

Veolia North America - Industrial Business Regulatory Update - August 2020

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A. EPA, U.S. Department of Defense, and State Partners Launch Technical Challenge Seeking Innovative Ways to Destroy PFAS in Firefighting Foam; News Release

Agency

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Dates

Published Date: 8/25/2020

Effective Date: 8/25/2020

Challenge Ends: 11/23/2020

Summary

As part of the PFAS Action Plan, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator, Andrew Wheeler has launched an innovation challenge to identify solutions to destroy per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

The “Innovative Ways to Destroy PFAS Challenge” seeks detailed plans for non-thermal technologies to destroy PFAS in concentrated aqueous film forming foam (AFFF), a type of firefighting foam. The EPA is offering up to \$50,000 for the best design concept, with the added potential opportunity for field testing of the winning design concept(s) in partnership with the EPA and Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP).

Currently, the EPA is looking into all methods of destroying PFAS. Incineration has already been used to treat PFAS-contaminated media. The goal of the “Innovative Ways to Destroy PFAS Challenge” is to discover new non-thermal technologies and approaches that can remove at least 99 percent of PFAS in unused AFFF, without creating any harmful byproducts.

The full challenge details can be found at:

<https://www.epa.gov/innovation/innovative-ways-destroy-pfas-challenge>.

The challenge opened August 25, 2020 and closes on November 23, 2020. Winners are expected to be announced in early 2021.

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-us-department-defense-and-state-partners-launch-technical-challenge-seeking>

B. EPA Releases Statement on COVID-19 Implications for Signing Paper Hazardous Waste Manifests; Statement

Agency

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Dates

Published Date: 8/20/2020

Effective Date: 08/20/2020

Effective Until: 11/30/2020

Summary

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is extending, with modifications, the COVID-19 Manifest Signature Policy in light of some states experiencing an increase in COVID-19 cases following efforts to reopen.

If obtaining a generator signature on a paper manifest is not reasonably practicable, entities can use the electronic manifest (eManifest) system. To obtain an e-Manifest account, please refer to the e-Manifest user registration webpage at:

<https://www.epa.gov/e-manifest/e-manifest-user-registration>.

If the electronic manifest is not a viable option, then the following steps should be taken:

- A. The transporter should write the name of the generator in Box 15 and, under "Signature," should write "COVID-19 signature substitute," or abbreviated as "COVID-19 sig. sub.," if insufficient space in the box;
- B. The generator should provide a signature substitute in a cell phone text message, email, or hard copy letter mailed to the transporter and designated facility. The generator should use one document/transmittal to cover all manifest activities per transporter/designated facility throughout the duration of this temporary policy; and
- C. The transporter or designated facility should write in Box 14 of the manifest "documentation for generator signature substitute available upon request."
Generators and transporters taking the steps outlined above should maintain this documentation for three years from the last shipment needing a signature substitute.

This temporary statement contains three changes from the Temporary COVID-19 Manifest Signature Policy:

1. shortening the phrase transporters or designated facilities should write in Box 15, for generator signature, to address space limitations on the manifest form;
2. changing the reference to the EPA policies about signatures on manifests during the COVID-19 public health emergency in the generator's signature substitute; and
3. removing language referencing the Temporary COVID-19 Enforcement Policy regarding how generators and transporters should maintain documentation.

On a case-by-case basis, EPA will exercise its enforcement discretion for noncompliance with the signature requirement on paper hazardous waste manifests for the period covered by this statement and resulting from social distancing efforts due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, as provided in the statement.

This policy is set to expire on November 30, 2020. If, however, EPA intends to terminate this statement prior to that date, the agency will post a notification at www.epa.gov/e-manifest at least seven days prior to terminating this temporary statement.

Reference/Link

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

https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-05/documents/covid-19_manifest_si gnature_temporary_policy_5-18-20_final_for_signature_508.pdf

C. Governor Cuomo Signs Legislation Regulating Oil and Gas Related Waste; Press Release

Agency

New York State Department of Environment Conservation (DEC)

Dates

Published Date: 8/03/2020

Effective Date: 8/03/2020

Summary

New York State and Governor Andrew Cuomo have passed a law that builds upon the 2014 fracking ban. The new law makes it clear that fracking is not authorized and its byproducts can not be disposed of in landfills in New York. Since 2010, 600,000 tons of solid and liquid waste from fracking operations have been disposed of in landfills in New York.

All such waste will be subject to current State law regulating the transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. The legislation goes into effect immediately.

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-signs-legislation-regulating-oil-and-gas-related-waste>

D. Streamlining Procedures for Permit Appeals; Final Rule

Agency

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Dates

Published Date: 8/21/2020

Effective Date: 9/21/2020

Summary

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has published a final rule that streamlines and modernizes the EPA's permit appeals process. This ensures that appeals are decided in a manner that is consistent with the authority delegated from the Administrator by modifying existing procedural requirements and realigning prior delegations.

This final procedural rule specifically applies to permits issued by or on behalf of the EPA under the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

This rule was originally proposed on December 3, 2019. There are many changes from that proposed rule to the final rule. The following is a summary of the items that the final rule is implementing:

- EPA is clarifying the scope of the Environmental Appeals Board's (EAB's) review authority by eliminating a prior provision that allowed the Board to review an exercise of discretion "or an important policy consideration." EAB's scope is now limited to findings of fact and conclusions of law that are clearly erroneous.
- Reforming Amicus Curiae Participation - Under this rule, parties will have 21 days from the filing of a notice of appeal to file amicus briefs and the length of such briefs is limited to no more than 15 pages.
- EPA is eliminating the EAB's authority to review Regional permit decisions on its own initiative (sua sponte), even absent a private party appeal, which has rarely been invoked.
- Expediting the Appeal Process - EPA is establishing a 60-day deadline for the EAB to issue a final decision once an appeal has been fully briefed and argued.
- EPA is setting twelve-year terms for EAB Judges, which the Administrator may renew at the end of that twelve-year period or reassign the Judge to another position within EPA consistent with the provisions in 5 CFR 317.901.
- EPA is establishing a process for designating certain EAB decisions for publication.
- Administrator's Legal Interpretations - EPA is finalizing the proposed mechanism by which the Administrator, by and through the General Counsel, can issue a dispositive legal interpretation in any matter before the EAB or on any issue addressed by the EAB.

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-08-21/pdf/2020-16257.pdf>

E. **Notice of Availability of One Updated Chapter in the Environmental Protection Agency's Air Pollution Control Cost Manual; Notice of Availability**

Agency

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Dates

Published Date: 8/05/2020

Comments Due: 11/03/2020

Summary

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has provided notice that one chapter of the current EPA Air Pollution Control Cost Manual (Control Cost Manual) has been updated. The EPA is requesting comment on: Chapter 1, Section 5, "Wet Scrubbers for Acid Gas." This Control Cost Manual chapter covers control measures for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and acid gas emissions.

The comments on this chapter must be received on or before November 3, 2020. Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2015-0341, at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

The EPA has the following questions they would like to receive comments on for the chapter:

1. What is a reasonable and up-to date estimate of equipment life (defined as design or operational life) for wet scrubbers (FGD)? Dry scrubbers? Please provide data, if possible, on accurate estimates of equipment life.
2. Are the descriptions of wet FGD scrubbers complete, up-to-date, and accurate with regard to control of SO₂ and acid gases? Dry scrubbers? Please provide information, if possible, on descriptions of wet and dry scrubbers' control of SO₂ and acid gases if you do not believe that the descriptions in the draft chapter are complete, up-to-date, and accurate.
3. Is the applicability of wet FGD scrubbers to various types of emissions sources complete, up-to-date, and accurate? Dry scrubbers?
4. Are the cost correlations, factors, and equations for wet FGD scrubbers accurate and up-to-date? For dry scrubbers? If not, how should they be revised? Please provide data, if possible, to address inaccuracies.
5. Are the estimates of SO₂ removal or control efficiency for wet FGD scrubbers accurate and up-to-date? For dry scrubbers? If not, what are more accurate estimates? Please provide data, if possible, to address inaccuracies.

The current Control Cost Manual version (sixth edition) including the current chapter is available at the following link:

https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_report.cfm?Lab=OAQPS&count=10000&dirEntryId=338054&searchall=&showcriteria=2&simplesearch=0&timstype=

Reference/Link

The link below will allow you to view/print this Notice of Availability.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-08-05/pdf/2020-17065.pdf>

F. Incident Reporting Rule Submission Form; New Submission Form

Agency

U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB)

Dates

Published Date: 08/05/2020

Summary

In February 2020, the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) published new regulation requirements binding on persons for reporting accidental releases into the ambient air subject to the Board's investigative jurisdiction. The CSB's reporting rule requires prompt reports to the CSB from owners or operators of facilities that experience an accidental release of a regulated substance or extremely hazardous substance that results in a death, serious injury or substantial property damage. This posting is a notice that there is a new online reporting form available for use.

The CSB's reporting rule form should be downloaded and submitted to report@csb.gov.

Please click the following link to access the fillable online reporting form:

https://www.csb.gov/assets/1/6/revision_5_fillable_ombapprovedreportformandinstructions_08052020.pdf

The February 2020 regulation was discussed in the Veolia February 2020 Regulatory Update. To read the full final rule please click the following link:

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/02/21/2020-02418/accidental-release-reporting>

Reference/Link

The link below will allow you to view/print this notice of the new Reporting Form.

<https://www.csb.gov/incident-reporting-rule-submission-form/>

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G. Wisconsin DNR Rewrites Hazardous Waste Rules; New Hazardous Waste Rules

Agency

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (Wisconsin DNR)

Dates

Published Date: 8/31/2020

Effective Date: 09/01/2020

Summary

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has been engaged in rewriting the agency's hazardous waste rules. The rewritten rule package was signed by the DNR Secretary and filed with the Legislative Reference Bureau on May 12, 2020. The rule was published on August 31, 2020 and became effective on September 1, 2020. The hazardous waste administrative rule revisions include three major federal initiatives: Generator Improvement Rule, Subpart P Hazardous Waste Pharmaceutical Rule and Definition of Solid Waste Rule. These federal rules will now be incorporated in the state rules and facilities must operate under these changes.

NOTABLE CHANGES TO GENERAL HAZARDOUS WASTE REQUIREMENTS:

- New Storage Area Closure Requirements for Large Quantity Generators (LQG). See revised sec. NR 665.
- LQG contingency plans must be amended to contain the required information listed in NR 662.262(2) (a) – (h), including a quick reference guide. The amended plan must be submitted to the local emergency responders (police, fire, hospitals and emergency response teams) or the local emergency planning committee.
- There are container labeling requirements that impact all generators. In addition to labeling containers with the words "Hazardous waste," the container must have a label indicating the hazards of the contents of the container.
- Renotification of SQG status every four years is required and can be met through the submission of your certified hazardous waste annual report, or by using the 8700-12 Form. The first renotification deadline is September 1, 2021, which can be satisfied by the submission of your annual report for 2020 activities, due March 1, 2021.
- Clarification on the burden placed upon waste generators to use acceptable knowledge when making a determination about whether a waste stream is a hazardous waste. See revised sec. NR 662.011(1).
 - The Acceptable Knowledge Requirement must be based upon relevant, reliable and verifiable information and must be documented in an organized and logical way in the generator's records. See revised sec. NR 66011(3).
 - When there is insufficient information available to meet the Acceptable Knowledge Requirement, the generator must test the waste in accordance with detailed sampling methods described in greater detail in Subchapter C of Chapter NR 661 or equivalent sampling methods approved under sec. 660.0021. The requirements include the need for representative sampling of the waste stream to make the proper hazardous waste determination. See revised sec. NR 662.011(4)(b).

- The generator must establish records that demonstrate and support the generator's determination of proper waste characterization. See s. NR 662.011.
 - State inspectors are empowered to require a generator to perform a waste determination to support a previous determination made by the generator that the waste in question is not hazardous. See 81 F. Reg. 85753.

NOTABLE CHANGES TO HEALTHCARE FACILITIES AND PHARMACEUTICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE:

- The adoption of "Management Standards for Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals and Amendment to the P075 Listing for Nicotine" See s. NR 661.0004, 662.010, 664.0001, 665.0001, 666 Subpart P, 668.07, 668.50, 670.001 and 673.80
- Hazardous waste pharmaceuticals will no longer be counted when determining generator category, so long as they are managed in accordance with Subchapter P of NR 666. See s. NR 660, 661, 662, 663, 664
- SQG and LQG healthcare facilities must notify the department of operation under Subchapter P of NR 666 by using the 8700-12 Form. Alternatively, the 2020 annual report (due March 1, 2021) can be used as the notification.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ADOPTED:

This rule incorporates into state law the following changes made to federal hazardous waste regulations by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in the following Federal Registers, to the extent allowed by state law.

- NESHAP Final Standards for HW Combustors Amendments, April 8, 2008
- F019 Exemption for Waste Water Treatment Sludges from Auto Manufacturing Zinc Phosphating Process, June 4, 2008
- OECD Requirements; Export Shipments of Spent Lead – Acid Batteries, January 8, 2010
- HW Technical Corrections and Clarifications, March 18, 2010
- Removal of Saccharin and its Salts from the List of HW, December 17, 2010
- Revisions of the Treatment Standards for Carbamate Wastes, June 13, 2011
- HW Technical Corrections and Clarifications, May 14, 2012
- HW Manifest Rule, February 7, 2014
- Revisions to the Export Provisions of the CRT Rule, June 26, 2014
- Revisions to the Definition of Solid Waste, January 13, 2015
- Vacatur of the Comparable Fuels Rules and the Gasification Rule, April 8, 2015
- Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities, April 17, 2015
- Imports and Exports of Hazardous Waste, November 28, 2016
- Hazardous Waste Generator Rule Improvements, November 28, 2016
- Confidentiality Determinations for Hazardous Waste Export and Import Documents, December 26, 2018
- Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Rule, January 3, 2018
- Safe Management of Recalled Airbags, November 30, 2018
- Management Standards for Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals and Amendment to the P075 Listing for Nicotine, December 11, 2018

Reference/Link

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

https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/register/2020/773A3/register/cr/cr_19_082_rule_text/cr_19_082_rule_text

H. **Oregon OSHA proposes temporary rule to address COVID-19 in all workplaces; Proposed Temporary Rule**

Agency

Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Oregon OSHA)

Dates

Published Date: August 17, 2020

Comments Due: September 7, 2020

Effective Date: 09/14/2020

Effective Until: 03/13/2021

Summary

Oregon OSHA is proposing a temporary rule which will combat the spread of coronavirus in all workplaces. Oregon will become the second state in the nation to adopt a specific standard intended to protect workers from COVID-19 exposure, following Virginia. Oregon OSHA is proposing that measures such as social distancing, barriers, face coverings, cleanings, and information sharing be required in all workplaces.

The following is a summary of the requirements that generally apply to all workplaces, under this rule:

- The employer must ensure at least 6-foot distancing between all individuals in the workplace with the following specific guidance:
 - The work activities and the workplace must be designed to eliminate the need for any worker to be within 6-feet of another individual in order to complete their job tasks
 - The employer must ensure that face coverings are worn and that as much distance as practical is maintained, if 6-feet of separation is not feasible.
 - The 6-foot distancing requirement can also be met with an impermeable barrier that creates a “droplet buffer” of at least 6-feet in distance as measured between the mouths of the affected individuals.
- Whenever employees are in a motor vehicle for work purposes, the center points of the seats of any passengers not part of the same household must be separated by at least 3-feet.
- The employer must ensure that everyone in the workplace or other premises subject to the employer’s control wears face coverings (masks, cloth coverings, or face shields) whenever the 6-foot distancing requirement cannot be consistently assured.

- Face coverings must be worn by employees and other individuals whenever customers, contractors, or other visitors are present and a strict separation cannot be maintained through barriers that physically prevent individuals from approaching within 6 feet of one another.
- Face coverings must be worn by employees when the work requires them to be within 6 feet of one or more individuals for more than 5 minutes either in a singular instance or in all cases when work requires such contact more than 30 minutes total in the course of a single working day.
- Face coverings must be worn by employees working in office settings when not at their desk or seated in a conference room in addition to whenever 6-foot distancing cannot be reliably maintained between individuals (for example, face coverings must be worn in corridors, restrooms, elevators, and stairwells).
- Whenever employees are transported in a motor vehicle for work purposes all individuals in the vehicle must wear face coverings, regardless of the distance involved, unless all individuals in the vehicle are members of the same household.
- Face coverings must be worn when individuals are engaged in forceful exertion, singing, or shouting and they are not separated from other individuals to their front by at least 12-feet.
- All employers must ensure that all high-contact surfaces and shared equipment used by multiple employees (door handles, telephones, cash registers, computers, drinking fountains, seatbelts, etc.) are thoroughly cleaned at the beginning of each shift and before use by another employee.
 - The employer must ensure that employees have the supplies necessary and are able to use proper hand hygiene before and after using shared equipment or tools and before eating, drinking, applying cosmetics, or smoking.
- Employers with at least 25 employees at any time must designate one or more employees who will be responsible to assist the employer in identifying appropriate social distancing, proper face covering use, and sanitation measures and ensure such policies and procedures are implemented.
- Building operators must ensure that the building layout allows appropriate social distancing and must ensure that the basic requirements of this rule are posted (and enforced to the degree reasonably possible) in any common areas, including shared entrances, waiting rooms, corridors, restrooms, and elevators.
- Employers must provide information and training to their employees:
 - Employers must post the “COVID-19 Hazards Poster,” which will be provided by Oregon OSHA.
 - Employers must notify their employees about the social distancing requirements and how they will be implemented in the workplace, and employers must provide an opportunity for employee feedback about those practices (through the Social Distancing Officer and through either the Safety Committee, an interactive safety meeting, or both). Such notification must be conducted in a manner and language understood by the affected workers.
 - Employers must provide an explanation of the employer’s policies and procedures for employees to report signs or symptoms of COVID-19. Such explanations must be conducted in a manner and language understood by the affected workers.

- Employers will also be required to address the medical removal of employees with symptoms, undergoing testing, or otherwise requiring isolation:
 - Employers must provide information about any paid leave to which employees would be entitled by company policy as well as under the federal Families First Coronavirus Relief Act (FFCRA).
 - Whenever a medical provider or public health official recommends isolation or quarantine, the worker(s) must be reassigned to duties that do not involve in-person contact. Such reassignment must continue until the need no longer exists, based on guidance from the medical provider or involved public health officials.
 - To the degree reassignment is not possible, the employer must allow workers to use leave to which they are entitled under the FFCRA. If the employer is not covered by the FFCRA or has previously opted out of the paid sick leave provisions of the FFCRA, then the employer must provide up to two weeks of paid reassignment leave in addition to whatever benefits to which the worker would otherwise be entitled. There are two exceptions. Exception 1: Employers otherwise required to provide paid reassignment leave may count any benefits currently available that were not available prior to March 1, 2020. Exception 2: Employers otherwise required to provide paid reassignment leave who experienced a reduction of more than 20 percent in gross revenue between the 2nd calendar quarter of 2019 and the 2nd calendar quarter of 2020 are not required to provide additional paid leave.
- Employees who are reassigned for medical removal reasons are entitled to return to their previous job duties without any adverse action as a result of the medical removal.

Please click the following link to see the full proposed draft COVID-19 temporary standard:
<https://osha.oregon.gov/rules/advisory/infectiousdisease/Documents/Oregon-OSHA-Draft-COVID-19-Temporary-Rule-August-17-2020.pdf>

The temporary rule, which could take effect no later than Monday, September 14, 2020 and remain in effect for 180 days. Oregon OSHA is accepting public comments on the proposal through Monday, September 7, 2020. Send comments to tech.web@oregon.gov.

Reference/Link

The link below will allow you to view/print this Notice of Proposed Temporary Rule:

<https://osha.oregon.gov/rules/advisory/infectiousdisease/Documents/summary-of-draft-COVID-19-rule-provisions.pdf>

I. **Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Cenobamate in Schedule V; Final Rule**

Agency

Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Department of Justice (DOJ)

Dates

Published Date: 8/20/2020

Effective Date: 08/20/2020

Summary

The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) has published a final rule that adopts, without change, an interim final rule published in the Federal Register on March 10, 2020. This topic was included in the Veolia March 2020 Regulatory Update. This final rule places cenobamate [(1R)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(tetrazol-2-yl)ethyl] carbamate, including its salts, in schedule V of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA).

Schedule V substances have special requirements for handling. Any person who handles (manufactures, distributes, reverse distributes, dispenses, imports, exports, engages in research, or conducts instructional activities or chemical analysis with, or possesses) cenobamate, or who desires to handle cenobamate, must be registered with DEA to conduct such activities pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 822, 823, 957, and 958 and in accordance with 21 CFR parts 1301 and 1312. Additionally, schedule V substances must be disposed of properly. There are also security, labeling and packaging, inventory, records and reports, prescriptions, manufacturing and distributing, importation and exportation and liability requirements for cenobamate and all schedule V substances.

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-08-20/pdf/2020-17357.pdf>

J. Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Isotonitazene in Schedule I; Temporary Amendment

Agency

Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Department of Justice (DOJ)

Dates

Published Date: 8/20/2020

Effective Date: 08/20/2020

Effective Until: 08/20/2022, If this order is extended or made permanent, DEA will publish a document in the Federal Register.

Summary

The Acting Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration is issuing this temporary order to schedule N,N-diethyl-2-(2-(4isopropoxybenzyl)-5-nitro-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)ethan-1-amine (commonly known as isotonitazene), including its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible, in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA).

Data gathered as a result of preclinical pharmacology studies shows that isotonitazene has a pharmacological profile similar to that of the potent synthetic opioid etonitazene, a schedule I controlled substance. Because of the pharmacological similarities of isotonitazene to etonitazene, the use of isotonitazene presents a high risk of abuse and may negatively affect users and communities. The abuse of isotonitazene has already been associated with at least 19 fatalities in the US. The regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to schedule I controlled substances will be imposed on persons who handle (manufacture, distribute, reverse distribute, import, export, engage in research, conduct instructional activities or chemical analysis with, or possess), or propose to handle isotonitazene.

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-08-20/pdf/2020-17951.pdf>

K. Schedules of Controlled Substances: Extension of Temporary Placement of N-Ethylpentylone in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act; Temporary Rule

Agency

Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)

Dates

Published Date: 8/27/2020

Effective Date: 8/31/2020

Effective Until: 8/31/2021

Summary

The Acting Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration is issuing this order to extend the temporary schedule I status of a synthetic cathinone, 1-(1,3-benzodioxol5-yl)-2-(ethylamino)pentan-1-one (N-ethylpentylone, ephylone), including its optical, positional and geometric isomers, salts, and salts of isomers.

The schedule I status of N-ethylpentylone is currently in effect until August 31, 2020. This order extends that temporary placement by one year. This order will expire on August 31, 2021 unless the DEA publishes a final rule making this scheduling action permanent, if that is the case, this order will expire on the effective date of that rule, if the effective date is earlier than August 31, 2021.

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-08-27/pdf/2020-19011.pdf>

L. Implementation of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018

Agency

Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)

Dates

Published Date: 8/21/2020

Comments Due: 10/20/2020

Summary

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has taken the action of publishing an interim final rule with request for comments in response to the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (AIA). The purpose of this interim final rule is to codify in the DEA regulations the statutory amendments to the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) made by the AIA, regarding the scope of regulatory controls over marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinols, and other marijuana-related constituents. This interim final rule merely conforms DEA's regulations to the statutory amendments to the CSA that have already taken effect, and it does not add additional requirements to the regulations.

This rule is effective immediately on August 21, 2020. Electronic comments must be submitted, and written comments must be postmarked, on or before October 20, 2020.

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-08-21/pdf/2020-17356.pdf>