

Veolia North America

Regulatory Update - October 2024



ENVIRONMENTAL UPDATES

- A. [EPA; Addition of Certain Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances \(PFAS\) to the Toxics Release Inventory \(TRI\); Proposed Rule](#)
- B. [EPA; Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Updates Related to the Use of Ozone Depleting Substances as Process Agents; Final Rule](#)
- C. [EPA; Phasedown of Hydrofluorocarbons: Management of Certain Hydrofluorocarbons and Substitutes Under the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020; Final Rule](#)

TRANSPORTATION UPDATES

- D. [DOT; Hazardous Materials: Advancing Safety of Highway, Rail, and Vessel Transportation; Notice of Proposed Rulemaking](#)

HEALTH & SAFETY UPDATES

- E. [OSHA; Hazard Communication Standard; Final Rule](#)

MISCELLANEOUS UPDATES

- F. [DEA; Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Ethylphenidate in Schedule I; Final Rule](#)
- G. [DEA; Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Butonitazene, Flunitazene, and Metodesnitazene Substances in Schedule I; Final Rule](#)

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 or Nick Fiori, EHS Manager at Nicholas.fiori@veolia.com.

A. Addition of Certain Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) to the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI); Proposed Rule

Agency

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Dates

Published Date: 10/08/2024

Comments Due: 12/09/2024

Summary

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to add 16 individually listed per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and 15 PFAS categories to the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) list of toxic chemicals subject to reporting under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA).

EPA is proposing to set a manufacturing, processing, and otherwise use reporting threshold of 100 pounds for each individually listed PFAS and PFAS category being proposed for listing by this rulemaking and to designate all PFAS listed under this action as chemicals of special concern.

The following chemicals are being proposed as individually listed additions to the TRI list and reason for inclusion:

1. Broflanilide (CASRN 1207727-04-5), which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health) and 313(d)(2)(C) (Effect on the Environment);
2. 1-Butanesulfonamide, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluoro-N-methyl- (MeFBSA) (CASRN 68298-12-4), which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
3. 1-Butanesulfonamide, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl- (MeFBSE) (CASRN 34454-97-2), which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
4. Cyclopentene, 1,3,3,4,4,5,5-heptafluoro- (HFCPE) (CASRN 1892-03-1), which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(C) (Effect on the Environment);
5. Ethanesulfonamide, 1,1,2,2,2-pentafluoro-N-[(pentafluoroethyl) sulfonyl]-, lithium salt (CASRN 132843-44-8), which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
6. 6:2 Fluorotelomer alcohol (6:2 FTOH) (CASRN 647-42-7), which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
7. Fulvestrant (CASRN 129453-61-8), which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(C) (Effect on the Environment);
8. Hexaflumuron (CASRN 86479-06-3), which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(C) (Effect on the Environment);
9. Pentane, 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)- (CASRN 132182-92-4), which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
10. Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA) (CASRN 72629-94-8), which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(C) (Effect on the Environment);
11. Perfluoro(2-ethoxy-2-fluoroethoxy) acetic acid ammonium salt (EEA-NH₄) (CASRN 908020-52-0), which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);

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 or Nick Fiori, EHS Manager at Nicholas.fiori@veolia.com.

12. 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[methyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl ester (MeFBSEA) (CASRN 67584–55–8). Which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
13. Pyrifluquinazon (CASRN 337458– 27–2), which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
14. Tetraconazole (CASRN 112281–77– 3), which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health) and 313(d)(2)(C) (Effect on the Environment);
15. Triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8- tri-deca-fluorooctyl)silane (CASRN 51851–37–7), which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health); and
16. Trifluoro(trifluoromethyl) oxirane (HFPO) (CASRN 428–59–1), which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health).

The following are the list of chemical categories and reason for inclusion (For TRI Reporting):

1. 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) (CASRN 756426–58–1), Salts, and Sulfonyl Halides Category, which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health) and 313(d)(2)(C) (Effect on the Environment);
2. 11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3- oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11ClPF3OUdS) (CASRN 763051–92–9), Salts, and Sulfonyl Halides Category, which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(C) (Effect on the Environment);
3. Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO–DA, GenX) (CASRN 13252–13–6)*, Salts, and Acyl Halides Category, which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
4. Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), Salts, Sulfonyl Halides, and Anhydride Category (CASRN 375–73– 5)*, which is based on EPCRA 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
5. Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (CASRN 375–22–4)*, Salts, Acyl Halides, and Anhydride Category, which is based on 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
6. Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (CASRN 335–76–2)*, Salts, Acyl Halides, and Anhydride Category, which is based on 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
7. Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) (CASRN 307–55–1)*, Salts, Acyl Halides, and Anhydride Category, which is based on 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
8. Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (CASRN 355–46–4)*, Salts, Sulfonyl Halides, and Anhydride Category; which is based on 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
9. Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (CASRN 307–24–4)*, Salts, Acyl Halides, and Anhydride Category, which is based on 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
10. Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (CASRN 375–95–1)*, Salts, Acyl Halides, and Anhydride Category, which is based on 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
11. 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS) (CASRN 27619– 97–2), Salts, and Sulfonyl Halides Category, which based on 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
12. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (CASRN 335–67–1)*, Salts, Acyl Halides, and Anhydride Category, which is based on 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
13. Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (CASRN 1763–23–1)*, Salts, Sulfonyl Halides, and Anhydride Category; which is based on 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health);
14. Perfluoropropanoic acid (PFPrA) (CASRN 422–64–0), Salts, Acyl Halides, and Anhydride Category, which is based on 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health); and

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 or Nick Fiori, EHS Manager at Nicholas.fiori@veolia.com.

15. Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) (CASRN 2058–94–8), Salts, Acyl Halides, and Anhydride Category, which is based on 313(d)(2)(B) (Chronic Human Health).

Comments on this proposed rule must be received on or before December 9, 2024.

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-08/pdf/2024-22966.pdf>

B. Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Updates Related to the Use of Ozone Depleting Substances as Process Agents; Final Rule

Agency

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Dates

Published Date: 10/10/2024

Effective Date: 11/12/2024

Summary

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has published a final rule that establishes reporting and recordkeeping requirements for uses of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) as process agents. The final rule also updates related definitions. The final rule codifies recordkeeping and reporting requirements so that the EPA can collect, aggregate and report the data as a party to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

EPA is establishing one-time, annual, and situational reporting for entities that use ODS as process agents, a methodology to estimate emissions, and associated recordkeeping requirements.

- The one-time report must be submitted within 120 days of October 10, 2024, or within 120 days of the date that a facility first uses a controlled substance as a process agent, whichever is later, and is required regardless of whether an entity has provided this information to EPA previously.
- Any facility that uses a controlled substance as a process agent must submit an annual report each year by February 14, with the addition of a process for entities to request extensions of reporting due dates.
- Advance notice of changes is required at least 180 days before an entity expects to increase the amount of process agent introduced into the application by more than 20 percent or emissions by at least one metric ton and 20 percent.

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 or Nick Fiori, EHS Manager at Nicholas.fiori@veolia.com.

This final rule may impact facilities that use ozone-depleting substances as process agents.

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-10/pdf/2024-22380.pdf>

C. **Phasedown of Hydrofluorocarbons: Management of Certain Hydrofluorocarbons and Substitutes Under the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020; Final Rule**

Agency

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Dates

Published Date: 10/11/2024

Effective Date: 12/10/2024

Summary

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has published a Final Rule which establishes an emissions reduction and reclamation program for the management of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). This is being done to implement certain provisions of the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) act of 2020.

The final rule includes the following requirements:

- Removal of HFCs from disposable cylinders before discarding;
- Leak repair of appliances that contain at least 15 pounds of a refrigerant that contains an HFC or a substitute for an HFC with a global warming potential (GWP) above 53, with specific exceptions;
- Installation and use of an automatic leak detection (ALD) system for certain new and existing appliances containing 1,500 pounds or more of a refrigerant that contains an HFC or a substitute for an HFC with a GWP above 53;
- A reclamation standard limiting the amount of virgin HFCs that can be contained in reclaimed HFC refrigerants;
- The servicing and/or repair of existing equipment in certain refrigeration, air conditioning, and heat pumps (RACHP) subsectors to be done with reclaimed HFCs;
- The servicing, repair, disposal, or installation of fire suppression equipment that contains HFCs, with the purpose of minimizing the release of HFCs from that equipment, including requirements for the initial installation and servicing and/or repair of fire suppression equipment to be done with recycled HFCs, as well as requirements related to technician training in the fire suppression sector; and
- Certain Recordkeeping, reporting, and labeling.

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 or Nick Fiori, EHS Manager at Nicholas.fiori@veolia.com.

Alternate standards for the reclaim of ignitable spent refrigerant

EPA is finalizing that final processors or wholesalers/distributors may remove these heels that would be considered ignitable spent refrigerant under 40 CFR part 266, subpart Q, as long as the recovered ignitable spent refrigerant is sent to an EPA-certified reclaimer meeting the RCRA alternate standards, as described in section IV.H. The Agency is also delaying the proposed compliance date from January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2028, to allow additional time for implementation (as described in subsequent responses to comments).

EPA is amending a separate set of regulations promulgated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), a separate statutory authority from the AIM Act, to establish alternative standards for ignitable spent refrigerants when “recycled for reuse,” as the term is to be defined under RCRA. EPA is establishing that the alternative standards at 40 CFR part 266, subpart Q, under RCRA, apply to HFCs and other substitutes that are lower flammability (i.e., that do not belong to flammability Class 3 as classified by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Standard 34–2022). EPA is limiting the alternative standards to lower flammability HFCs and substitutes (Class 1, 2, and 2L) because of the lower risk of fire from the collection and recycling for reuse of these refrigerants, and the greater market value of these refrigerants, which supports the conclusion that these spent refrigerants will be recycled for reuse and not stockpiled, mismanaged, or abandoned.

Beginning January 1, 2026, reclaimers certified under 40 CFR 82.164 must generate a record to certify that the reclaimed regulated substance(s) being used to fill a container that will be sold or distributed or offered for sale or distribution do not exceed 15 percent, by weight, of virgin regulated substances.

Provisions finalized in this action do not apply to two applications, mission-critical military end uses and on board aerospace fire suppression, as listed at 40 CFR 84.13(a).

Facilities that own, operate, service, repair, recycle, dispose, or install equipment containing HFCs or their substitutes, recover, recycle, or reclaim HFCs or their substitutes or manufacture or sell equipment containing HFCs or their substitutes may be affected by the regulations established in this final rule.

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-11/pdf/2024-21967.pdf>

D. Hazardous Materials: Advancing Safety of Highway, Rail, and Vessel Transportation; Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

Agency

Department of Transportation (DOT), Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

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 or Nick Fiori, EHS Manager at Nicholas.fiori@veolia.com.

Dates

Published Date: 10/28/2024

Comments Due: 01/27/2024

Summary

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) proposes to revise the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) to adopt several modal-specific amendments that would enhance the safe transportation of hazardous materials in commerce. PHMSA, in consultation with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, and the United States Coast Guard, proposes amendments identified during Departmental review and from industry petitions for rulemaking.

In this notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), PHMSA proposes to reform modal specific requirements in the HMR. PHMSA expects that the adoption of these proposals will maintain or enhance the safe transportation of hazardous materials while increasing the clarity of the HMR, and therefore decreasing compliance burdens. The proposed amendments also reflect changing conditions and trends that affect the safe transportation of hazardous materials while still maintaining or enhancing safety.

Transportation of Hazardous Materials by Rail

The proposed rule contains changes to the following areas specific to the requirements for transporting hazardous materials by rail. For the full details on the complete list of changes please refer to the Federal Register:

- Tank Car Closure Instructions - Offerors Required to Develop a Written Procedure
- Securement Requirements for Tank Car Loading and Unloading
- Revisions to the OTMA Process
- Clarify the Meaning of "Extent Practicable" as Used in the § 171.8 Definition of Residue
- Revise Transloading Requirements to Create a Performance-Based System

Transportation of Hazardous Materials by Highway

The proposed rule contains changes to the following areas specific to the requirements for transporting hazardous materials by highway. For the full details on the complete list of changes please refer to the Federal Register:

- Revisions to the HMR related to transportation of hazardous materials by highway
- Cargo Tank Truck Regulatory Amendments
- Bonding and Grounding During Transfer of Combustible Liquids
- Use of Tank Vehicle Endorsement or Hazardous Materials Endorsement Training to Fulfill the Hazardous Materials Training Requirements of §§ 172.704 and 177.816
- Revisions and additions to definitions in Sections 171.8, 178.320 and 180.403

Transportation of Hazardous Materials by Vessel

The proposed rule contains changes to the following areas specific to the requirements for transporting hazardous materials by vessel. For the full details on the complete list of changes please refer to the Federal Register:

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 or Nick Fiori, EHS Manager at Nicholas.fiori@veolia.com.

- In § 171.23(b)(5) and (b)(5)(iii), revise requirements for communicating the presence of hazardous substances by clarifying that only non-bulk packages are required to be marked with the letters “RQ”
- Prohibited Use of Dangerous Placard for Vessel Shipments
- In § 176.905, add an exception for vehicles stored onshore incidental to vessel transportation to align with similar exceptions offered to highway and rail transportation of vehicles.

Transportation of Hazardous Materials by Multiple Modes of Transportation

PHMSA proposes several revisions that affect multiple modes of transportation. These proposals enhance safe transportation of hazardous materials and were developed in conjunction with the FRA, FMCSA, and USCG. Proposals include:

- In § 171.22(f)(4), clarify requirements for providing hazardous material shipping paper information during inspections (for international shipments);
- In § 172.102, revise special provision 13 to identify more clearly that security plan requirements apply;
- In the § 172.336(c) table, more clearly identify that the exception in the fifth row of the table applies only to compartmented cargo tanks or tank cars carrying more than one petroleum distillate fuel;
- In § 172.704(e)(1), provide an exception (including an editorial correction) for hazmat employees who manufacture, repair, modify, recondition, or test packagings, and who do not perform any other function, from security awareness training requirements;
- In Appendix C to part 172, revise the recommended placard holder dimensions to be consistent with the current placard size requirements, and in § 172.516(d), clarify that the current placard holder is an authorized placard holder; and
- In § 173.159(e), clarify that wet batteries must be loaded or braced to secure the batteries against shifting while in transportation and require that the offeror ensure that persons loading the batteries have knowledge of the conditional provisions for exceptions from the general requirements of the HMR.

Comments on this proposed rule must be received by January 27, 2025.

[Reference/Link](#)

The link below will allow you to view/print the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-28/pdf/2024-23421.pdf>

E. Hazard Communication Standard; Final Rule

[Agency](#)

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Dates

Published Date: 10/09/2024

Comments Due: 10/09/2024

Summary

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is correcting several inadvertent errors in its Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) which were published in the Federal Register on May 20, 2024. The errors were found in the regulatory text and appendices to the HCS which pertain to the classification of hazardous chemicals and information presented on labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDSs).

The following table contains a summary of the corrections being made to the Hazard Communication Standard:

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Correction or technical amendment</i>
§ 1910.1200, paragraph (d)(1)	Change paragraph (d)(1)(i) to paragraph (d)(1) and incorporate (d)(1)(ii) into (d)(1); renumber (d)(1)(i)(A) to be (d)(1)(i) and (d)(1)(i)(B) to be (d)(1)(ii).
§ 1910.1200, paragraph (f)(11)(i)	Remove the words “either” and “or, with the agreement of the receiving entity, transmit the labels by electronic or other technological means” in the last phrase of (f)(11)(i).
§ 1910.1200, appendix A, table A.1.1.	Dermal Category 1 value of “≤5” is corrected to read “≤50”.
§ 1910.1200, appendix A, A.1.3.6.2.4.	Change the symbol before the 10% in the second sentence of A.1.3.6.2.4 from ≤ (less than or equal to) to > (greater than).
§ 1910.1200, appendix A, table A.2.2.	Rename the table to “Skin irritant category” and reinsert phrase “least 2 animals, particularly taking into account alopecia (limited area), hyperkeratosis, hyperplasia . . .” into the paragraph.
§ 1910.1200, appendix A, table A.2.3.	Reinsert phrase “data are available and” into “Where data are available and the sub-categories of skin . . .” in the text of the note to the table.

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 or Nick Fiori, EHS Manager at Nicholas.fiori@veolia.com.

§ 1910.1200, appendix A, table A.7.1.	Category 1, Category 2, and additional category for effects on or via lactation reproductive toxicity values of “≥0.01%” are corrected to read “≥0.1%.”
§ 1910.1200, appendix B, table B.3.1.	Add “or” after the first condition under category 3, to read “(1) The chemical does not meet the criteria for Categories 1 and 2; or”. § 1910.1200, appendix B, table B.12.1. Replace table with the prior v
§ 1910.1200, appendix C, C.4.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remove “/” in all locations in prevention column of all C.4.16 tables. ● Replace the tables for Chemical Under Pressure in C.4.16 to align with GHS Revision 8 hazard statements. For Category 1, revise hazard statement to read: “Extremely flammable chemical under pressure. May explode if heated.” For Category 2, revise hazard statement to read: “Flammable chemical under pressure. May explode if heated.” ● For Category 3, revise hazard statement to read: “Chemical under pressure: may explode if heated.”

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-09/pdf/2024-23144.pdf>

F. Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Ethylphenidate in Schedule I; Final Rule

Agency

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

Dates

Published Date: 10/22/2024

Effective Date: 11/21/2024

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 or Nick Fiori, EHS Manager at Nicholas.fiori@veolia.com.

Summary

The Drug Enforcement Administration places ethylphenidate (chemical name: ethyl 2-phenyl-2- (piperidin-2-yl)acetate), including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act.

This action imposes the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to schedule I controlled substances 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 ethylphenidate.

This final rule is effective on November 21, 2024.

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-22/pdf/2024-24083.pdf>

G. Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Butonitazene, Flunitazene, and Metodesnitazene Substances in Schedule I; Final Rule

Agency

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Dates

Published Date: 10/25/2024

Effective Date: 10/25/2024

Summary

The Drug Enforcement Administration placed butonitazene, flunitazene, and metodesnitazene including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act.

The regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to schedule I controlled substances 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 these three specific controlled substances will continue to apply as a result of this action.

This final rule is effective on October 25, 2024.

Reference/Link

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

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-25/pdf/2024-24635.pdf>