, instruments, or articles in any mode of transportation.

5. Materials of Trade

In the January 19, 2011 final rule PHMSA did not amend the MOTS exceptions to reflect the eventual phase out of the ORM-D system. IN this final rule, PHMSA is amending the MOTS exceptions to apply to limited quantity material, including limited quantity material authorized under 49 CFR 173.63(b) for certain Division 1.4S explosives, 49 CFR 173.306 for compressed gases, and 49 CFR 173.309 for certain fire extinguishers.

6. Administrative Appeal to HM-231; Recordkeeping Requirements for Shipper Retention of Manufacturer Notification

PHMSA is revising 49 CFR 1782.2(c)(1)(ii) to require the recordkeeping retention duration for manufacturer notification be a period of 365 days.

PHMSA is also amending 49 CFR 173.22(a)(4)(ii) to require a shipper who sells or transfers a packaging or closes and offers a package for transportation to retain manufacturer notification (including closure instructions) for a period of 90 days once a package is offered to the initial carrier for transportation in commerce. Subsequent downstream offerors of a filled and otherwise properly prepared unaltered package are not required to maintain manufacturer notification (including closure instructions).

PHMSA is clarifying that only bulk packagings and cylinders manufactured in accordance with 49 CFR Part 178 are excepted from the manufacturer notification (including closure instructions) retention requirements specified in 49 CFR 173.22(a)(4) if such information is permanently embossed or printed on the packaging.

7. Applicability of Shipping Paper Requirements

PHMSA is revising 49 CFR 172.200 to indicate that the effective date for expiration of the authorization to reclassify materials to the ORM-D hazard class is December 31, 2020. PHMSA is also adopting revisions to 49 CFR 172.201(b)(3) to indicate that limited quantity shipments offered for transportation by air or vessel must be accompanied by shipping papers.

8. Reclassification of Division 1.4S Explosive Articles to ORM-D

PHMSA is revising 49 CFR 173.63 to authorize reclassification of Division 1.4S articles to the ORM-D hazard class and offered for transportation until December 31, 2020.

Effective Date

This final rule becomes effective on January 1, 2013, with specific Compliance Dates included in the Summary.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print this final rule.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-01-07/pdf/2012-31242.pdf>

F. DOT/PHMSA Hazardous Materials: Harmonization with International Standards (RRR), Harmonization with the United Nations, and Transportation of Lithium Batteries; Final Rules and Proposed Rules

On January 7, 2013, the Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Safety Administration (PHMSA) published a final rule (78 FR 988-1100) amending the hazardous materials regulations (HMR) to maintain alignment with international standards.

Summary

These revisions are necessary to harmonize the HMR with recent changes made to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), the International Civil Aviation Organization's Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (ICAO), and the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods – Model Regulations (UN Model Regulations).

Listed below are amendments that could potentially effect Veolia's operations. Please refer to the federal register for a complete summary of all the regulatory changes adopted in the final rule.

1. Minimum Size Requirements for ID Number Markings on Non-Bulk Packages

To maintain consistency with 49 CFR 178.3(a)(4) and the UN Model Regulations, PHMSA is adopting specific size requirements to 49 CFR 172.301 for identification number (i.e., "UN", "NA", "ID") markings for non-bulk packages.

Effective January 1, 2017 these markings will be required to be marked in characters at least 12 mm (0.47 inches) high. Packages with a maximum capacity of 30 liters (8 gallons) or less, 30 kg (66 pounds) maximum net mass, or cylinders with a water capacity of 60 liters (16 gallons) or less must be marked with characters at least 6 mm (0.24 inches) high. Packages

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having a maximum capacity of 5 liters (1.32 gallons) or 5 kg (11 pounds) or less must be marked in a size appropriate for the package.

Packages manufactured and permanently marked prior to January 1, 2017 may remain in service for their useful life.

2. Hazardous Solution/Mixture Classification

PHMSA is revising 49 CFR 172.101(c)(10) to clarify how mixtures or solutions not identified specifically by name in the HMT are described. This change requires that for a mixture or solution composed of one or more components that are classified as a hazardous material, the resulting mixture or solution must meet the definition of one or more hazard classes to be classified as a hazardous material.

3. New Authorized Outer Packaging for Lab Packs

PHMSA is revising 49 CFR 173.12(b)(2)(ii)(a) by adding 1N2 metal drums to the permitted outer packagings currently authorized for a lab pack.

4. New Requirements for Electric Double Layer Capacitors

A new section, 49 CFR 173.176, has been added to the HMR to address the shipment of capacitors and includes design, marking, and packaging instructions. Capacitors not installed in equipment must be transported in an uncharged state and capacitors installed in equipment must be transported in either an uncharged state or protected against short circuit.

The new proper shipping name for a capacitor of this type is UN3499. Capacitor, *electric double layer (with an energy storage capacity greater than 0.3 Wh)*. Class 9.

Also adopted is a new special provision, 361. This new special provision has been added to clarify that certain capacitors with limited energy storage capacity (0.3 Wh or less) are excepted from the HMR. The special provision also defines energy storage capacity as the energy held by a capacitor, as calculated using the nominal voltage and capacitance.

5. Expanded Packaging Authorization

PHMSA is adopting changes throughout 49 CFR Part 173 packaging requirements to authorize more flexibility when choosing packages for hazardous materials. These changes include, but are not limited to, the authorization to allow wood as a material of package construction for certain explosives; the authorization to use metals, other steel, or aluminum for drums and boxes; and the authorization, where appropriate, to permit the use of non-removable head drums where removable head drums are otherwise authorized.

6. Expanded Packaging Requirements for Explosives

PHMSA is revising the packaging provisions for explosives in the “Table of Packing Methods” in 49 CFR 173.62 by permitting various explosives to be transported in closed head

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drums in addition to the already permitted removable head drums and by also adding the option to utilize wooden inner and intermediate packagings in various packaging provisions.

7. New Explosive Excepted from the Approval Requirements of 49 CFR 173.56

PHMSA is adding Cartridges for tools, blank, that meet the conditions of revised paragraph 49 CFR 173.56(h) to be excepted from the requirements of the rest of the section.

8. Expanded Authorized Packagings for Nitric Acid Mixtures

PHMSA is revising the list of outer packagings permitted for nitric acid mixtures of varying concentrations. These packaging options are in addition to the packaging options currently authorized.

49 CFR 173.158(d)(2) is revised by adding 1N2, 4A, 4B, and 4N packagings to the list of authorized outer packagings of combination packages for nitric acid of 90% or greater concentration when offered for transportation by rail, highway, or water.

49 CFR 173 158(e) is revised by adding specification 4A, 4B, and 4N metal boxes to the list of authorized packagings for nitric acid of 90% or less concentration when offered for transportation by rail, highway, or water.

49 CFR 173.158(f)(3), (g) and (h) are revised by adding specification 1N2, 4A, 4B, and 4N packagings to the list of authorized outer packagings of combination packagings for nitric acid of the following concentrations; Nitric acid of 70% or less when offered for transportation by rail, highway, or water; Nitric acid of more than 70% when offered for transportation by cargo aircraft only; and Nitric acid of less than 70% concentration when offered for transportation in cargo aircraft only.

9. Expanded Authorization Packagings for Pyrophoric Materials

PHMSA is revising 49 CFR 173.181(b) by authorizing additional types of specification non-bulk outer packagings for pyrophoric liquids including: 4A – steel boxes, 4B – aluminum boxes, 4N – other than steel or aluminum, 4G – fiberboard boxes, 1A1 and 1A2 steel drums, 1B1 and 1B2 – aluminum drums, 1N1 and 1N2 – metal drums other than steel or aluminum, 1D – plywood drums, 1G fiber drums, 3A1 and 3A2 – steel jerricans, and 3B1 and 3B2 – aluminum jerricans.

49 CFR 173.187 for pyphoric solids, metals or alloys, n.o.s. is revised by authorizing additional types of specification non-bulk outer packagings including: 4A, 4B and 4N – steel, aluminum or other metal boxes, and 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, and 1N2 – steel, aluminum or other metal drums.

10. New Package Type – Flexible Bulk Container

PHMSA is adopting a new packaging definition, operational controls, performance-oriented standards and testing requirements for flexible Bulk Containers (FBC). The definition of an

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FBC is – a flexible container with a capacity not exceeding 15 cubic meters and includes liners and attached handling devices and service equipment.

New section 49 CFR 173.37 has been added to the HMR listing the general requirements for hazardous materials in flexible bulk containers. FBC standards can be found under new 49 CFR Part 178, Subpart R 178.1000. The new Flexible Bulk Container code designation is BK3.

FBCs provide shippers the opportunity to utilize a reusable packaging for bulk shipments of certain authorized low-hazard commodities.

11. New “Chemicals Under Pressure” Provisions

Currently the HMR does not address liquids or solids transported under pressure. A typical product that would meet this description is a combination of a propellant (gas phase) and a liquid or solid component. Manufacturers are currently supplying pressurized products contained and transported in gas cylinders. The products are liquids or solids such as adhesives, coatings, and cleaners combined with a gas or gas mixtures in pressure receptacles under sufficient pressure to expend the contents. These mixtures are typically expelled from the pressurized receptacles as foams, streams, or thick sprays. Currently, these types of products are often incorrectly classified and transported as liquefied gases. Accordingly, the term liquefied gas does not correctly identify the contents of the container, nor can the material accurately be described by the name of the gas or liquid/solid component alone. They are not filled in aerosol dispensers and as the receptacles used exceed the volume limitations for aerosols, they may not be treated as aerosols.

In this final rule, PHMSA is revising the hazardous materials table (HMT) to include entries for various chemicals under pressure consistent with new provisions in the UN Model Regulations, as well as incorporating other safety requirements including packaging requirements, segregation requirements, quantity limitations, and filling limits into the HMR. This revision does not alter the existing definition and shipment of similar materials in aerosol dispensers.

12. Orientation Arrow Exception for Small Quantities of Liquid Hazardous Materials Shipped by Air

For packages offered or intended for transportation by aircraft, PHMSA is adopting the exception for the display of the package orientation arrows to all liquid hazardous materials in inner packagings of 120 mL (4 fluid ounces) or less when packed with sufficient absorption material between the inner and outer packaging to completely absorb the liquid contents. (Currently this exception exists only for packages prepared in accordance with 49 CFR 173.150(b) or (c) – Exceptions for Class 3 (flammable and combustible liquids); Limited quantities and consumer commodities.)

13. Mercury Shipping Name Changes (Mandatory Compliance Beginning on January 1, 2014)

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- a. UN2809, Mercury *contained in manufactured articles*, 8, III – Will be removed from the Hazardous Materials Table.
- b. UN3506, Mercury contained in manufactured articles, 8, (6,1), III – New shipping name to be used for the shipment of mercury containing articles. Authorized for international air, water, and hazardous waste or hazardous substances shipments.
- c. UN2809, Mercury, 8, III – Has been revised to require a 6.1 subsidiary hazard. PHMSA is also adding a new special provision 365 stating that manufactured instruments and articles containing mercury should be offered as UN3506.

PHMSA is also providing additional relief in 49 CFR 173.164(f) for certain articles and instruments containing less than 0.454 kg (1 pound) of mercury when transported by vessel. Any manufactured article or instrument containing less than 1 pound of mercury is exempted from the requirements of this subchapter.

For air shipments of UN3506, Mercury contained in manufactured articles, new special provision A191 has been added to note that regardless of the Division 6.1 toxic subsidiary risk indicated in the HMT, the toxic subsidiary risk label and an indication of the subsidiary risk on the shipping paper are not required for manufactured articles containing less than 5 kg (11 pounds) of mercury.

14. New Entries to Organic Peroxides Table in 49 CFR 173.225

In this final rule, PHMSA has revised the Organic Peroxides Table by adding new entries and revising current entries to account for new organic peroxides and formulations that are commercially available.

15. Responsibility for Assigning Vessel Segregation Groups

PHMSA is revising 49 CFR 176.83(m)(2) and (3) to clarify that the offeror of hazardous materials for transportation by vessel is responsible for identifying and assigning a relevant segregation group as appropriate.

16. Hazardous Materials Table Changes

In this final rule PHMSA has adopted numerous revisions to the HMT and special provisions requirements. Please refer to the federal register publication for full details.

17. Special Provision 101

PHMSA is reinstating special provision 101 which requires the name of the particular substance or article to be specified as the technical name for the substance or article in association with the basic description. Shipping names affected include the Articles, explosive, n.o.s. and the Substances, explosive, n.o.s. shipping names.

Effective and Compliance Dates

This final rule became effective on January 1, 2013 with voluntary compliance allowed at that time also.

Mandatory compliance with this final rule is January 1, 2014 unless otherwise specified.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print this final rule.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-01-07/pdf/2012-31243.pdf>

G. OSHA Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories (Non-Mandatory Appendix); Technical Amendment

On January 22, 2013, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published a technical amendment (78 FR 4324-4331) updating a non-mandatory appendix to OSHA's Occupation Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories Standard.

Summary

OSHA published the Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories Standard (Laboratory Standard) in 1990. The Non-mandatory Appendix A included in the Laboratory Standard was based on the 1981 Edition of "Prudent Practices for Handling Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories" and the 1983 edition of "Prudent Practices for Disposal of Chemicals from Laboratories" that were published by National Academy Press. There have been many changes made to safety procedures in laboratories since these documents were published which prompted National Academy Press to revise these documents. In 2011, the "Prudent Practices in the Laboratory: Handling and Management of Chemical Hazards" was published.

This technical amendment notifies interested parties that the non-mandatory Appendix A to the Laboratory Standard has been updated to include the contents of the 2011 edition of the "Prudent Practices."

The revised appendix states that a laboratory's must have a written Chemical Hygiene Plan, that it must be readily available to workers, and should include:

1. Individual chemical hygiene responsibilities;
2. Standard operating procedures;
3. Safety equipment, personnel protective equipment and engineering controls;
4. Laboratory equipment;
5. Emergency procedures for accidents and spills;
6. Chemical waste procedures;
7. Training;
8. Exposure monitoring;
9. Laboratory design and ventilation;
10. Compressed gas safety; and

11. Medical monitoring program

Effective Date

This amendment became effective on the date of publication, January 22, 2013.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print this technical amendment.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-01-22/pdf/2013-00788.pdf>

H. OSHA Regional Office Reductions in 2013 Budget

OSHA’s 2013 proposed budget includes a \$1,300,000 cost reduction due to office consolidations. In an effort to streamline agency operations, OSHA is planning on reorganizing its regional structure from ten Regional Offices to ten. The reorganization will include consolidation Regions 1 (Boston) and 2 (New York); Regions 7 (Kansas City) and 8 (Denver); and Regions 9 (San Francisco) and 10 (Seattle).

OSHA’s 2013 proposed budget must be approved before these consolidations can occur.

I. DOJ/DEA Establishment of Drug Codes for 26 Substances; Final Rule

On January 4, 2013, the Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) published a final rule (78 FR 664-666) placing 26 substances into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA).

Summary

On July 9, 2012, the Synthetic Drug Abuse Prevention Act of 2012 (SDAPA) became effective amending the CSA by legislatively placing “cannabimimetic agents” and 26 substances into Schedule I of the CSA. This final rule establishes drug codes for these 26 substances. The drug codes created by this final rule are:

1. 4-methylmethcathinone (Mephedrone).....	1248
2. 3,4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV).....	7535
3. 2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylphenyl)ethanamine (2C-E).....	7509
4. 2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)ethanamine (2C-D).....	7508
5. 2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine (2C-C).....	7519
6. 2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine (2C-I).....	7518
7. 2-[4-(Ethylthio)-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl]ethanamine (2C-T-4).....	7385
8. 2-[4-(Isopropylthio)-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl]ethanamine (2C-T-4).....	7532
9. 2-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine (2C-H).....	7517
10. 2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-nitro-phenyl)ethanamine (2C-N).....	7421

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11. 2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylphenyl)ethanamine (2C-P).....	7524
12. 5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol (CP-47,497).....	7297
13. 5-(1,1-dimethyloctyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol(cannabicyclohexanol...)	7298
14. 1-pentyl-3-(1-naph-thoyl)indole (JWH-018 and AM678).....	7118
15. 1-butyl-3-(1-naph-thoyl)indole (JWH-073).....	7173
16. 1-hexyl-3-(1-naph-thoyl)indole (JWH-019).....	7019
17. 1-[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-200).....	7200
18. 1-pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole (JWH-250).....	6250
19. 1-pentyl-3-[1-(4-methoxynaphthoyl)]indole (JWH-081).....	7081
20. 1-pentyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-122).....	7122
21. 1-pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-398).....	7398
22. 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (AM2201).....	7201
23. 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole) (AM694).....	7694
24. 1-pentyl-3-[(4-methoxy)-benzoyl]indole (SR-19 and RCS-4).....	7104
25. 1-cyclohexylethyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole 7008 (SR-18 and RCS-8).....	7008
26. 1-pentyl-3-(2-chlorophenylacetyl)indole (JWH-203).....	7203

Effective Date

This final rule became effective on the date of publication, January 4, 2013.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print this final rule.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-01-04/pdf/2012-31698.pdf>

J. DOE to Establish an Energy Innovation Hub to Address Shortage of Rare Earth Metals

On January 9, 2013, the Department of Energy (DOE) announced that it would award \$120 million over the next five years to address domestic shortages of rare earth metals; dysprosium, terbium, europium, neodymium, and yttrium. DOE is establishing the Critical Materials Institute, an “energy innovation hub” in an effort to find innovative solutions to avoid a supply shortage of these rare earth metals. Rare earth metals are utilized in the manufacture of wind turbines, advanced batteries, electric vehicles, solar panels, and other clean energy materials.