



VEOLIA NORTH AMERICA - INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS REGULATORY UPDATE - July 2014

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The information contained herein is provided by Veolia North America for general informational purposes only. This information should not be construed as legal advice or a legal opinion on any specific facts or circumstances. If you should have any questions, please contact Tom Baker, Veolia Director Environment & Transportation at tom.baker@veolia.com.

A. EPA National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations; Proposed Rule

On July 2, 2014, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a proposed rule (79 FR 37849-37895) that would amend the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for off-site waste and recovery operations (OSWRO).

Background

The Clean Air Act (CAA) has established a two-stage regulatory process to address the emission of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) from stationary sources. The first stage requires EPA to promulgate technology-based NESHAPs for sources that emit one or more listed HAPs. The second stage focuses on reducing any residual risks that were not addressed in the establishment of the NESHAP standard.

The NESHAP for OSWRO was promulgated on July 1, 1996 (61 FR 34140) and amended on July 20, 1999 (64 FR 38950). The OSWRO NESHAP applies to waste management units and recovery operations that are: (1) located at major sources of HAP emissions; and (2) used to manage, convey, or handle used oil, used solvent, or waste received from other facilities that contain at least one of 97 organic HAPs specified in the rule. Regulated waste management units and recovery operations include: hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs); resource conservation and recovery act (RCRA) exempt hazardous wastewater treatment facilities; non-hazardous wastewater treatment facilities other than publicly-owned treatment works; used solvent recovery plants; RCRA exempt hazardous waste recycling operations; and used oil-re-refineries. The HAP emission sources at facilities subject to the OSWRO NESHAP are tanks, containers, surface impoundments, oil-water separators, organic-water separators, process vents and transfer systems used to manage off-site material and equipment leaks.

The amendments in this proposed rule are based on EPA's Residual Risk Report for the OSWRO NESHAP.

Summary

Following are some of the amendments included in this proposed rule:

1. Require Level 2 controls for tanks at existing affected sources with capacities greater than or equal to 75 cubic meters (m³), but less than 151 m³, and a vapor pressure of 13.1 kilopascals (kPa) or greater.
2. Revise the control of emissions from equipment leaks at existing and new affected sources by requiring the use of a more stringent leak definition for valves in gas and vapor service and in light liquid service, pumps in light liquid service, and connectors. The new definition would lower the leak definition for valves from 10,000 parts per million (ppm) to 500 ppm, lower the leak definition for pump seals from 10,000 ppm to 1,000 ppm, and require periodic instrument monitoring of connectors with a leak definition of 500 ppm.
3. Eliminate the requirement for an affected source to develop and maintain a Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Plan. Clarifies that emission limits apply at all times except when the source is not operating so there is no need for a SSM Plan.
4. Affected sources would be required to maintain malfunction records that include the date, time, and duration of the malfunction, the affected source or equipment, actions taken to minimize emissions, and an estimate of the volume of each regulated pollutant emitted.
5. Require affected sources that failed to meet a standard at any time to report the information regarding the event in the semi-annual summary report. The report would include the number, date, time, duration, and cause of the event, a list of the affected source or equipment, an estimate of the quantity of each regulated pollutant emitted, and a description of the method used to estimate the emissions.
6. Data from performance test reports would be required to be submitted electronically.

7. Prohibit releases directly to the atmosphere from pressure release devices and closure devices on tanks. Facilities would also be required to maintain records and submit reports to EPA for any release on the next semi-annual report.
8. Clarifications to the performance test methods and alternative test methods.

Comments Due

Comments on this proposed rule must be submitted to EPA on or before August 18, 2014.

Link

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

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-07-02/pdf/2014-13490.pdf>

B. EPA Accidental Release Prevention Requirements: Risk Management Programs Under the Clean Air Act, Section 112(r)(7); Proposed Rule

On July 31, 2014, EPA published a Request for Information (79 FR 44603-44633) seeking comment on potential revisions to the Clean Air Act (CAA) Risk Management Program (RMP) regulations.

Background

On August 1, 2013, President Obama signed Executive Order 13650 (Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security). The Executive Order establishes the Chemical Facility Safety and Security Working Group (Working Group) that has the goal of preventing chemical accidents. The Working Group is also tasked with considering possible changes to existing chemical safety and security regulations in an effort to prevent chemical accidents. EPA and OSHA have worked closely on their implementation of PSM requirements in an effort to minimize regulatory burden and avoid conflicting requirements. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published a request for information (RFI) seeking comments on seventeen potential PSM policy and rulemaking topics on December 9, 2013

Summary

In this request for information (RFI) EPA is seeking comment on topics that were not included in OSHA's RFI. Following are PSM topics EPA is seeking comment on:

1. What chemicals, if any, should be added to the RMP list of regulated toxic and flammable substances?
2. Should explosives be included on the RMP list of chemicals and if so, which class(es) of explosives?
3. Should ammonium nitrate be included on the RMP list of chemicals?
4. Should reactive chemicals be included on the RMP list of chemicals and if so, what reactive chemicals?
5. Should additional chemicals: organic peroxides, oxidizers, combustible dusts, or flammable solids be added to the RMP list of chemicals?
6. Should any chemicals be removed from the list of RMP chemicals or have their threshold quantities increased?
7. Should toluene diisocyanate be removed from the list of RMP chemicals?
8. Should any additions or amendments be made to the Management System Elements in the RMP?
9. Would requiring RMP facilities to periodically conduct safety culture assessments strengthen the safety culture of the facility?
10. Should EPA refine and require facilities to evaluate updates to applicable, recognized, and generally accepted good engineering practices?
11. Should EPA extend mechanical integrity requirements to cover all safety-critical equipment?

12. Should EPA require periodic third-party audits of facility's PSM Programs?

Comments Due

Comments on this request for information must be received by EPA on or before October 29, 2014.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print this request for information.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-07-31/pdf/2014-18037.pdf>

C. EPA Proposed Revisions to the Waste Analysis at Facilities that Generate, Treat, Store, and Dispose of Hazardous Wastes; Guidance Manual

On July 10, 2014, EPA announced through an e-mail that a draft revised version of the "Waste Analysis at Facilities that Generate, Treat, Store, and Dispose of Hazardous Wastes" guidance manual (WAP Guidance Manual) was available for review and comment.

Summary

EPA is seeking comments on a second round of revisions to the WAP Guidance Manual. The manual, developed in 1994, is used to provide guidance on how to develop and implement a Waste Analysis Plan (WAP) suitable for managing hazardous wastes in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), assist federal and state permit writers in evaluating submitted WAPs, and assist enforcement personnel in determining whether a facility is in compliance with their testing requirements.

On March 1, 2013, EPA distributed an e-mail to approximately 750 individuals announcing the release of the WAP Guidance Manual after completing a first round of revisions and seeking comments on the revisions. EPA received 27 sets of comments that included more than 400 suggestions, concerns, and other input. After reviewing the comments EPA revised the WAP Guidance Manual a second time.

On July 10, 2014, EPA again distributed the revised manual for review and comment; but this time is only receiving comments on 4 specific issues. The topics for comment are:

1. Does Part 2 of the guidance clearly distinguish between mandatory versus recommended elements of a WAP?
2. Does the guidance describe RCRA sampling frequency and procedures sufficiently (e.g., see Sections 1.2, 2.4, and 2.5)?
3. Does the guidance discuss and distinguish between generator and TSD requirements sufficiently?
4. Does the guidance describe the relationship between CAA feedstream analysis plan (FAP) and RCRA WAP requirements accurately (see Sections 2.4.4 and 2.9.2 and Appendix D)?

Comments Due

Comments on the second revision to the WAP must be submitted to EPA by August 24, 2014.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print the revised WAP Guidance Manual.

<http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/tsd/permit/tsd-regs/tsdf-wap-guide2.pdf>

D. EPA Administrative Wage Garnishment; Direct Final, Proposed, and Withdrawal of Direct Final Rules; and Extension of Comment Period for Proposed Rule

On July 2, 2014, EPA published a direct final rule (79 FR 37644-37646) and a proposed rule (79 FR 37004-37705) to amend EPA's claims collection standards to implement the administrative wage garnishment provisions of the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996.

On July 17, 2014, EPA published a withdrawal of the direct final rule (79 FR 41646-41647) and then on July 23, 2014, published an extension of the Administrative Wage Garnishment public comment period.

Summary

The Debt Collection Improvement Act (DCIA) authorizes a Federal Agency collecting a delinquent non-tax debt to garnish up to 15 percent of the disposable pay of a debtor to satisfy the delinquent non-tax debt owed to the United States. Prior to the enactment of the DCIA, Federal agencies were required to obtain a court judgment before garnishing non-Federal wages.

EPA withdrew the Wage Garnishment direct final rule on July 17, 2014 after receiving adverse comments on the rule.

Then, on July 23, 2014, EPA extended the comment period on the Wage Garnishment proposed rule to September 2, 2014 in order to provide the public with additional time to submit comments and supporting information.

Comments Due

Comments on the Wage Garnishment proposed rule must be submitted to EPA on or before September 2, 2014.

Links

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

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-07-02/pdf/2014-15578.pdf>

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

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-07-02/pdf/2014-15579.pdf>

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

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-07-17/pdf/2014-16808.pdf>

The link below will allow you to view/print the notice of the extension of the comment period.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-07-23/pdf/2014-17322.pdf>

E. EPA Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills; Proposed Rule

On July 17, 2014, EPA published a proposed rule (79 FR 41795-41843) that would establish a new Subpart XXX to 40 CFR Part 60 that would update the Clean Air Act (CAA) Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.

Background

This proposed rule would establish 40 CFR 60, Subpart XXX, which would apply to newer municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills where construction, modification, or reconstruction is started on or after July 17, 2014. The 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW regulations would continue to apply to MSW landfills where construction, modification, or reconstruction occurred between May 30, 1991 and July 17, 2014.

Summary

EPA is proposing to reduce the non-methane organic compounds (NMOC) emission rate threshold for installing and operating a gas collection and control system to 40 megagrams per year (Mg/yr) from the current New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) level of 50 Mg/yr. The proposal retains the design capacity cutoff of 2.5 million Mg and 2.5 million cubic meters that is included in the current subpart WWW regulations. A MSW landfill would be required to install and startup a gas collection control system within 30 months after landfill gas emissions reach or exceed a level of 40 Mg/yr. The MSW landfill may control the gas by routing it to a non-enclosed flare, an enclosed combustion device, or a treatment system that processes the collected gas for subsequent sale or beneficial use.

Comments Due

Comments on this proposed rule must be submitted to EPA on or before September 15, 2014.

Link

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

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-07-17/pdf/2014-16405.pdf>

F. EPA Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills; Proposed Rule

On July 17, 2014 EPA published an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking (79 FR 41771-41793) requesting public input on methods to reduce air emissions from existing municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills.

Summary

EPAs stated purpose for this advanced notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) is to request public input on methods to reduce air emissions from existing MSW landfills and to request input on potential resolutions or clarifications regarding issues that have arisen during the implementation of existing standards. MSW landfill air emissions are commonly referred to as “landfill gas” (LFG) and contain methane, carbon dioxide (CO₂), and non-methane organic compounds (NMOC).

The landfills included as part of this review include landfills that have accepted waste since November 8, 1987, and that started construction, reconstruction, or modification before July 17, 2014. EPA recognizes that existing landfills represent a wide range of points in the life cycle of a typical landfill. Approximately 39 percent of the existing landfills closed prior to 2005 and those landfills account for approximately 19 percent of the wastes that were disposed between 10 and 25 years ago. The LFG emission rates from these older sites are decreasing and have a significantly smaller contribution to emissions.

EPA is seeking comment on how adjusting the current framework, selecting an alternative framework, or modifying the monitoring requirements that should be evaluated in terms of practicality, cost, and emission reductions as these adjustments effect landfills of various ages and activity levels.

Comments Due

Comments on this ANPRM must be submitted to EPA by September 15, 2014.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print this advanced notice of proposed rulemaking.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-07-17/pdf/2014-16404.pdf>

G. DOT/FMCSA Enhancements to the Motor Carrier Safety Measurement System (SMS) Web Site; Notice

On July 24, 2014, the Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) published a notice (79 FR 43117-43122) announcing enhancements to the display of information on the public Safety Measurement System (SMS) web site and responding to comments received in response to the “Proposed Enhancements to the Motor Carrier Safety Measurement System (SMS) Public Web site” published on November 5, 2013.

Summary

The enhancements to the SMS web site are a continuation of FMCSA's efforts to provide the motor carrier industry and other safety stakeholders with more comprehensive, informative, and regularly updated safety performance data. The changes to the SMS web site do not alter the SMS methodology or affect a carrier's safety rating, which is subject to 49 CFR Part 385, Safety Fitness Procedures. The enhancements will be implemented when SMS data is updated in August 2014 and the SMS display preview web site will remain available until the SMS display changes in this notice become operational.

The proposed web site enhancements were developed to accomplish the following three key objectives:

1. Provide easier, more intuitive navigation, and user-friendly features and descriptions to clarify the SMS's role as FMCSA's prioritization tool for interventions;
2. Consolidate FMCSA safety information, so users do not have to go to multiple sites; and
3. Provide improved access to detailed information and new performance monitoring tools.

The web site enhancements that will take place on August 2, 2014 are summarized below:

1. Displaying a summary BASIC status to better clarify if a motor carrier's performance in the individual BASICs causes it to be prioritized for an intervention. Detailed data, such as the motor carrier's percentile ranking in each BASIC, has been moved to the individual drill down pages for each BASIC.
2. Offering a new “Take a Tour” feature to highlight enhancements to the SMS display and show visitors how to locate and use the site.
3. Allowing the web site user to download the data for all of the carriers in the same safety event group used to rank a motor carrier's BASIC percentile. The SMS determines a BASIC percentile for each motor carrier within a BASIC based on how the individual carrier's BASIC “measure” ranks relative to other carriers with a similar number of safety events (i.e., inspections, violations, or crashes).
4. Highlighting a motor carrier's individual performance measure in each BASIC to more clearly identify its performance trends over time. The measure is based on the results of the carrier's roadside inspections or crashes, and is not relative to other motor carriers in its safety event group.
5. Reordering the display of the BASICs based on their association to crash rates, with the BASICS with the strongest associations at the left.

6. Displaying any motor carrier safety rating from a compliance review (CR) issued in accordance with 49 CFR Part 385. Previously, users had to go to FMCSA's Safety and Fitness Electronic Records (SAFER) System web site.
7. Displaying current insurance and operating authority status. Previously, users had to access FMCSA's Licensing and Insurance (L&I) Online web site.
8. Providing a motor carrier's enforcement case history, including the date the case was closed, the applicable violations, and the associated fines.
9. Enhancing the presentation of safety performance over time through a variety of displays and graphs users can customize.
10. Displaying the total number of inspections as well as a breakdown of the number of inspections with violations used in the SMS in each carrier's detailed information.
11. Clarifying terminology in the SMS, such as the definitions of the terms "0%" and "<3 inspections with violations," in a new glossary called "SMS Display Key Terms."

Operational Date

The SMS web site enhancements are scheduled to be operational on August 2, 2014.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print the notice of enhancements to the SMS web site.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-07-24/pdf/2014-17489.pdf>

H. DOT/FMCSA Hours of Service for Commercial Motor Vehicle Drivers; Regulatory Guidance Concerning Records of Duty Status Generated by Logging Software Programs; Notice of Regulatory Guidance

On July 10, 2014, the Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) published a notice of regulatory guidance (79 FR 39342-39343) regarding records of duty status (RODS) generated by logging software programs on laptop computers, tablets, and smartphones.

Summary

These logging software programs are used by certain drivers to help them prepare RODS, but the computers, tablets, and smartphones with this software do not meet FMCSA's requirements for automatic on-board recording devices (AOBRDs). The revision of the guidance clarifies the relationship between FMCSA's policy concerning the use of logging software programs and the January 4, 2011, regulatory guidance concerning electronic signatures by removing the requirement that drivers print and sign paper copies of RODS generated through such logging software, provided the driver is able to sign the RODS electronically at the end of each work day and display the electronic record at the roadside. This guidance provides the motor carrier industry, and Federal, State, and local motor carrier enforcement officials with uniform information regarding computer software and devices used by drivers to assist them with hours-of-service (HOS) recordkeeping. All prior FMCSA interpretations and regulatory guidance, including memoranda and letters, are rescinded to the extent they are inconsistent with this guidance.

NEW REGULATORY GUIDANCE FOR 49 CFR 395.8, DRIVER'S RECORD OF DUTY STATUS

Question 28: May a driver use a computer, tablet, or smartphone (that is not an Automatic On-Board Recording Device) to create, electronically sign, and store the record of duty status (RODS)?

Guidance: Yes. A driver may make manual duty-status entries to a computer, tablet, or smartphone program that is used to generate the graph grid and entries for the record of duty status (RODS) or log book, provided that the electronically-generated display (if any) and output includes the minimum

information required by 49 CFR 395.8 and is formatted in accordance with that section. The driver must sign the RODS (manually or electronically) at the end of each 24-hour period to certify that all required entries are true and correct.

1. If electronic signatures are not used:
 - a. The driver must print and manually sign the RODS daily.
 - b. The driver must have in his or her possession the printed and signed RODS for the prior seven consecutive days (if required on those days).
 - c. The driver should be given an opportunity to print and manually sign the current day's RODS at the time of the inspection.
2. If RODS have been electronically signed:
 - a. At the time of an inspection of records by an enforcement official, the driver may display the current and prior seven days RODS to the official on the device's screen.
 - b. If the enforcement official requests printed copies of the RODS, the driver must be given an opportunity to print the current and prior seven days RODS (if required on those days) at the time of the inspection.

Effective Date

This regulatory guidance became effective on July 10, 2014.

Link

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

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-07-10/pdf/2014-15951.pdf>

I. OSHA Respiratory Protection Directive; Amendments

On June 26, 2014, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published an update to the "Inspection Procedures for the Respiratory Protection Standard," directive number 02-00-158.

Summary

This directive replaces the previous OSHA Directive (02-22-120) and provides guidance to OSHA national, regional, and area offices when conducting compliance inspections involving OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134. The directive also provides instruction to industry, employers, work groups, state programs, and other agencies regarding OSHA's policies and procedures for the implementation of intervention and inspection programs for the reduction/elimination of workplace exposures to hazardous airborne contaminants.

Some of the changes included in the revised Inspection Procedures for the Respiratory Protection Standard directive are:

1. Updated definitions for assigned protection factors and maximum use concentrations;
2. Clarification on voluntary respirator use;
3. Clarification of the components of a compliant respiratory protection program;
4. Acceptable methods for assessing respiratory hazards;
5. Guidance on evaluating the need for respiratory protection for chemicals used in workplaces where chemical manufacturers have identified on safety data sheets that use of their chemicals may be hazardous if inhaled and recommend that users wear respiratory protection.

Effective Date

This guidance became effective on June 26, 2014.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print the Inspection Procedures for the Respiratory Protection Standard (directive number 02-00-158).

https://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/Directive_pdf/CPL_02-00-158.pdf

J. OSHA/FMCSA Agreement Strengthening Protections for Workers from Coercion and/or Retaliation; Notice

On July 24, 2014, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published a news release announcing that OSHA had signed a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) to strengthen the coordination and cooperation between the agencies regarding the anti-retaliation provision of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA).

Summary

The STAA protects drivers and other individuals working for commercial motor carriers from retaliation for reporting or engaging in activities related to certain commercial motor vehicle safety, health, or security conditions. This partnership extends to inter-agency collaboration to specifically include the sharing of reports of alleged coercion by companies forcing or intimidating truck or bus drivers to violate federal safety regulations.

OSHA and FMCSA have specialized roles in protecting the safety of commercial drivers and the public. OSHA investigates employee complaints of retaliation by commercial truck and bus companies. FMCSA is responsible for regulating both industries and ensuring company and driver compliance with deferral safety regulations including driver on-duty and driving time limits to prevent fatigue, commercial driver's license rules, medical qualifications, drug and alcohol testing, and hazardous materials standards.

Under the Memorandum of Understanding, FMCSA will refer employees who complain of retaliation to OSHA, and OSHA will provide FMCSA with copies of complaints filed and findings issued under STAA. In addition, the agencies will report to each other annually information shared during the previous year.

Effective Date

This Memorandum of Understanding became effective on July 24, 2014.

Link

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

https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=NEWS_RELEASES&p_id=26439

K. DOJ/DEA Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Tramadol into Schedule IV; Final Rule

On July 2, 2014, the Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) published a final rule (79 FR 37623-37630) placing tramadol (2-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-1-(3-methoxyphenyl)cyclohexanol), including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, into Schedule IV of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA).

Summary

Tramadol is a centrally acting opioid analgesic that was first approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 1995 using the trade name ULTRAM®. Based on a consideration of all comments, the scientific and medical evaluation and recommendation from the Department of Health and Human Services, and based on DEA's consideration of their eight factor analysis, the DEA has determined that a potential for abuse of tramadol exists. Therefore DEA is publishing this final rule subjecting tramadol, its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers to all regulatory controls as Schedule IV substances.

Effective Date

This final rule will become effective on August 18, 2014.

Link

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

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-07-02/pdf/2014-15548.pdf>

L. NRC Low-Level Radioactive Waste Regulatory Program; Strategic Assessment Update; Extension of Comment Period

On July 9, 2014, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) published an extension of the comment period (79 FR 38796) for the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Regulatory Program; Strategic Assessment Update and Request for Public Comment (79 FR 27772) published on May 15, 2014.

Summary

The NRC published the strategic assessment update on May 15, 2014 in an effort to identify and prioritize activities that the NRC staff can undertake to ensure a stable, reliable and adaptable regulatory framework for effective low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) management while also considering future needs. The NRC requested public comments on developments to the low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) regulatory program in the next several years that would affect licensees and States where LLRW disposal sites are located and actions that the NRC may take to ensure safety, security, and the protection of the environment.

The NRC has extended the comment period to allow additional time for the development and submittal of comments.

A summary of the May 15, 2014, strategic assessment update and request for comment is included in the May 2014 Regulatory Update.

Comments Due

Comments must now be submitted to NRC on or before September 15, 2014.

Link

The link below will allow you to view/print the notice of the extension of the comment period.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-07-09/pdf/2014-16049.pdf>