

Veolia North America - Industrial Business

March, 2021

ENVIRONMENTAL UPDATES

- A. [EPA; Michael S. Regan Sworn in as 16th EPA Administrator; News Release](#)
- B. [EPA; Hazardous Waste Generator Regulations Compendium; Compendium](#)
- C. [EPA; US EPA offering TRI training webinars; Webinars](#)
- D. [EPA; Pennsylvania Dentists Getting Check-Up on EPA Rule Compliance; News Release](#)
- E. [Canada; Cross-border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations: SOR/2021-25; Canada Gazette](#)

TRANSPORTATION UPDATES

No Transportation Updates for March 2021

HEALTH & SAFETY UPDATES

- F. [DOL; Marty Walsh appointed as 29th Secretary of the U.S. Department of Labor; News Release](#)

MISCELLANEOUS UPDATES

- G. [DEA; Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Brorphine in Schedule I; Temporary Scheduling Order](#)

A. Michael S. Regan Sworn in as 16th EPA Administrator; News Release

Agency

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Dates

Published Date: 03/11/2021

Summary

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has announced that Michael Regan was sworn in as the 16th Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Prior to his nomination as EPA Administrator, Michael Regan served as the Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Some of his accomplishments in North Carolina include leading the negotiations regarding the clean-up of the Cape Fear River, which had been contaminated for years by per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS). Additionally, Regan established North Carolina's Environmental Justice and Equity Advisory board to better align social inequities, environmental protection, and community empowerment.

Regan has announced that the agency must have science-based environmental regulations in place if it wants to stop individual companies from disregarding them. Regan has also stated that the administration will prioritize combating climate change, advancing clean energy and tackling environmental justice issues.

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/michael-s-regan-sworn-16th-epa-administrator>

B. EPA; Hazardous Waste Generator Regulations Compendium; Compendium

Agency

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Dates

Published Date: 03/15/2021

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 Kevin McGrath, Director, Environment at kevin.mcgrath@veolia.com.

Summary

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has created a compendium to serve as a user-friendly reference to assist EPA and state staff, industrial facilities generating and managing solid and hazardous wastes, as well as the general public, in locating resources addressing specific regulatory issues within the federal hazardous waste generator program.

The compendium is separated into six different volumes, please click the following links to view the volumes:

- [Volume 1: Satellite Accumulation Areas \(PDF\)](#)
- [Volume 2: Generators – EPA Identification Numbers \(PDF\)](#)
- [Volume 3: Co-Generation \(PDF\)](#)
- [Volume 4: Household Hazardous Waste \(PDF\)](#)
- [Volume 5: Personnel Training at Small and Large Quantity Generators \(PDF\)](#)
- [Volume 6: Generator Treatment in Tanks and Containers \(PDF\)](#)

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/hazardous-waste-generator-regulations-compendium>

C. US EPA offering TRI training webinars; Webinars

Agency

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Dates

Published Date: 04/05/2021

Summary

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is holding upcoming training webinars on reporting to the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) to facilities in EPA Region 9.

The TRI reporting deadline is July 1, 2021. If you are new to TRI or need a TRI refresher, please attend a free online training webinar.

Two webinars are available:

- Basic Concepts will cover how to determine if a facility is required to report, exempt activities, and how to complete the TRI form. EPA is offering two dates for Basic Concepts – the April 20 and May 12 sessions will cover the same material.
- Advanced Concepts will cover recent changes to TRI, how to avoid common reporting errors, and a demonstration of the TRI reporting system (TRI-MEweb). EPA is offering two dates for Advanced Concepts – the April 21 and May 13 sessions will cover the same material.

These trainings are offered as free webinars for facilities in Region 9 (AZ, CA, HI, NV and the Pacific Islands) and can be taken from any location with internet access.

Reference/Link

Click on a link below to register for Basic and/or Advanced Concepts webinars:

- [TRI Training – Basic Concepts](#): Tuesday, April 20, 10 AM – noon PDT
- [TRI Training – Advanced Concepts](#): Wednesday, April 21, 10 AM – noon PDT
- [TRI Training – Basic Concepts](#): Wednesday, May 12, 10 AM – noon PDT
- [TRI Training – Advanced Concepts](#): Thursday, May 13, 10 AM – noon PDT

D. Pennsylvania Dentists Getting Check-Up on EPA Rule Compliance; News Release

Agency

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Dates

Published Date: 03/22/2021

Summary

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 3 press office has published a News Release to inform the public that they are contacting dental offices throughout Pennsylvania via email and the US Postal Service to ensure compliance with the Dental Amalgam Rule. The Dental Amalgam Rule requires dentists to conduct best management practices to reduce mercury-containing amalgam waste from entering wastewater treatment systems.

Mercury-containing amalgam is a regulated Hazardous Waste due to the presence of mercury and silver which are toxic. Due to the hazardous nature of mercury-containing amalgam it must be properly disposed of. Best management practices for dentists require the use of separators; prohibiting providers from flushing waste amalgam, such as from traps or filters, down a drain; and prohibiting the use of bleach or chlorine-containing cleaners that may lead to the dissolution of solid mercury when cleaning chair-side traps and vacuum lines. Failure to comply with the rule would potentially subject the offender to federal civil and criminal penalties under Section 309 of the Clean Water Act, and to civil and criminal penalties under state and local pretreatment programs.

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/pennsylvania-dentists-getting-check-epa-rule-compliance>

E. Cross-border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations: SOR/2021-25; Canada Gazette

Agency

Canada Department of the Environment

Dates

Published Date: 03/17/2021

Summary

The Cross-Border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations (the Regulations) aim to: consolidate and streamline the requirements set out in the Export and Import Regulations, the Interprovincial Movement Regulations, and the PCB Waste Export Regulations; provide the flexibility required to more efficiently implement the electronic movement tracking system under development; adjust the scope and harmonize the definitions of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material; and improve the management of permits and the overall administration of the Regulations. The Regulations will repeal and replace the Export and Import Regulations, the Interprovincial Movement Regulations, and the PCB Waste Export Regulations. Although the Regulations will maintain the core permitting and movement tracking requirements of the former regulations, regulatory provisions have been amended to ensure greater clarity and consistency of the regulatory requirements.

Changes For Efficient Implementation Of An Electronic System To Track Movements

The current regulatory provisions pertaining to movement tracking limit the ability to use modern technologies to track shipments through electronic means. These provisions focus on the completion of a paper copy of the movement document (i.e. a form) that is passed from one person to the next, with each person filling in their relevant information on the paper form, in a linear manner. The form is currently prescribed in the Export and Import Regulations and the regulatory provisions prescribe how the form is passed on from one person to the other. The Regulations provide flexibility for the electronic tracking of movements by no longer prescribing the specific form required for tracking shipments of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material, but rather specify the information required and the distribution of that information.

Specific requirements pertaining to the content and record retention of these documents are codified in the Regulations under Schedule 4 - Movement Document for Movement Within Canada; and Schedule 10 - Movement Document for Imports, Exports and Transits.

Changes To The Definitions of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material

With respect to interprovincial movements, the definitions for hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material have been aligned with those for international movements. In addition, changes to these definitions will ensure a more consistent application of regulatory provisions for all types of transboundary movements and will better align definitions with other jurisdictions and international agreements.

Definition of Hazardous Waste

For the purposes of Division 8 of Part 7 and Part 10 of the Act and these Regulations, hazardous waste means anything that is to be disposed of using one of the operations set out in column 2 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 and that:

- (a) is set out in column 2 of Schedule 6;
- (b) meets the criteria for inclusion in one of Classes 2 to 6, 8 and 9 as set out in Part 2 of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations;
- (c) contains a substance set out in column 3 of Schedule 7 that is in a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration set out in column 4 of that Schedule;
- (d) produces a leachate that contains an environmentally hazardous constituent set out in column 3 of Schedule 2 that is in a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration set out in column 4 of that Schedule; or
- (e) is set out in column 3 of Schedule 8, is either pure or the only active ingredient and is unused.

Exclusions:

Hazardous waste referred to in subsection (1) does not include anything:

- (a) that is to be transported in a quantity of less than 5 kg or 5 L per shipment, unless it contains mercury or meets the criteria for inclusion in Class 6.2 as set out in Part 2 of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations;
- (b) that remains in a container that is to be transported after the contents of that container have been removed to the maximum extent feasible and before the container is either refilled or cleaned of its residual contents;
- (c) that is mingled with non-hazardous waste or nonhazardous recyclable material and collected as part of the regular collection of non-hazardous waste and nonhazardous recyclable material by or on behalf of a municipality unless it is separated from that waste or recyclable material during or after the collection;
- (d) that is personal or household waste of the individual who transports it; or
- (e) that is generated from the normal operations of a ship and whose discharge is authorized under the Canada Shipping Act, 2001.

Waste considered hazardous for export:

Anything that is to be disposed of using one of the operations set out in column 2 of Part 1 of Schedule 1, even if it is not hazardous waste within the meaning of subsection 2(1), is considered to be hazardous waste for the purposes of Division 8 of Part 7 and Part 10 of the Act and Divisions 1 to 4, 7 and 8 of Part 1 of these Regulations if it is to be exported to a country of destination or conveyed in transit through Canada or a foreign country and

- (a) it is defined as, or considered to be, hazardous under the legislation of the country of destination or country of transit;
- (b) its import is prohibited under the legislation of the country of destination; or

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(c) it is one of the hazardous wastes referred to in Article 1, subparagraph 1(a) of the Convention or of the other wastes referred to in Article 1, paragraph 2 of the Convention, with the exception of wastes referred to in Article 1, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Convention — as it read on May 5, 1992, as amended from time to time, to the extent that the amendments are binding on Canada — and the country of destination is a party to the Convention.

Waste considered hazardous for return to foreign country of origin:

Anything that is to be disposed of using one of the operations set out in column 2 of Part 1 of Schedule 1, even if it is not hazardous waste within the meaning of subsection 2(1), is considered to be hazardous waste for the purposes of Division 8 of Part 7 and Part 10 of the Act and Division 6 of Part 1 of these Regulations if it is to be conveyed in transit through a foreign country and it is defined as or considered to be, hazardous under the legislation of that country.

Definition of hazardous recyclable material

For the purposes of Division 8 of Part 7 and Part 10 of the Act and these Regulations, hazardous recyclable material means anything that is to be recycled using one of the operations set out in column 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 and that:

- (a) is set out in column 2 of Schedule 6;
- (b) meets the criteria for inclusion in one of Classes 2 to 6, 8 and 9 as set out in Part 2 of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations;
- (c) contains a substance set out in column 3 of Schedule 7 that is in a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration set out in column 4 of that Schedule;
- (d) produces a leachate that contains an environmentally hazardous constituent set out in column 3 of Schedule 2 that is in a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration set out in column 4 of that Schedule; or
- (e) is set out in column 3 of Schedule 8, is either pure or the only active ingredient and is unused.

Exclusions — import, export and transit

For the purposes of the provisions of Division 8 of Part 7 and Part 10 of the Act that relate to the import, export and conveyance in transit of hazardous recyclable material and for the purposes of Part 1 of these Regulations, hazardous recyclable material referred to in subsection (1) does not include anything:

- (a) that is to be transported in a quantity of less than 5 kg or 5 L per shipment, unless it contains mercury or meets the criteria for inclusion in Class 6.2 as set out in Part 2 of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations;
- (b) that remains in a container that is to be transported after the contents of that container have been removed to the maximum extent feasible and before the container is either refilled or cleaned of its residual contents;
- (c) that is mingled with non-hazardous waste or nonhazardous recyclable material and collected as part of the regular collection of non-hazardous waste and nonhazardous recyclable material by or on behalf of a municipality, unless it is separated from that waste or recyclable material

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- during or after the collection;
- (d) that is personal or household recyclable material of the individual who transports it;
- (e) that is generated from the normal operations of a ship and whose discharge is authorized under the Canada Shipping Act, 2001;
- (f) that is to be imported from a country of origin, or exported to a country of destination, that is subject to OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL, and, if applicable, that is to be conveyed in transit only through a country that is subject to that Decision, if it
 - (i) is to be imported or exported in a quantity of 25 kg or 25 L or less per shipment for the purpose of conducting analysis or research with respect to the recycling of that recyclable material,
 - (ii) does not contain an infectious substance that meets the criteria for inclusion in Class 6.2 as set out in Part 2 of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations, and
 - (iii) is accompanied by a document that includes the name and address of the importer or exporter and the words “test samples” or “échantillons d’épreuve”; or
- (g) that is to be imported from a country of origin, or exported to a country of destination, that is subject to OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL, and, if applicable, that is to be conveyed in transit only through a country that is a party to that Decision, if it
 - (i) is set out in Schedule 9,
 - (ii) is to be recycled by means of a recycling operation set out in column 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 at an authorized facility in the country of destination, and
 - (iii) is accompanied by one or more documents that demonstrate that the requirements of this paragraph are met.

Exclusions — movement within Canada

For the purposes of the provisions of Division 8 of Part 7 and Part 10 of the Act that relate to the movement of hazardous recyclable material within Canada and for the purposes of Part 2 of these Regulations, hazardous recyclable material referred to in subsection (1) does not include anything:

- (a) that is to be transported in a quantity of less than 5 kg or 5 L per shipment, unless it contains mercury or meets the criteria for inclusion in Class 6.2 as set out in Part 2 of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations;
- (b) that remains in a container that is to be transported after the contents of that container have been removed to the maximum extent feasible and before the container is either refilled or cleaned of its residual contents;
- (c) that is mingled with non-hazardous waste or nonhazardous recyclable material and collected as part of the regular collection of non-hazardous waste and nonhazardous recyclable material by or on behalf of a municipality, unless it is separated from that waste or recyclable material during or after the collection;
- (d) that is personal or household recyclable material of the individual who transports it; (e) that is generated from the normal operations of a ship and whose discharge is authorized under

- the Canada Shipping Act, 2001;
- (f) that satisfies the following conditions:
- (i) it is to be transported in a quantity of 25 kg or 25 L or less per shipment for the purpose of conducting analysis or research with respect to the recycling of that recyclable material, (ii) it does not contain an infectious substance that meets the criteria for inclusion in Class 6.2 as set out in Part 2 of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations, and
 - (iii) it is accompanied by a document that includes the name and address of the consignor or consignee and the words “test samples” or “échantillons d’épreuve”;
- (g) that satisfies the following conditions:
- (i) it is set out in Schedule 9, and
 - (ii) it is to be recycled by means of a recycling operation set out in column 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1;
- (h) that satisfies the following conditions:
- (i) mercury is a component of it,
 - (ii) the mercury it contains is to be transported in a quantity of 50 mL or less per shipment,
 - (iii) it has reached the end of its useful life, and
 - (iv) it is to be recycled by means of a recycling operation set out in column 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1; or
- (i) that satisfies the following conditions:
 - (i) it is a non-rechargeable or rechargeable cell or battery that does not meet the criteria in paragraph (1)(b), and
 - (ii) it is to be recycled by means of a recycling operation set out in Column 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1.

Recyclable material considered hazardous for export

(1) Anything that is to be recycled using one of the operations set out in column 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1, even if it is not hazardous recyclable material within the meaning of subsection 4(1), is considered to be hazardous recyclable material for the purposes of Division 8 of Part 7 and Part 10 of the Act and Divisions 1 to 5, 7 and 8 of Part 1 of these Regulations if it is to be exported to a country of destination or conveyed in transit through Canada or a foreign country and:

- (a) it is defined as, or considered to be, hazardous under the legislation of the country of destination or country of transit;
- (b) its import is prohibited under the legislation of the country of destination; or
- (c) it is one of the hazardous wastes referred to in Article 1, subparagraph 1(a) of the Convention or of the other wastes referred to in Article 1, paragraph 2 of the Convention, with the exception of wastes referred to in Article 1, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Convention — as it read on May 5, 1992, as amended from time to time, to the extent that the amendments are binding on Canada — and the country of destination is a party to the Convention.

Recyclable material considered hazardous for return to foreign country of origin Anything that is to be recycled using one of the operations set out in column 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1, even if it is not hazardous recyclable material within the meaning of subsection 4(1), is considered to be hazardous recyclable material for the purposes of Division 8 of Part 7 and Part 10 of the Act and Division 6 of Part 1 of these Regulations if it is to be conveyed in transit through a foreign country and it is defined as, or considered to be, hazardous under the legislation of that country.

Application of UN numbers

The final Regulations maintain the requirement in the current regulations for a UN number on the notification and movement documents for any hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material only if it meets the criteria in Part 2 of the TDGR. In the case where there is no UN number, the abbreviation “n/a” (not applicable) will be used. The proposed Regulations included a requirement to use generic UN numbers 3077 and 3082 for any hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material even if it did not meet the criteria in Part 2 of the TDGR and, therefore, did not have another applicable UN number. The application of the generic UN numbers results in the hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material being subject to the TDGR requirements. The final Regulations maintain the status quo and avoid triggering application of the TDGR requirements for substances that would not otherwise be considered dangerous goods.

Batteries

Batteries are not currently listed as hazardous under the Export and Import Regulations and must meet other criteria to fall under the definitions for hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material. Some types of batteries are clearly covered by the definitions; however, for some other types, it is not as clear. The Regulations clarify that all types of batteries (i.e. rechargeable and non-rechargeable) being shipped internationally or interprovincially are captured by listing batteries in the definitions of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable materials. In order to support domestic battery recycling programs, the final Regulations include an exclusion from the definition of hazardous recyclable materials for batteries that are moved interprovincially and destined for recycling and that do not meet the criteria for Classes 2 to 6, 8, and 9 of the TDGR. Batteries destined for disposal within Canada, as well as batteries shipped internationally for both disposal and recycling, will be captured.

Electrical and electronic equipment

Electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) is not currently listed as hazardous under the Export and Import Regulations and must meet other criteria to fall under the definitions for hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material, which can be difficult to ascertain. The Regulations clearly designate “circuit boards and display devices and any equipment that contains them” to be a hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material controlled when destined for specific disposal or recycling operations. The Regulations retained the exclusion currently under the Export and Import Regulations for this type of hazardous recyclable material moving within OECD countries (including moving between provinces and territories in Canada).

Mercury

The current Regulations include an exclusion from the definitions of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material for waste or material that contains less than 50 ml of mercury per shipment. The Regulations have removed this small quantity exclusion for most shipments of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material containing mercury. Any waste or material containing any amount of mercury that meets the definitions of hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material will be subject to the regulatory provisions for interprovincial movements for disposal and international movement for disposal or recycling. In order to support domestic recycling programs for end-of-life mercury-containing products, the exclusion from the definition of hazardous recyclable material for interprovincial shipments containing up to 50 ml of mercury will remain in the Regulations for end of use products destined for recycling within Canada.

Recycling operation R14

The Regulations will simplify and clarify recycling operation R14 which is now recycling operation RC1 in Part 2 of Schedule 1, by removing the words “use or re-use of a recyclable material.” Under the current Regulations, this definition was too broad and captured more recyclable material than intended. As such, this change may result in some recyclable material no longer being defined as hazardous recyclable material and controlled. For example, a used material that is to be re-used directly in another process that is not listed as a recycling operation in the Regulations will no longer be captured. This change further aligns regulatory provisions with international guidelines under the Basel Convention.

Residual quantities

The Regulations have added a new exclusion for waste or recyclable material that is to be transported in a container after the contents of that container have been removed to the maximum extent feasible and before the container is either refilled or cleaned of its residual content. This exclusion will clarify that such waste or recyclable material is not captured by the definitions of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material.

Toxicity characteristic leaching procedure

The Regulations reference the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in its entirety, requiring its application for all waste material being shipped internationally or interprovincially. This procedure is a standard test method used to evaluate the mobility of a number of contaminants that may be found in waste and recyclable material and, therefore, their potential for release. While making reference to the TCLP, the Export and Import Regulations exclude a step requiring that the size of particles in a sample be reduced to fit into the testing apparatus. In order to ensure that the method is used consistently, hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material undergoing testing will need to be shredded to meet TCLP's specific particle size requirement.

Waste and recyclable material generated on ships

The Regulations include a new exclusion to clarify that waste or recyclable material generated from the normal operations of a ship is not captured by the definitions of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material. This exclusion will further harmonize the Regulations with the Basel Convention (which excludes this waste) and the Canada Shipping Act, 2001 where this waste is already covered.

Changes regarding waste containing PCBs

The regulatory provisions for the export of waste containing PCBs have been streamlined and integrated into those for hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material. This will include removing the partial prohibition on exports of waste containing PCBs in a concentration equal to or greater than 50 mg/kg to allow controlled exports beyond the U.S. Therefore, waste and recyclable material containing PCBs in a concentration equal to or greater than 50 mg/kg will be able to be exported to countries other than the U.S. provided a permit is obtained and all of the conditions of the Regulations are met.

Permits Required / Changes to improve permitting process

Permits are required for the import and/or export of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable materials to and from Canada, transit through Canada and the return of exported materials to Canada. The permit requirements are codified under Part 1, Division 1 (Import Permit), Division 2 (Export Permit), Division 3 (Export from and Import to Canada Following Transit Through a Foreign Country), Division 4 (Permit for Transit Through Canada), Division 5 (Permit for Return to Canada), and Division 6 (Permit for Return to Foreign Country of Origin) of the Regulations.

Some changes to the permit requirements include:

- The Regulations will no longer require the name of the insurance company and policy number for the exporter, the importer and carriers with the notification (i.e. permit application). Also, copies of the contracts will no longer need to be provided with the notification. In both cases, the applicant will be required to provide a statement to the effect that valid insurance policies and contracts are in place and to keep proof of insurance coverage and copies of contracts at their place of business in Canada for five years.
- The Regulations require a new notification for any changes in information on a permit.
- The Regulations have increased the maximum duration of a permit from 12 months to 3 years, consistent with international agreements, for movement of hazardous recyclable material directed to pre-consented facilities within OECD countries; and
- The Regulations set out conditions under which a permit may be refused, suspended, or revoked.

Permits issued under the current Regulations will be grandfathered in so that movements of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material under those permits, and their disposal or recycling, will continue to be subject to the current Export and Import Regulations after the coming into force of the new Regulations. The delay in implementation between the final publication and the coming into force of the Regulations will provide a transition period. During this transition period, applications for permits will stop being processed under the current Export and Import Regulations and will only be processed under the new Regulations to ensure regulatees have the required permits when the Regulations take effect. Regulatees will be notified of this date sufficiently in advance of it taking effect.

Reference/Link

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

<https://canadagazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2021/2021-03-17/html/sor-dors25-eng.html>

F. Marty Walsh appointed as 29th Secretary of the U.S. Department of Labor; News Release

Agency

Department of Labor (DOL)

Dates

Published Date: 03/22/2021

Summary

On March 22, 2021 the Senate voted, on a bipartisan basis, to confirm Marty J. Walsh as the 29th Secretary of Labor.

The following is a statement by Marty J. Walsh:

“I am incredibly honored and privileged to serve as the United States’ next Secretary of Labor. I am grateful for the bipartisan support of members of the Senate, and I want to thank President Biden and Vice President Harris for their confidence in my ability to lead the Department of Labor during such a critical time in our nation’s history.

“As the son of immigrants and a former union laborer, I share their deep commitment to building an economy that works for all. I have been a fighter for the rights of working people throughout my career, and I remain committed to ensuring that everyone – especially those in our most marginalized communities – receives and benefits from full access to economic opportunity and fair treatment in the workplace. I believe we must meet this historic moment and, as the nation’s Secretary of Labor, I pledge to help our economy build back better.”

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/osec/osec20210322>

G. Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Brorphine in Schedule I; Temporary Scheduling Order

Agency

Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)

Dates

Published Date: 03/01/2021

Effective Date: 03/01/2021

Effective Until: March 1, 2023. 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 (DEA) is issuing this temporary order to schedule 1-(1-(1-(4-bromophenyl)ethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-one (commonly known as bupropion), 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. This action is based on a finding by the Acting Administrator that the placement of bupropion in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. Bupropion has been described as a potent synthetic opioid, and evidence suggests it is being abused for its opioidergic effects. This temporary order will be in effect for a period of two years, with a possible extension of one additional year, pending completion of the regular (permanent) scheduling process.

Bupropion is now subject to the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to the manufacture, distribution, reverse distribution, importation, exportation, engagement in research, and conduct of instructional activities or chemical analysis with, and possession of schedule I controlled substances, including the following:

1. Registration
2. Disposal of Stocks
3. Security
4. Labeling and Packaging
5. Inventory
6. Records
7. Report
8. Order Forms
9. Importation and Exportation
10. Quota
11. Liability

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-03-01/pdf/2021-04242.pdf>