

VEOLIA ES TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, L.L.C.

REGULATORY UPDATE – October 2013

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A. EPA Grants Preliminary Approval for Electric Utilities to Dispose PCB Remediation Wastes Containing <50 ppm PCBs in Non-TSCA Regulated Landfills

On September 25, 2013, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a “draft national §761.61(c) risk-based disposal approval” that would allow electric utilities to dispose of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) remediation wastes containing <50 ppm PCBs in Non-Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) approved landfills.

Summary

On April 4, 2012, the Utility Solid Waste Activities Group (USWAG) submitted a national risk-based disposal approval application in accordance with 40 CFR 761.61(c) to EPA for the disposal of PCB remediation wastes generated at secure utility facilities containing “as-found” PCB concentrations of less than 50 ppm and PCB remediation wastes with non-porous surfaces having surface contamination less than 100 micrograms per square centimeter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$) in non-TSCA approved landfills (e.g., municipal solid waste landfills). EPA has preliminarily approved USWAG’s application with the following conditions.

Conditions

At least two (2) days prior to the first shipment of PCB remediation wastes to a Non-TSCA Landfill the utility must post prominently on their website a copy of EPA’s September 25, 2013 approval letter and a notice to the public that the approval allows the utility to dispose PCB remediation wastes with as-found concentrations of less than 50 ppm PCBs in Non-TSCA Approved Landfills. The notice must also include utility contact information and remain posted on the utilities website until this approval expires.

The utility must also submit a notification to the EPA Regional PCB coordinator and the Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery (ORCR) Cleanup Programs Branch Chief by certified mail or e-mail at least two (2) days before the first shipment of wastes. The notification is required for each utility location utilizing this approval and the notification must contain the following information.

1. USWAG member name and address;
2. EPA ID number of the utility site (if applicable);
3. Name and contact information;
4. Site location;
5. Date waste was determined to be PCB remediation waste;
6. Size of site containing the PCB remediation waste;
7. Description of the waste, including the maximum as-found PCB concentration and estimated quantity to be disposed; and
8. Name, location, and type of facility where the waste will be disposed.

The utility must maintain records of the PCB remediation waste disposed under this approval for at least five (5) years following the removal and disposal of the waste.

Approved Disposal Facilities

Under this approval, PCB remediation wastes with as-found concentrations of PCBs less than 50 ppm may be disposed in the following facilities:

1. Facilities licensed, permitted, or registered by a state to manage municipal solid waste under 40 CFR Part 258;
2. Facilities licensed, permitted, or registered by a state to manage non-municipal non-hazardous waste under 40 CFR 257.5-257.30;
3. Hazardous waste landfills; and
4. Landfills permitted or licensed by a state for the disposal of PCB wastes with as-found concentrations of less than 50 ppm PCBs.

USWAG Members

This approval is only applicable to USWAG member companies. A list of USWAG member companies is listed in Appendix II of the Approval. A link to the Approval is included in the Links Section below.

Comments Due

Comments on this preliminary approval were to be submitted to EPA by October 28, 2013.

Effective Date

This approval will not become effective until it is signed by EPA following a review of comments received.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print the preliminary approval letter which includes the conditions and a list of USWAG member companies.

http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/tsd/pcbs/pdf/uswag_drft_aprvl.pdf

B. EPA Waste Management System; Testing and Monitoring Activities; Update V of SW-846; Notice

On October 23, 2013, EPA published a notice (78 FR 63185-63193) of the availability of “Update V” to the Third Edition of EPA publication SW-846, “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods.”

Summary

This update contains 23 new and revised analytical methods, revised versions of SW-846 Chapters One through Five, an updated Policy Statement, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) guidance on lower limit of quantitation (LLOQ), relative standard error (RSE), and initial demonstration of proficiency (IDP). The revisions are:

1. Chapter One was revised to make it more user friendly and to be more consistent with EPA's official guidance on QA/QC implementation and Procedures.
2. Chapter Two was revised to include a Table of contents. Table 2-40(A) was revised to reflect the current sample preservation guidance for styrene and vinyl chloride in aqueous samples and Table 2-40(B) was revised to include Mercury Speciation hold times.
3. Chapter Three. The definitions of instrument detection limit (IDL), linear range and laboratory control sample were revised to be consistent with methods 6010 D and 6020 B.
4. References to the Method Detection Limit (MDL) have been replaced with Lower Limit of Quantitation (LLOQ).

New Methods

3200 – Mercury Species Fractionation and Quantification by Microwave-Assisted Extraction, Selective Solvent Extraction and/or Solid Phase Extraction
3511 - Organic Compounds in Water by Microextraction
3572 – Extraction of Wipe Samples for Chemical Agents
4025 – Screening for Polychlorinated Dibenzodioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans by Immunoassay
4430 – Screening for Polychlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxins and Furans by Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor PCR Assay
4435 – Method for Toxic Equivalent Determination for Dioxin-Like Chemical Activity with the CALUX Bioassay
8276 – Toxaphene and Toxaphene Congeners by Gas Chromatography/Negative Ion Chemical Ionization Mass Spectrometry
9015 – Metal Cyanide Complexes by Anion Exchange Chromatography and UV Detection

Revised Methods

1030 – Ignitability of Solids
3620C – Florisil Cleanup
5021A – Volatile Organic Compounds in Various Sample Matrices Using Equilibrium Headspace Analysis
6010D – Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry
6020B – Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry
6800 – Elemental and Speciated Isotope Dilution Mass Spectrometry
8000D – Determinative Chromatographic Separations
8021B – Aromatic and Halogenated Volatiles by Gas Chromatography Using Photoionization and/or Electrolytic Conductivity Detectors
8111 – Haloethers by Gas Chromatography
8270D – Semivolatile Organic Compounds by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
8410 – Gas Chromatography/Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometry for Semivolatile Organics: Capillary Column
8430 – Analysis of Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ester and Hydrolysis Products by Direct Aqueous Injection
9013A – Cyanide Extraction Procedure for Solids and Oils
9014 – Titrimetric and Manual Spectrophotometric Determinative Methods for Cyanide
9320 – Radium 228

EPA recommends the use of the latest version of an SW-846 method, but does not impose restrictions on the use of earlier versions of non-required SW-846 methods or preclude the use of previous guidance if such use is appropriate. For example, earlier versions of an SW-846 method may be more appropriate for regulatory purposes or the new method may be more costly than necessary.

Comments Due

Comments on these proposed revisions must be submitted to EPA on or before January 21, 2014.

Link

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

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-10-23/pdf/2013-24852.pdf>

C. EPA Amendment to Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries; Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule

On October 29, 2013, EPA published a withdrawal (78 FR 64403-64404) of the Amendment to Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries, Direct Final Rule published on August 15, 2013.

Summary

The direct final rule would have amended the All Appropriate Inquiries Final Rule to allow the use of ASTM standard E1527-13 “Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process.” Following publication of this direct final rule EPA received adverse written comments therefore the direct final rule is withdrawn.

A summary of the direct final rule was included in the August 2013 Regulatory Update.

Effective Date

This direct final rule was withdrawn on October 29, 2013.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print the withdrawal of the direct final rule.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-10-29/pdf/2013-25592.pdf>

D. EPA Updates Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) Website

On October 23, 2013, EPA announced the release of updates to the Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) website. The ECHO website allows users to search enforcement and

compliance data by city, state, or zip code. The update to the website includes collapsible and expandable sections and allowing viewers to develop maps from the data.

Link

The ECHO website is located at the following address:

<http://echo.epa.gov>

E. DOT/FMCSA Hours of Service of Drivers; Amendment of the 30-Minute Rest Break Requirement; Final Rule

On October 28, 2013, the Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) published a final rule (78 FR 64179-64181) amending the “Hours of Service of Drivers” rule to provide an exception from the 30-minute rest break requirement for short-haul drivers that are not required to prepare records of duty status (RODS).

Summary

On August 2, 2013, based on a decision by the Court of Appeals, FMCSA announced it would no longer enforce the 30-minute rest break requirement for short-haul drivers. This final rule formally adopts this exception into regulation.

FMCSA is amending 49 CFR 395.3(a)(3)(ii) to reflect that the following drivers are not subject to the 30-minute rest break requirement:

1. All drivers (CDL and non-CDL) who operate within 100 air-miles of their work reporting location and satisfy the time limitations and recordkeeping requirements of 49 CFR 395.1(e)(1).
2. All non-CDL drivers who operate within a 150 air-mile radius of the location where the driver reports for duty and satisfy the time limitations and recordkeeping requirements of 49 CFR 395.1(e)(2).

Effective Date

This final rule became effective on the date of publication, October 28, 2013.

Link

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

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-10-28/pdf/2013-25380.pdf>

F. DOT/PHMSA Hazardous Materials Regulations: Penalty Guidelines; Final Rule

On October 2, 2013, the Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) published a final rule (78 FR 60726-60745) revising PHMSA’s

guidelines for determining civil penalties, which are published in Appendix A to Subpart D of Part 107 including the List of Frequently Cited Violations in Part II, Part III Consideration of Statutory Criteria and Part IV Miscellaneous Factors Affecting Penalty Amounts.

Summary

Revisions to Part II include modifications to individual baseline assessments, the addition of frequently cited violations not previously included in the guidelines, and the replacement of penalty ranges with assigned penalties based on safety risks, such as packing group, where appropriate. The revisions to Parts III and IV of the guidelines clarify the criteria PHMSA considers when determining a civil penalty amount that appropriately reflects the risk posed by a violation, the culpability of the respondent, and any aggravating or mitigating factors. More specifically, PHMSA is establishing a sequence in which aggravating and mitigating factors are applied, identifying the period within which prior violations are considered specifying that the repeating of identical violations in multiple cases serves as an aggravating factor, and clarifying the process by which PHMSA considers mitigation for corrective actions, reshippers, and financial considerations as well as penalty increases for multiple counts and prior violations.

Under 49 U.S.C 5123(c), when determining a civil penalty amount, PHMSA must consider the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the violation, the degree of culpability, history of compliance, ability to pay, and effect on ability to continue to do business for the specific respondent, as well as other matters that justice requires. As such, the baseline penalties in the List of Frequently Cited Violations and the additional factors in Parts III and IV are merely guidelines that are subject to adjustments for the unique facts and circumstances of each case. They do not establish or impose any requirements, are not finally-determinative of any issues or rights, are not binding, and do not have the force of law. Rather, they are guidelines PHMSA uses as a starting point in determining a civil penalty and a guide outlining relevant factors considered.

Effective Date

This final rule became effective on October 1, 2013.

Link

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

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-10-02/pdf/2013-23887.pdf>

G. DOT/FMCSA Amendments to Implement Certain Provisions of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21); Final Rule

On October 1, 2013, the Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) published a final rule (78 FR 60226-60234) adopting certain regulations required by the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) surface transportation reauthorization legislation.

Summary

In this final rule, FMCSA is implementing various provisions to bring regulations in line with the requirements of MAP-21. Changes that could potentially impact Veolia operations are listed below.

INCREASED PENALTIES

Current penalties for violating reporting, recordkeeping and registration requirements are \$500 except for violations of passenger carrier authority requirements which are \$2,000. This final rule increases the penalties to: (1) \$1,000 for violating reporting and recordkeeping requirements; (2) \$10,000 for violating non-passenger carrier registration requirements; and (3) \$25,000 for violating passenger carrier registration requirements. The penalty for transporting hazardous waste without authority is increased from a maximum of \$20,000 to a minimum of \$20,000 and a maximum of \$40,000. Violations of regulations relating to the transportation of hazardous materials will now result in fines of up to \$75,000 or, if involving a death, serious illness, severe injury, or substantial destruction of property, up to \$175,000. Penalties for failing to respond to a subpoena are increased to between \$1,000 and \$10,000 (from current levels of \$100 to \$5,000). General penalties for evading regulations currently require that the violation be “knowing and willful.” The “knowing and willful” requirement is being removed and penalties are increased to \$2,000 to \$5,000 for a first violation and \$2,500 to \$7,500 for a subsequent violation. The regulations also add a penalty of \$25,000 for violation of an out of service order. A carrier’s “ability to pay” will no longer be taken into account in determining the penalty for violation the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSR).

FLEET-WIDE OUT OF SERVICE ORDERS

Prior to MAP-21, if a vehicle was used to provide service without or beyond the scope of a registration, that vehicle could be placed out of service. MAP-21 revised the law to state that the motor carrier (not just the vehicle in question) could be put out of service. This final rule revises the FMCSRs to reflect this change in the law.

MOTOR CARRIER RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISQUALIFIED DRIVERS

Prior to MAP-21, a motor carrier was only prohibited from using a driver it “knew” to be disqualified or otherwise lacking authority to operate a CMV. MAP-21, and this final rule, will prohibit the use of a driver if the carrier “knows or should reasonably know” that the driver is not qualified.

DRIVER DISQUALIFICATION FOR IMMINENT HAZARD

This final rule revises the definition of “imminent hazard.” If a driver’s operation of a vehicle is found to create an imminent hazard, the driver is subject to emergency disqualification.

Effective Date

Because these regulations are mandated by Congress, FMCSA is not exercising any discretion by promulgating the regulations therefore, the regulations will take effect immediately and there will be no notice and comment rulemaking procedure.

Petitions for Reconsideration

The public has until December 2, 2013 (60 days from the date of publication) to submit requests for reconsideration of the new regulations.

Link

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

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-10-01/pdf/2013-23517.pdf>

H. DOT/PHMSA Clarification on Fireworks Policies Regarding Approvals or Certifications for Firework Series and Specialty Fireworks Devices; Clarifications

On October 2, 2013, the Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) published two clarifications (78 FR 60763-60765 and 78 FR 60766) clarifying PHMSA's policies regarding applications for firework device series and applications for specialty fireworks devices.

Applications for Firework Device Series

Historically, PHMSA has required separate applications for each individual firework device. Often fireworks manufacturers create one firework that has comparable hazardous properties and chemical compositions to another firework that is intended to produce a similar result in a firework display. These similar fireworks are considered part of a firework series. An example is five display shells that are all eight inches in diameter and all contain the same pyrotechnic powder weight, but each display shell produces a different pattern. The hazardous properties of these fireworks are identical, but historically each firework would require a separate application.

In this publication, PHMSA is revising its policy to accept firework series applications that comply with the requirements of the American Pyrotechnics Association (APA) Standard 87-1, Version 2001 with the following conditions:

1. Series applications will be limited to one category of device and one hazard classification (e.g., Cone Fountain, Division 1.4G);
2. There are two types of series applications: "Effect Series" and "Dimensional Series." These applications cannot be combined.
3. The thermal stability test must be performed on all combinations of the components (chemical mixtures) used together in the device or on each "Finished Product" covered by the application.

Specialty Fireworks Devices

This document clarifies PHMSA's requirements for the approval of certification applications for specialty fireworks devices classified as Division 1.4G, consumer fireworks. Specialty fireworks devices are fireworks devices in various shapes (e.g., tanks, fire trucks, cars, animals, etc.) that produce multiple effects simultaneously (e.g., whistles, lights, sparks, etc.). "Specialty Fireworks

Devices” must comply with the requirements of 49 CFR 173.56(b), 173.64, or 173.65, APA Standard 87-1 and other requirements.

Effective Dates

These clarifications became effective on the date of publication, October 2, 2013.

Links

The link below will allow you to view/print the Clarification of the Applications for Firework Device Series.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-10-02/pdf/2013-24082.pdf>

The link below will allow you to view/print the Clarification of Specialty Fireworks Devices.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-10-02/pdf/2013-24092.pdf>

I. DOT/PHMSA Hazardous Materials: Corrections and Response to Administrative Appeals (HM-125L, HM-215L, HM-218G, and HM-219); Final Rule

On October 31, 2013, the Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration, published a final rule (78 FR 65453-65488) correcting editorial errors and amending certain requirements in response to appeals submitted by persons affected by the final rules.

Summary

In this final rule, PHMSA is making editorial corrections and clarifying amendments to sections that were amended by the final rules HM-215L and HM-215L published January 7, 2013; HM-215G published March 11, 2013; and HM-219 published March 7, 2013. PHMSA is also making conforming amendments to sections in the HMR affected by these four rules.

Below is a listing of the revisions that could pose an impact to Veolia operations. For a complete list of changes please refer directly to the Federal Register.

1. 49 CFR 172.101 Table
 - a. ID number corrected to UN3228 for Self-Reactive Solid Type E
 - b. “+” symbol was re-added to the Table for Sulfuric acid, fuming *with 30 percent or more free sulfur trioxide*, UN1831
 - c. For the entries, Powder, smokeless, UN0509 and Propellant, solid, UN0501, the packing group is corrected to read, II
 - d. Special Provision 16 is revised to extend the exception currently authorized for reclassifying Division 1.3C smokeless powder for domestic transportation as a Division 4.1 flammable solid material to also include Division 1.4C materials.

2. Shipping Papers (Net Quantity/Gross Mass for Shipments of Ltd. Qty. by Air)

PHMSA is revising 49 CFR 172.202(a)(6)(vii) to state that when offering shipments of limited quantities of hazardous materials by air, the total net quantity prepackage must be shown unless a gross mass is indicated in column 4 of 49 CFR 173.27 Table 3, in which case the total gross mass per package must be shown. Where different hazardous materials in limited quantities are packed together in the same outer packaging, when a gross mass is indicated in column 4 of 49 CFR 173.27 Table 3, the net quantity of each hazardous material must be shown in addition to the gross mass of the completed package.

3. Limited Quantity Marking

In 49 CFR 172.315(d) the implementation date is corrected to authorize (for shipments other than air), continued use of the alternative limited quantity marking in effect on October 1, 2010 (square-on-point with ID number only) until December 31, 2015.

4. ORM-D Air Marking

49 CFR 172.316 has been revised by removing references to ORM-D-AIR as these shipments were no longer authorized beginning on January 1, 2013.

5. Materials of Trade (MOT)

PHMSA is revising 49 CFR 173.6 to clarify the MOTS exception only applies to highway transportation.

6. Mercury in Manufactured Articles, Ltd. Qty. – Prohibited by AIR

49 CFR 173.27(f)(2)(i)(F) is revised by adding ID Number UN3506 (Mercury in manufactured articles) to the list of Class 8 articles and substances not authorized as limited quantity by aircraft.

7. Capacitors – Short Circuit Protection

The requirements in 49 CFR 173.176(a)(2)(i) and (ii) for protecting capacitors against short circuits have been extended to shipments in all modes of transportation:

- a. When a capacitor's energy storage capacity is less than or equal to 10 Wh or when the energy storage capacity of each capacitor in a module is less than or equal to 10 Wh, the capacitor or module must be protected against short circuit or be fitted with a metal strap connecting the terminals; or
- b. When the energy storage capacity of a capacitor or a capacitor in a module is more than 10Wh, the capacitor or module must be fitted with a metal strap connecting the terminals

8. Revision to the Organic Peroxide Table – Diisopropyl Peroxydicarbonate

The Organic Peroxide Table in 49 CFR 173.225 is revised by:

- a. Removing entry, Diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate, UN3115, ≤ 28 Concentration (mass %), ≥ 72 Diluent (mass %)
- b. Adding the entry, Diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate, UN3112

Effective Date

Voluntary compliance began on the date of publication, October 31, 2013. Mandatory compliance begins on January 1, 2014.

Link

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

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-10-31/pdf/2013-24714.pdf>

J. DOT/PHMSA Hazardous Materials: Minor Editorial Corrections and Clarifications (RRR); Final Rule

On October 2, 2013, the Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) published a final rule (78 FR 60745-60755) correcting editorial errors and making minor regulatory changes improving the clarity of certain provisions in the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR).

Percent Sign (%) versus “Percent”

Consistent with a recent DOT interpretation received by Veolia, PHMSA is amending 49 CFR 172.101(c)(6) to clarify that the percent sign (%) is permitted and may be used in place of the word “percent” in a proper shipping name in the Hazardous Materials Table.

Effective Date

This final rule became effective on October 1, 2013.

Link

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

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-10-02/pdf/2013-23873.pdf>

K. OSHA Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica; Extension of Comment Period; Extension of Period to Submit Notices of Intention to Appear at Public Hearings; Scheduling of Public Hearings; Extension of Comment Period

On October 31, 2013, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published an extension of the comment period (78 FR 65242-65244) for the Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica proposed rule.

Background

On September 12, 2013, OSHA published a proposed rule (78 FR 56273) to amend existing standards for occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica. OSHA currently enforces permissible exposure limits (PELs) for respirable crystalline silica in general industry, construction, and shipyards that were adopted in 1971 and have not been updated. OSHA proposed a new PEL for respirable crystalline silica of 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air for all industry sectors.

A summary of the proposed rule is included in the September 2013 Regulatory Update.

Summary

The proposed rule requested written comments to be submitted by December 11, 2013 and for public hearings on this topic to begin on March 4, 2014. OSHA received several requests to extend the comment period to provide adequate time to review the proposed rule and draft comments for submittal. OSHA is granting the extension of the due date for comments and delaying the start of the public hearings.

Comments Due

Written comments must be submitted to OSHA by January 27, 2014.

Public Hearings

The public hearings will begin on March 18, 2014 in the auditorium of the Department of Labor Building, 200 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20210 at 9:30 AM. A schedule for the public hearings will be released by OSHA at a later date.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print OSHA's notification of the extension of the comment period.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-10-31/pdf/2013-25863.pdf>

L. Federal Agencies Schedule Listening Sessions on the Implementation of an Executive Order to Boost Security at U.S. Chemical Facilities

The Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security Workgroup will hold public listening sessions from November 2013 through January 2014 to provide an overview of the working group's progress and to receive input from interested parties. The issues the working group will address are: improving operational coordination with States, Tribes, and local partners; enhanced information collection and sharing; modernizing regulations, guidance, and policies; and identifying best practices in chemical facility safety and security.

Listening Session Dates and Locations

November 5, 2013 – Texas City, TX
November 15, 2013 – Washington, DC
November 19, 2013 – Springfield, IL
November 25, 2013 – Webinar
December 4, 2013 – Hamilton, NJ
December 11, 2013 – Orlando, FL
December 16, 2013 – Webinar
January 7, 2014 – California
January 20, 2014 – Houston, TX

Link

The link below will allow you to register for the listening sessions.

<http://www.govevents.com/word-redir.php?id=10867>

M. DOJ/ATF Commerce in Explosives; List of Explosives Materials; Notice

On October 28, 2013, the Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) published a notice of list of explosive materials (78 FR 64246-64248).

Summary

ATF is required to revise and publish, at least annually, in the Federal Register a list of explosive materials including blasting agents and detonators. The list of explosive materials was last updated on September 20, 2012.

The only change in the 2013 list is the addition of “**black powder substitutes**” to the list of explosive materials.

Effective Date

The 2013 List of Explosive Materials became effective on October 28, 2013.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print the 2013 List of Explosive Materials.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-10-28/pdf/2013-25370.pdf>

N. ANSI Announces Launch of the ANSI IBR Portal; Providing Free, Read-Only Access to Voluntary Consensus Standards Incorporated by Reference into Federal Laws and Regulations

On October 30, 2013, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) announced the launch of the ANSI IBR (Incorporated by Reference) Portal. The IBR Portal is an on-line tool for free, read-only access to voluntary consensus standards that have been incorporated by reference into federal laws and regulations.

ANSI has obtained agreements to participate with the following organizations:

- The International Organization of Standardization (ISO)
- The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
- The Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM)
- The American Welding Society (AWS)
- The International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO)
- The Illuminating Engineering Society (IES)
- The American Petroleum Institute (API)
- The American Plywood Association (APA)
- The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)
- The Manufacturers Standardization Society (MSS)
- The National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE)
- The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
- Underwriters Laboratories (UL)

Link

The link below will allow you to access the ANSI IBR Portal and the read-only documents.

<http://ibr.ansi.org>