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[FR Doc. 02-31010 Filed 12-6-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 721**

[OPPT-2002-0043; FRL-7279-1]

RIN 2070-AD43

Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonates; Significant New Use Rule**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is issuing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for 75 substances including perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOSH) and certain of its salts (PFOSS), perfluorooctanesulfonyl fluoride (POSF), certain higher and lower homologues of PFOSH and POSF, and certain other chemical substances, including polymers, that are derived from PFOSH and its homologues. These chemicals are collectively referred to as perfluoroalkyl sulfonates, or PFAS. This rule requires manufacturers and importers to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing the manufacture or import of these chemical substances for the significant new uses described in this document. EPA believes that this action is necessary because the PFOSH component of these chemical substances may be hazardous to human health and the environment. The required notice will provide EPA with the opportunity

to evaluate an intended new use and associated activities and, if necessary, to prohibit or limit that activity before it occurs.

DATES: This final rule is effective on January 8, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *For general information contact:* Barbara Cunningham, Acting Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 554-1404; e-mail address: TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.

For technical information contact: Mary Dominiak, Chemical Control Division (7405M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 564-8104; e-mail address: dominiak.mary@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. General Information***A. Does this Action Apply to Me?*

You may be potentially affected by this action if you manufacture (defined by statute to include import) any of the chemical substances that are listed in Table 1 of this unit. Persons who intend to import any chemical substance governed by a final SNUR are subject to TSCA section 13 (15 U.S.C. 2612) import certification requirements, and to the regulations codified at 19 CFR 12.118 through 12.127 and 12.728. Those persons must certify that they are in compliance with the SNUR requirements. The EPA policy in

support of import certification appears at 40 CFR part 707, subpart B. In addition, any persons who export or intend to export any of the chemical substances listed in Table 1 are subject to the export notification provisions of TSCA section 12(b) (15 U.S.C. 2611(b)), and must comply with the export notification requirements in 40 CFR 721.20 and 40 CFR part 707, subpart D. Potentially affected entities may include, but are not limited to:

- Chemical manufacturers or importers (NAICS 325), e.g., persons who manufacture (defined by statute to include import) one or more of the subject chemical substances.

- Chemical exporters (NAICS 325), e.g., persons who export, or intend to export, one or more of the subject chemical substances.

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in this unit could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether this action might apply to certain entities. To determine whether you or your business may be affected by this action, you should carefully examine the applicability provisions in 40 CFR 721.5 for SNUR-related obligations. Also, consult Unit II. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

TABLE 1.—CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES COVERED BY THIS RULE

CAS No./PMN	CAS Ninth Collective Index Name
307-35-7	1-Octanesulfonyl fluoride, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-
307-51-7	1-Decanesulfonyl fluoride, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heneicosafuoro-
376-14-7	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[ethyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl ester
383-07-3	2-Propenoic acid, 2-[butyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl ester
423-50-7	1-Hexanesulfonyl fluoride, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-tridecafluoro-
423-82-5	2-Propenoic acid, 2-[ethyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl ester
754-91-6	1-Octanesulfonamide, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-
1652-63-7	1-Propanaminium, 3-[[[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]-N,N,N-trimethyl-, iodide
1691-99-2	1-Octanesulfonamide, N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-
1763-23-1	1-Octanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-
2795-39-3	1-Octanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-, potassium salt

TABLE 1.—CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES COVERED BY THIS RULE—Continued

CAS No./PMN	CAS Ninth Collective Index Name
2991–51–7	Glycine, N-ethyl-N-[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]-, potassium salt
4151–50–2	1-Octanesulfonamide, N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-
14650–24–9	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[[[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl ester
17202–41–4	1-Nonanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,9-nonadecafluoro-, ammonium salt
24448–09–7	1-Octanesulfonamide, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl-
25268–77–3	2-Propenoic acid, 2-[[[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl ester
29081–56–9	1-Octanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-, ammonium salt
29117–08–6	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-[2-[ethyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl]-.omega.-hydroxy-
29457–72–5	1-Octanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-, lithium salt
31506–32–8	1-Octanesulfonamide, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-N-methyl-
38006–74–5	1-Propanaminium, 3-[[[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]-N,N,N-trimethyl-, chloride
38850–58–7	1-Propanaminium, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-3-[(3-sulfoethyl)tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]-, inner salt
55120–77–9	1-Hexanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-tridecafluoro-, lithium salt
67584–42–3	Cyclohexanesulfonic acid, decafluoro(pentafluoroethyl)-, potassium salt
67906–42–7	1-Decanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heneicosafuoro-, ammonium salt
68156–01–4	Cyclohexanesulfonic acid, nonafluorobis(trifluoromethyl)-, potassium salt
68298–62–4	2-Propenoic acid, 2-[butyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl ester, telomer with 2-[butyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, methyloxirane polymer with oxirane di-2-propenoate, methyloxirane polymer with oxirane mono-2-propenoate and 1-octanethiol
68329–56–6	2-Propenoic acid, eicosyl ester, polymer with 2-[[[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl 2-propenoate, hexadecyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate and octadecyl 2-propenoate
68541–80–0	2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2-[ethyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and octadecyl 2-propenoate
68555–90–8	2-Propenoic acid, butyl ester, polymer with 2-[[[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate and 2-[methyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate
68555–91–9	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[ethyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl ester, polymer with 2-[ethyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[ethyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[ethyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[ethyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and octadecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate
68555–92–0	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[[[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl ester, polymer with 2-[methyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and octadecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate
68586–14–1	2-Propenoic acid, 2-[[[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl ester, telomer with 2-[methyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, .alpha.-(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)-.omega.-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)-.omega.-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), 2-[methyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate and 1-octanethiol

TABLE 1.—CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES COVERED BY THIS RULE—Continued

CAS No./PMN	CAS Ninth Collective Index Name
68649–26–3	1-Octanesulfonamide, N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-, reaction products with N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-butanedisulfonamide, N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-pentafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-heptanesulfonamide, N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-tridecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-hexanesulfonamide, N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,5-undecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-pentanesulfonamide, polymethylenepolyphenylene isocyanate and stearyl alc.
68867–60–7	2-Propenoic acid, 2-[[[heptafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl ester, polymer with 2-[[methyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[[methyl[(pentafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[[methyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate and .alpha.-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-.omega.-methoxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)
68867–62–9	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-ethyl[[heptafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl ester, telomer with 2-ethyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-ethyl[(pentafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-ethyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-ethyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 1-octanethiol and .alpha.-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-.omega.-methoxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)
68891–96–3	Chromium, diaquatetrachloro[.mu.-[N-ethyl-N-[(heptafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]glycinato-.kappa.O:.kappa.O']]-.mu.-hydroxybis(2-methylpropanol)di-
68909–15–9	2-Propenoic acid, eicosyl ester, polymers with branched octyl acrylate, 2-[[[heptafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl acrylate, 2-[[methyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate, 2-[[methyl[(pentafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate, 2-[[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate, 2-[[methyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate, polyethylene glycol acrylate Me ether and stearyl acrylate
68958–61–2	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-[2-ethyl[[heptafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl]-.omega.-methoxy-
70225–14–8	1-Octanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptafluoro-, compd. with 2,2'-iminobis[ethanol] (1:1)
71487–20–2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 2-[[[heptafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[[methyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[[methyl[(pentafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[[methyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid
73772–32–4	1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[[3-(dimethylamino)propyl][(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]-2-hydroxy-, monosodium salt
81190–38–7	1-Propanaminium, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-[(2-hydroxy-3-sulfo)propyl][(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]-N,N-dimethyl-, hydroxide, monosodium salt
91081–99–1	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-(hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl, reaction products with epichlorohydrin, adipates (esters)
94133–90–1	1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[[3-(dimethylamino)propyl][(heptafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]-2-hydroxy-, monosodium salt
98999–57–6	Sulfonamides, C7-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-methyl-N-[2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl], polymers with 2-ethoxyethyl acrylate, glycidyl methacrylate and N,N,N-trimethyl-2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethanaminium chloride
117806–54–9	1-Heptanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-pentafluoro-, lithium salt
129813–71–4	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-methyl-N-(oxiranylmethyl)
148240–80–6	Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., trimers, 2-[[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl esters
148240–82–8	Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., trimers, 2-[[methyl[(pentafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl esters
182700–90–9	1-Octanesulfonamide, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptafluoro-N-methyl-, reaction products with benzene-chlorine-sulfur chloride (S2Cl2) reaction products chlorides

TABLE 1.—CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES COVERED BY THIS RULE—Continued

CAS No./PMN	CAS Ninth Collective Index Name
L-92-0151	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester, polymer with 2-[ethyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[ethyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[ethyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[ethyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid
P-80-0183 192662-29-6	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl], reaction products with acrylic acid
P-83-1102 306973-46-6	Fatty acids, linseed-oil, dimers, 2-[[heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl esters
P-84-1163 306975-56-4	Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol and N,N',2-tris(6-isocyanatoheptyl)imidodicarbonic diamide, reaction products with N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-octanesulfonamide and N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-pentadecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-heptanesulfonamide, compds. with triethylamine
P-84-1171 306975-57-5	Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 1,2,3-propanetriol, reaction products with N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-octanesulfonamide and N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-pentadecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-heptanesulfonamide, compds. with morpholine
P-86-0301 306973-47-7	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-(hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl, reaction products with 12-hydroxystearic acid and 2,4-TDI, ammonium salts
P-86-0958 306975-62-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, dodecyl ester, polymers with 2-[methyl[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate and vinylidene chloride
P-89-0799 160901-25-7	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-ethyl-N-(hydroxyethyl), reaction products with 2-ethyl-1-hexanol and polymethylenepolyphenylene isocyanate
P-90-0111 306974-19-6	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-methyl-N-[(3-octadecyl-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl)methyl]
P-91-1419 306975-84-8	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxy-, polymer with 1,6-diisocyanatohexane, N-(hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl perfluoro C4-8-alkane sulfonamides-blocked
P-93-1444 306975-85-9	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, dodecyl ester, polymers with N-(hydroxymethyl)-2-propenamide, 2-[methyl[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl methacrylate, stearyl methacrylate and vinylidene chloride
P-94-0545 306976-25-0	1-Hexadecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-[2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl]-, bromide, polymers with Bu acrylate, Bu methacrylate and 2-[methyl[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate
P-94-0927 306976-55-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-methylpropyl ester, polymer with 2,4-diisocyanato-1-methylbenzene, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol and 2-propenoic acid, N-ethyl-N-(hydroxyethyl)perfluoro-C4-8-alkanesulfonamides-blocked
P-94-2206 306974-28-7	Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, mono[3-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propyl]group-terminated, polymers with 2-[methyl[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate and stearyl methacrylate
P-95-0120 306980-27-8	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N,N'-[1,6-hexanediylbis[(2-oxo-3,5-oxazolidinediyl)methylene]]bis[N-methyl-
P-96-1262 306974-45-8	Sulfonic acids, C6-8-alkane, perfluoro, compds. with polyethylene-polypropylene glycol bis(2-aminopropyl) ether
P-96-1424 306977-10-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl ester, telomer with 2-[ethyl[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl methacrylate and 1-octanethiol, N-oxides
P-96-1433 * 178094-69-4	1-Octanesulfonamide, N-[3-(dimethyloxidoamino)propyl]-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-, potassium salt
P-97-0790 251099-16-8	1-Decanaminium, N-decyl-N,N-dimethyl-, salt with 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-1-octanesulfonic acid (1:1)
P-98-0251 306978-04-1	2-Propenoic acid, butyl ester, polymers with acrylamide, 2-[methyl[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate and vinylidene chloride

TABLE 1.—CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES COVERED BY THIS RULE—Continued

CAS No./PMN	CAS Ninth Collective Index Name
P-98-1272 306977-58-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl ester, polymers with acrylic acid, 2-[methyl[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate and propylene glycol monoacrylate, hydrolyzed, compds. with 2,2'-(methylimino)bis[ethanol]
P-99-0188 306978-65-4	Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer, N-(hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl perfluoro-C4-8-alkane sulfonamides- and stearyl alc.-blocked
P-99-0319 306979-40-8	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-[2-(methylamino)ethyl]-.omega.-[(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenoxy]-, N-[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl] derivs.

* Manufacturer requested change in chemical identity based on interpretation of current data. Former CAS No. 179005-06-2 is being deleted from the Inventory.

B. How Can I Get Copies of this Document and Other Related Information?

1. *Docket.* EPA has established an official public docket for this action under docket identification (ID) number OPPT-2002-0043. The official public docket consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received, and other information related to this action. Although a part of the official docket, the public docket does not include Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. The official public docket is the collection of materials that is available for public viewing at the EPA Docket Center, Rm. B102-Reading Room, EPA West, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The EPA Docket Center Reading Room telephone number is (202) 566-1744 and the telephone number for the OPPT Docket, which is located in EPA Docket Center, is (202) 566-0280.

2. *Electronic access.* You may access this **Federal Register** document electronically through the EPA Internet under the "**Federal Register**" listings at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/A> frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 721 is available at http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfrhtml_00/Title_40/40cfr721_00.html, a beta site currently under development.

An electronic version of the public docket is available through EPA's electronic public docket and comment system, EPA Dockets. You may use EPA Dockets at <http://www.epa.gov/edocket/> to submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the official public docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. Although not all docket materials may be available electronically, you may still access any of the publicly available

docket materials through the docket facility identified in Unit I.B.1. Once in the system, select "search," then key in the appropriate docket ID number.

II. Background

A. What Action is the Agency Taking?

This action promulgates the supplemental proposed SNUR published in the **Federal Register** of March 11, 2002 (67 FR 11014) (FRL-6823-7), which modified the original proposed SNUR published in the **Federal Register** of October 18, 2000 (65 FR 62319) (FRL-6745-5).

This rule requires persons to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing the manufacture or import of the chemical substances identified in Table 1, Unit I.A., for the significant new uses described in this document. The chemical substances identified in Table 1, Unit I.A., are 75 chemical substances, including PFOSH, PFOSS, POSF, certain higher and lower homologues of PFOSH and POSF, and certain other chemical substances, including polymers, that are derived from PFOSH and its homologues. These chemicals are collectively referred to throughout this rule as PFAS. In the original proposed SNUR, these chemicals were referred to collectively as perfluorooctyl sulfonates, or PFOS, but commenters noted that this generic usage of the term PFOS was inconsistent with the use by the manufacturer of PFOS, 3M, to refer only to chemicals with an eight-carbon, or C8, chain length. Many of the chemicals in this SNUR include a range of carbon chain lengths, although most include C8 within the range. Accordingly, EPA uses the generic term PFAS to refer to any carbon chain length, including mixed ranges and higher and lower homologues as well as C8, and the term PFOS to represent only those chemical substances which are predominantly C8.

The significant new uses described in this document are:

1. Any manufacture or import for any use of any chemical listed in Table 1, Unit I.A., on or after January 1, 2003, except as noted in Unit II.A.2.

2. Manufacture or import of any chemical listed in Table 1, Unit I.A., solely for one or more of the following specific uses shall not be considered as a significant new use subject to reporting under this section:

i. Use as an anti-erosion additive in fire-resistant phosphate ester aviation hydraulic fluids.

ii. Use as a component of a photoresist substance, including a photo acid generator or surfactant, or as a component of an anti-reflective coating, used in a photomicrolithography process to produce semiconductors or similar components of electronic or other miniaturized devices.

iii. Use in coatings for surface tension, static discharge, and adhesion control for analog and digital imaging films, papers, and printing plates, or as a surfactant in mixtures used to process imaging films.

iv. Use as an intermediate only to produce other chemical substances to be used solely for the uses listed in Unit II.A.2.i., ii., or iii.

The chemical substances subject to this SNUR are listed in Table 1, Unit I.A. Most of these PFAS chemical substances include the C8 chain length characteristic of PFOS and thus have the potential to degrade to PFOSH in the environment or to be converted to PFOSH via incomplete oxidation during the incineration of PFOS-containing materials. Once PFOSH has been released to the environment, it does not undergo further chemical (hydrolysis), microbial, or photolytic degradation. PFOS is highly persistent in the environment and has a strong tendency to bioaccumulate. Studies have found PFOS in very small quantities in the blood of the general human population as well as in wildlife, indicating that exposure to the chemicals is widespread, and recent tests have raised concerns about their potential

developmental, reproductive, and systemic toxicity (Refs. 1, 2, and 3). These facts, taken together, raise concerns for long term potential adverse effects in people and wildlife over time if PFOS should continue to be produced, released, and built up in the environment.

3M, the principal manufacturer of PFAS worldwide, voluntarily committed to discontinue the production of the specific PFOS-based PFAS chemicals covered by this rule by December 31, 2002 (Ref. 4). Based on the information EPA possessed when the original proposed SNUR was published, EPA concluded that this action by 3M would reduce manufacture and importation of these chemicals to zero, with a corresponding reduction in the type, form, and duration of exposure to these chemicals. EPA therefore concluded that any subsequent new manufacture or importation of these chemicals would constitute a significant new use.

Commenters on the original SNUR proposal provided information confirming that, contrary to the information available to the EPA when the original proposed SNUR was published, 3M was not the sole manufacturer of certain of the chemical substances on Table 1, Unit I.A. These commenters were importing a few of these substances in small quantities below mandatory reporting thresholds for their specific uses from non-3M sources outside the United States prior to the publication of the proposed SNUR. The identities, amounts, and suppliers of those specific chemicals were claimed as CBI, and thus cannot be specifically identified in this rule. To the extent that specific PFAS chemical substances on the proposed SNUR lists were being obtained from sources other than 3M for specific uses prior to the publication of the proposed SNUR, and thus would not be affected by 3M's unilateral decision to discontinue production, the manufacture of those specific chemicals for particular uses is considered to be ongoing and would not be subject to a significant new use determination. These specific uses are as a component of a photoresist substance, including a photo acid generator or surfactant, or as a component of an anti-reflective coating, used in a photomicrolithography process to produce semiconductors or similar components of electronic or other miniaturized devices. Accordingly, this SNUR identifies the manufacture or importation of chemicals listed in Table 1, Unit I.A., for these specific uses as not being a significant new use.

Commenters on the original SNUR proposal who had obtained listed chemicals only from 3M sources prior to the publication of the proposed SNUR also identified non-3M sources for specific PFAS chemicals that were essential to their specific uses in the semiconductor, aviation hydraulics, and imaging industries. Based on the information presented by these commenters about the limited volume of their uses, the extent of controls on exposure and releases, and the absence of viable alternatives for these specific chemicals, some of which are claimed as CBI and thus cannot be specifically identified in this rule, this SNUR identifies the manufacture of chemicals in Table 1, Unit I.A., for these specific uses as not being significant new uses. Manufacture or importation of these chemicals for these uses is thus not subject to this SNUR. Because certain of the SNUR chemicals are intermediates required in the manufacture of the specific listed chemicals associated with these excluded uses, the use of PFAS chemicals listed in Table 1, Unit I.A., as intermediates solely to produce other chemicals for one or more of the specific excluded uses is also excluded from the definition of a significant new use.

B. What is the Agency's Authority for Taking this Action?

Section 5(a)(2) of TSCA (15 U.S.C. 2604(a)(2)) authorizes EPA to determine that a use of a chemical substance is a "significant new use." The Agency makes this determination by rule after considering all relevant factors, including those listed in TSCA section 5(a)(2). These factors include the volume of a chemical substance's production or importation; the extent to which a use changes the type, form, magnitude, or duration of exposure to the substance; and the reasonably anticipated manner of producing or otherwise managing the substance. Once EPA makes this determination and promulgates a SNUR, TSCA section 5(a)(1)(B) requires persons to submit a significant new use notice (SNUN) to EPA at least 90 days before they manufacture, import, or process the chemical substance for that significant new use (15 U.S.C. 2604 (a)(1)(B)).

As noted in the proposed SNUR, EPA believes that the intent of TSCA section 5(a)(1)(B) is best served by designating a use as a significant new use as of the proposal date of the SNUR, rather than as of the effective date of the final rule. If uses begun after publication of the proposed SNUR were considered to be ongoing, rather than new, it would be difficult for EPA to establish SNUR notice requirements, because any person

could defeat the SNUR by initiating the proposed significant new use before the rule became final, and then argue that the use was ongoing.

Accordingly, persons who may have begun commercial manufacture or import of the PFAS chemicals listed in Table 1, Unit I.A., for the significant new uses listed in this final SNUR after the initial proposal was published on October 18, 2000, must stop that activity before the effective date of this final rule. Persons who cease those activities will have to meet all SNUR notice requirements and wait until the end of the notice review period, including all extensions, before engaging in any activities designated as significant new uses. If, however, persons who may have begun commercial manufacture or import of these chemical substances between the proposal and the effective date of the SNUR meet the conditions of advance compliance as codified at 40 CFR 721.45(h), those persons will be considered to have met the final SNUR requirements for those activities.

C. Summary of and Response to Comments

Eight parties submitted timely comments on the supplemental proposed SNUR. All of the comments generally supported the SNUR, although several of them requested clarification of specific points. Two parties submitted late comments addressing broader issues of EPA's SNUR authority.

Three of the comments, from Solutia, Inc., ExxonMobil Biomedical Sciences, Inc., and Boeing Company, supported the approach and language of the proposed SNUR with respect to the aviation hydraulics use.

The Semiconductor Industry Association and Semiconductor Equipment and Materials, Inc. (SIA/SEMI), submitted joint comments generally approving the proposed SNUR, but requested clarification on two issues, including the scope of the proposed exclusion of the semiconductor photomicrolithography use from the rule and the application of the section 12(b) export notification requirements of TSCA to the export of chemicals and products intended for the excluded use. SIA/SEMI noted that the photomicrolithography processes used in the semiconductor industry are used to produce not only semiconductors, but also electronic components of disk drives, electronics packaging, micromachines, and optoelectronic devices and circuits. SIA/SEMI indicated that they read the proposed exclusion to apply to such production activities, which were included in the industry mass balance materials they

supplied to the Agency, and asked EPA to confirm that understanding. EPA acknowledges that the language of the exclusion, which describes "... a photomicrolithography process to produce semiconductors or similar components of electronic or other miniaturized devices," is intended to apply to all of these activities for which the semiconductor industry, in its data submissions to the Agency, detailed the current need to use PFAS to achieve the technical requirement of fineness of lines requiring sharp definition in the submicron area. EPA agrees that the specific items listed by SIA/SEMI are "components of electronic or other miniaturized devices." Broader photolithography uses are not intended to be covered by this exclusion, and manufacture or importation of listed PFAS chemicals for such uses is considered to be a significant new use subject to this rule.

With respect to TSCA section 12(b), SIA/SEMI stated that it assumes that a person who exports one of the chemicals covered by the SNUR for a use that is excluded from the SNUR would not need to meet export notification requirements for such exports. EPA does not concur with this interpretation. Section 12(b)(2) of TSCA provides that, "If any person exports or intends to export to a foreign country a chemical substance or mixture for which ... a rule has been proposed or promulgated under section 5 ..., such person shall notify the Administrator of such exportation or intent to export and the Administrator shall furnish to the government of such country notice of such rule ..." Regulations implementing TSCA section 12(b) are at 40 CFR part 707, subpart D.

The TSCA section 12(b) export notification requirement for a chemical is not contingent on whether the intended use of the chemical has been regulated under the SNUR, and EPA does not interpret TSCA section 12(b) to include an exemption for uses that are not regulated. In promulgating the original TSCA section 12(b) regulations, EPA explained its position, "that the export notification requirement for a chemical is not contingent on whether the intended use of the chemical has been regulated . . . Notice must be given to EPA even though the chemical is being exported for a use, or in a manner, that is not regulated domestically under the relevant TSCA section 5, 6, or 7 action, rule or order." (45 FR 82844, 82846, December 16, 1980.) Under TSCA section 12(b), the Agency is responsible for informing the importing country about actions taken with respect to a chemical that is the subject of a

proposed or final SNUR. This notice includes information about any exempt uses within the United States. It is up to the foreign government to determine what action, if any, should be taken with respect to the substance in that country. The Agency also notes that, in many cases, the exporter will not know the use of the substance or mixture being exported. Requiring the exporter to make a use determination would be unnecessarily burdensome, and could be impossible in some cases.

Accordingly, EPA believes its current interpretation of TSCA section 12(b) best furthers the intent of the statute.

Air Products Electronic Chemicals (APEC) requested that the Agency clarify specifically whether the semiconductor photomicrolithography exclusion would apply to developer products with a PFAS component. This exclusion applies only to "components of photoresist substances" and "components of anti-reflective coatings." Developers are not components of either "photoresist substances" or "anti-reflective coatings," and thus are not included within the scope of the exclusion. The manufacture or importation of PFAS for use in developers and polyimides is considered a significant new use under this rule.

The Eastman Kodak Company filed comments and supporting materials on behalf of the International Imaging Industry Association (I3A), requesting minor changes to the language of the proposed exclusion for certain imaging uses and providing substantial information on the industry's reductions in PFAS use and on the details of PFAS use, exposures, and releases by the industry. I3A also met twice with the Agency to present information and answer questions, and materials and correspondence from those meetings were included in the rulemaking record. The language changes requested by I3A help to clarify the intended application of the exclusion, and have been incorporated into the regulatory text of the rule.

The specific imaging uses excluded from the significant new use definition are uses in coatings for surface tension, static discharge, and adhesion control for analog and digital imaging films, papers, and printing plates, or as a surfactant in mixtures used to process imaging films. Coatings for surface tension control allow the rapid spreading of multiple thin layers of light-sensitive materials at high speed to prevent drying of materials as they are laid down. This prevents irregularities in the coating which would make the films, papers, or printing plates

unuseable. Coatings to control static discharge help to repel dirt, reduce friction, and thus prevent the discharge of static electricity otherwise built up during the transport of imaging materials through manufacturing and image processing equipment. This prevents light-sensitive imaging materials from being fogged and rendered useless by light from a static discharge. Because tape is the primary way in which imaging materials are attached to spools and to each other during processing, adhesion control coatings help to ensure that the bond between the tape and the coating will be strong enough to withstand transport during use and processing, but will separate before it would damage either the imaging material or the equipment.

The exclusion for use of PFAS as a surfactant in mixtures used to process imaging films involves incorporation of a PFAS material into a mixture that is used as a photoprocessing solution where its surfactant properties function to prevent discoloration of films while the films are being processed through the solution. This exclusion applies only to processing films. Use as a surfactant in mixtures to process papers and printing plates would be a significant new use under the rule.

The I3A comments and supporting documents characterized the specific uses, exposures, and releases of PFAS materials in the imaging industry in such a way as to greatly improve the Agency's understanding. The submission also reflected a significant reduction in the use of the chemicals subject to the SNUR. Comments on the original SNUR proposal indicated that the annual worldwide usage volume of these chemicals was approximately 36,000 kilograms (kg) (79,200 pounds), of which the U.S. consumption was approximately 18,000 kg/year (yr). The recent I3A comments reported that the United States demand for these chemicals is expected to be down to 3,000 kg/yr by the end of 2002. Of this amount, I3A estimates that less than 50 kg/yr are used for paper products and less than 300 kg/yr are used for printing plates, with the remainder being used for various film products in the United States. Of the remaining 2,650 kg/yr that are used for film, I3A estimates that 30 kg/yr are used as a surfactant in processing solutions and 2,620 kg/yr are used in film coatings. I3A reported that the industry has pursued alternative chemicals aggressively, indicating that the PFAS usage volumes are expected to continue to decline over time. EPA commends the members of I3A for the significant steps made in reducing the use of the PFAS chemicals listed in the

SNUR, and for the effort expended in supplying the Agency with a substantial base of information on which to make its decision.

3M requested clarification of the SNUR scope and nomenclature to emphasize that the hazard assessment supporting the proposed rule addressed only PFOS, the C8 chain length, not the entire range of PFAS chemicals covering all carbon chain lengths. 3M also stated that all of the chemicals voluntarily discontinued by 3M and subject to the SNUR would be properly characterized as being predominantly C8, or PFOS, and expressed concern that using the PFAS term in connection with the regulation of these specific chemicals could be confusing because many PFAS chemicals exist that are not subject to this rule. In this final rule, EPA has continued to use the PFAS name for the entire category, but has attempted to make clear that most of the chemicals subject to this rule do include the C8 chain length specifically of concern, although individual chemicals on the list include a range of higher and lower homologues in addition to C8. EPA acknowledges that the hazard assessment supporting the original proposed rule addressed only C8, or PFOS, chemicals, and not the full range of homologues.

3M requested that EPA clarify its future regulatory intentions with respect to these related chemicals. As indicated in the supplemental proposed SNUR, EPA is evaluating and assessing other PFAS and PFAS-related chemicals not listed in this rule. It is true that other PFAS chemicals, including lower homologues, have distinct hazard profiles and may not present the same concerns expressed by EPA with respect to PFOS. However, EPA is reviewing data on those other homologues, and, if warranted, will take action as appropriate on other PFAS chemicals. Because of the unique properties of perfluorinated compounds, EPA is currently assessing a variety of these compounds to determine their hazard profiles, including not only PFAS chemicals but also perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its salts, as well as fluorinated telomers. That these chemicals are currently under assessment does not necessarily indicate that regulation will follow; it indicates only that EPA is seeking answers to questions that have been raised about these chemicals and their behavior.

3M also requested that EPA acknowledge the substantial amount of data on PFOS submitted by 3M since the drafting of the original hazard assessment, and acknowledge the effort underway by the Organization for

Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to prepare an international hazard assessment on PFOS. EPA has been an active contributor to the OECD assessment effort, and toward that end, has been reviewing all of the data submitted by 3M and others with respect to PFOS. EPA commends 3M for the extensive research it has conducted and continues to pursue to improve the understanding of these unique chemicals. When the OECD assessment document is released, it will be included in both the docket for this rule, and in Administrative Record (AR) file AR-226. AR-226 is the non-regulatory public access file for information on all the related fluorinated chemicals being assessed by the EPA, including PFOS, PFAS, PFOA and its salts, and fluorinated telomer chemicals. Copies of the index to and all documents contained within AR-226 can be obtained through the docket facility identified in Unit I.B.1.

Waste Not questioned whether PFAS chemicals previously on the list of pesticide inerts would continue to be listed, whether one named chemical on the inerts list was included in the SNUR, and whether its understanding of the status of sulfluramid products was correct. *Waste Not* also asked whether EPA would identify crops on which these products were used. EPA confirms that none of the PFAS chemicals on the inerts list identified by *Waste Not*, including the named chemical without a CAS number provided, are currently formulated into pesticide products, and they will all be removed from the EPA List 3 Inerts list the next time that list is updated. EPA notes that, although these PFAS chemicals will remain on the List 3 Inerts list until that list is updated, the manufacture or import of chemicals listed in this rule for use as inert ingredients in pesticide products would be a significant new use subject to this rule. Although TSCA does not regulate chemicals manufactured for use solely as pesticide active ingredients, chemical intermediates and pesticide inert ingredients are subject to regulation under TSCA.

With respect to *Waste Not's* comment concerning the current status of registered insecticide products containing sulfluramid, EPA concurs with the list of active and cancelled products provided by *Waste Not*. There are currently 16 products listed as active and 3 products cancelled. Three of the four products listed as transferred, EPA Registration Nos. 11540-21, 1812-330, and 1812-329, are the same as the three products listed as cancelled. The fourth product listed as transferred, EPA Registration No. 11540-20, is the same

as the active product under EPA Registration No. 499-45. All pesticide products containing sulfluramid are under a specific timeline to be phased out by 2016. The pesticide products that are registered are for use in a variety of enclosed termite, ant, and roach bait stations. These products are pre-filled and sold only in child-resistant packaging. Products containing sulfluramid have not been registered for food or crop uses.

The American Chemistry Council (ACC) filed late comments supporting the effort by EPA and industry to address concerns pertaining to PFAS compounds on a cooperative basis, but also expressed the opinion that an increase in manufacture or importation for an existing use should not be considered a "new use" within the meaning of TSCA section 5(a)(2). ATOFINA Chemicals, Inc. filed late comments supporting the comments of ACC. As no volume cap or trigger on manufacturing or importation for an existing use has been incorporated into this rule, EPA will not address this issue in the context of this rule. In addition, EPA believes ACC's and ATOFINA's comments present a broader legal issue regarding EPA's authority under TSCA section 5, rather than specific issues related to PFAS. EPA does not believe it is necessary or appropriate to engage in a broader legal discussion in the context of this specific SNUR.

III. References

These references have been placed in the official record that was established under docket ID number OPPT-2002-0043 for this rulemaking as indicated in Unit I.B.1. Reference documents identified with an AR number are cross-indexed to non-regulatory, publicly accessible information files maintained in the OPPT Docket. Other documents which the Agency considers relevant to this final rule have previously been identified in the **Federal Register** in the proposed and supplemental proposed SNURs discussed in Unit II.A. Copies of these documents can be obtained as described in Unit I.B.1.

1. (AR226-0620) Sulfonated Perfluorochemicals in the Environment: Sources, Dispersion, Fate, and Effects. 3M. St. Paul, MN. March 1, 2000.

2. (AR226-0547) The Science of Organic Fluorochemistry. 3M. St. Paul, MN. February 5, 1999.

3. (AR226-0548) Perfluorooctane Sulfonate: Current Summary of Human Sera, Health and Toxicology Data. 3M. St. Paul, MN. January 21, 1999.

4. (AR226-0550) Fluorochemical Use, Distribution, and Release Overview. 3M. St. Paul, MN. May 26, 1999.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under Executive Order 12866, entitled *Regulatory Planning and Review* (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has determined that SNURs are not a "significant regulatory action" subject to review by OMB, because SNURs do not meet the criteria in section 3(f) of the Executive order.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 USC 3501 *et seq.*, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information that requires OMB approval under the PRA, unless it has been approved by OMB and displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations, after initial display in the **Federal Register** and in addition to its display on any related collection instrument, are listed in 40 CFR part 9.

The information collection requirements related to this action have already been approved by OMB pursuant to the PRA under OMB control number 2070-0038 (EPA ICR No. 1188.06). This action does not impose any burden requiring additional OMB approval. If an entity were to submit a SNUN to the Agency, the annual burden is estimated to average between 98.96 and 118.92 hours per response at an estimated reporting cost of between \$5,957 and \$7,192 per SNUN. This burden estimate includes the time needed to review instructions, search existing data sources, gather and maintain the data needed, and complete, review and submit the required SNUN, and maintain the required records. This burden estimate does not include 1 hour of technical time at \$64.30 per hour estimated to be required for customer notification of SNUR requirements, or the \$2,500 user fee for submission of a SNUN (\$100 for businesses with less than \$40 million in annual sales).

Send any comments about the accuracy of the burden estimate, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques, to the Director, Collection Strategies Division, Office of Environmental Information, Environmental Protection Agency (2822), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001. Please remember to include the OMB control number in any correspondence, but do not submit any completed forms to this address.

Pursuant to section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Agency hereby certifies that promulgation of this SNUR will not have a significant adverse economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. A SNUR applies to any person (including small or large entities) who intends to engage in any activity described in the rule as a "significant new use." By definition of the word "new," and based on all information currently available to EPA, it appears that no small or large entities currently engage in such activity. Since a SNUR requires merely that any person who intends to engage in such activity in the future must first notify EPA (by submitting a SNUN), no economic impact will even occur until someone decides to engage in those activities. As a voluntary action, it is reasonable to presume that this decision would be based on a determination by the person submitting the SNUN that the potential benefits would outweigh the costs. Although some small entities may decide to conduct such activities in the future, EPA cannot presently determine how many, if any, there may be. EPA's experience to date is that, in response to the promulgation of over 530 SNURs, the Agency has received fewer than 15 SNUNs. Of those SNUNs submitted, none appear to be from small entities. In fact, EPA expects to receive few, if any, SNUNs from either large or small entities in response to any SNUR. Therefore, EPA believes that the economic impact of complying with a SNUR is not expected to be significant or adversely impact a substantial number of small entities. This rationale has been provided to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

Based on EPA's experience with past SNURs, State, local, and tribal governments have not been impacted by these rulemakings, and EPA does not have any reasons to believe that any State, local, or tribal government will be impacted by this rulemaking. As such, EPA has determined that this regulatory action does not impose any enforceable duty, contain any unfunded mandate, or otherwise have any effect on small governments subject to the requirements of sections 202, 203, 204, or 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Public Law 104-4).

This action will not have a substantial direct effect on States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132, entitled

Federalism (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999).

This rule does not have tribal implications because it is not expected to have substantial direct effects on Indian Tribes. This does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments, nor does it involve or impose any requirements that affect Indian Tribes. Accordingly, the requirements of section 3(b) of Executive Order 13084, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (63 FR 276755, May 19, 1998), do not apply to this rule. Executive Order 13175, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (65 FR 67249, November 6, 2000), which took effect on January 6, 2001, revokes Executive Order 13084 as of that date. EPA developed this rulemaking, however, during the period when Executive Order 13084 was in effect; thus, EPA addressed tribal considerations under Executive Order 13084. For the same reasons stated for Executive Order 13084, the requirements of Executive Order 10175 do not apply to this rule either.

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because this is not an economically significant regulatory action as defined by Executive Order 12866, and this action does not address environmental health or safety risks disproportionately affecting children.

This rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled *Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use* (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001), because this action is not expected to affect energy supply, distribution, or use.

In addition, since this action does not involve any technical standards, section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA), Public Law 104-113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note), does not apply to this action.

This action does not involve special considerations of environmental justice related issues as required by Executive Order 12898, entitled *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

EPA has complied with Executive Order 12630, entitled *Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights* (53 FR 8859, March 15, 1988), by

examining the takings implications of this rule in accordance with the "Attorney General's Supplemental Guidelines for the Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings" issued under the Executive order.

In issuing this rule, EPA has taken the necessary steps to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize potential litigation, and provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct, as required by section 3 of Executive Order 12988, entitled *Civil Justice Reform* (61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996).

V. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the Agency promulgating the rule must

submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 721

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Hazardous materials, Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

Dated: November 27, 2002.

Charles M. Auer,
Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 721—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 721 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2604, 2607 and 2625(c).

2. By revising § 721.9582 to read as follows:

§ 721.9582 Certain perfluoroalkyl sulfonates.

(a) Chemical substances and significant new uses subject to reporting.

(1) The chemical substances listed in Table 1 and Table 2 of this section are subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

TABLE 1.—PFAS CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO REPORTING ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2001

CAS No./PMN	CAS Ninth Collective Index Name
2250–98–8	1-Octanesulfonamide, N,N',N''-[phosphinyldynetris(oxy-2,1-ethanediyl)]tris[N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-
30381–98–7	1-Octanesulfonamide, N,N'-[phosphinicobis(oxy-2,1-ethanediyl)]bis[N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-, ammonium salt
57589–85–2	Benzoic acid, 2,3,4,5-tetrachloro-6-[[[3-[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]oxy]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-, monopotassium salt
61660–12–6	1-Octanesulfonamide, N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-
67969–69–1	1-Octanesulfonamide, N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-N-[2-(phosphonoxy)ethyl]-, diammonium salt
68608–14–0	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-ethyl-N-(hydroxyethyl), reaction products with 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene]
70776–36–2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, octadecyl ester, polymer with 1,1-dichloroethene, 2-[[[heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl 2-propenoate, N-(hydroxymethyl)-2-propenamide, 2-[methyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate and 2-[methyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate
127133–66–8	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymers with Bu methacrylate, lauryl methacrylate and 2-[methyl[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl methacrylate
148240–78–2	Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., trimers, 2-[[[heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl esters
148684–79–1	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-(hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl, reaction products with 1,6-diisocyanatoheptane homopolymer and ethylene glycol
178535–22–3	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-ethyl-N-(hydroxyethyl), polymers with 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and polymethylenepolyphenylene isocyanate, 2-ethylhexyl esters, Me Et ketone oxime-blocked
P–94–2205	Polymethylenepolyphenylene isocyanate and bis(4-NCO-phenyl)methane reaction products with 2-ethyl-1-hexanol, 2-butanone, oxime, N-ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-C4-C8 perfluoroalkanesulfonamide
P–96–1645 306974–63–0	Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, 2-[methyl[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl esters

TABLE 2.—PFAS CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO REPORTING ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2003

CAS No./PMN	CAS Ninth Collective Index Name
307–35–7	1-Octanesulfonyl fluoride, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-
307–51–7	1-Decanesulfonyl fluoride, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heneicosafuoro-
376–14–7	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[ethyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl ester
383–07–3	2-Propenoic acid, 2-[butyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl ester
423–50–7	1-Hexanesulfonyl fluoride, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-tridecafluoro-
423–82–5	2-Propenoic acid, 2-[ethyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl ester
754–91–6	1-Octanesulfonamide, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-
1652–63–7	1-Propanaminium, 3-[[[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]-N,N,N-trimethyl-, iodide
1691–99–2	1-Octanesulfonamide, N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-
1763–23–1	1-Octanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-
2795–39–3	1-Octanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-, potassium salt
2991–51–7	Glycine, N-ethyl-N-[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]-, potassium salt
4151–50–2	1-Octanesulfonamide, N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-
14650–24–9	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[[[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl ester
17202–41–4	1-Nonanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,9-nonadecafluoro-, ammonium salt
24448–09–7	1-Octanesulfonamide, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl-
25268–77–3	2-Propenoic acid, 2-[[[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl ester
29081–56–9	1-Octanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-, ammonium salt
29117–08–6	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-[2-[ethyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl]-.omega.-hydroxy-
29457–72–5	1-Octanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-, lithium salt
31506–32–8	1-Octanesulfonamide, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-N-methyl-
38006–74–5	1-Propanaminium, 3-[[[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]-N,N,N-trimethyl-, chloride
38850–58–7	1-Propanaminium, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-3-[(3-sulfoethyl)tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]-, inner salt
55120–77–9	1-Hexanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-tridecafluoro-, lithium salt
67584–42–3	Cyclohexanesulfonic acid, decafluoro(pentafluoroethyl)-, potassium salt
67906–42–7	1-Decanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heneicosafuoro-, ammonium salt
68156–01–4	Cyclohexanesulfonic acid, nonafluorobis(trifluoromethyl)-, potassium salt
68298–62–4	2-Propenoic acid, 2-[butyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl ester, telomer with 2-[butyl[(pentafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, methyloxirane polymer with oxirane di-2-propenoate, methyloxirane polymer with oxirane mono-2-propenoate and 1-octanethiol
68329–56–6	2-Propenoic acid, eicosyl ester, polymer with 2-[[[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl 2-propenoate, hexadecyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(pentafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate and octadecyl 2-propenoate
68541–80–0	2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2-[ethyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and octadecyl 2-propenoate
68555–90–8	2-Propenoic acid, butyl ester, polymer with 2-[[[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(pentafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate and 2-[methyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate

TABLE 2.—PFAS CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO REPORTING ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2003—Continued

CAS No./PMN	CAS Ninth Collective Index Name
68555-91-9	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[ethyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl ester, polymer with 2-[ethyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[ethyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[ethyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[ethyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and octadecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate
68555-92-0	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[[heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl ester, polymer with 2-[methyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and octadecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate
68586-14-1	2-Propenoic acid, 2-[[heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl ester, telomer with 2-[methyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, .alpha.-(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)-.omega.-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)-.omega.-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), 2-[methyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate and 1-octanethiol
68649-26-3	1-Octanesulfonamide, N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-, reaction products with N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-butanedisulfonamide, N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-pentadecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-heptanesulfonamide, N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-tridecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-hexanesulfonamide, N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,5-undecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-pentanesulfonamide, polymethylenepolyphenylene isocyanate and stearyl alc.
68867-60-7	2-Propenoic acid, 2-[[heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl ester, polymer with 2-[methyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate and .alpha.-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-.omega.-methoxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)
68867-62-9	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[ethyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl ester, telomer with 2-[ethyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[ethyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[ethyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[ethyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 1-octanethiol and .alpha.-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-.omega.-methoxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)
68891-96-3	Chromium, diaquatetrachloro[.mu.-[N-ethyl-N-[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]glycinato-.kappa.O: .kappa.O']] .mu.-hydroxybis(2-methylpropanol)di-
68909-15-9	2-Propenoic acid, eicosyl ester, polymers with branched octyl acrylate, 2-[[heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl acrylate, 2-[methyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate, 2-[methyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate, 2-[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate, 2-[methyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate, polyethylene glycol acrylate Me ether and stearyl acrylate
68958-61-2	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-[2-[ethyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl]-.omega.-methoxy-
70225-14-8	1-Octanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-, compd. with 2,2'-iminobis[ethanol] (1:1)
71487-20-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 2-[[heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[methyl[(undecafluoropentyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid
73772-32-4	1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[[3-(dimethylamino)propyl][(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]-2-hydroxy-, mono-sodium salt
81190-38-7	1-Propanaminium, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-[(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropyl][(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]-N,N-dimethyl-, hydroxide, monosodium salt

TABLE 2.—PFAS CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO REPORTING ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2003—Continued

CAS No./PMN	CAS Ninth Collective Index Name
91081–99–1	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-(hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl, reaction products with epichlorohydrin, adipates (esters)
94133–90–1	1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[[3-(dimethylamino)propyl][(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]-2-hydroxy-, monosodium salt
98999–57–6	Sulfonamides, C7-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-methyl-N-[2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl], polymers with 2-ethoxyethyl acrylate, glycidyl methacrylate and N,N,N-trimethyl-2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethanaminium chloride
117806–54–9	1-Heptanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-pentadecafluoro-, lithium salt
129813–71–4	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-methyl-N-(oxiranylmethyl)
148240–80–6	Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., trimers, 2-[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl esters
148240–82–8	Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., trimers, 2-[methyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl esters
182700–90–9	1-Octanesulfonamide, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-N-methyl-, reaction products with benzene-chlorine-sulfur chloride (S2Cl2) reaction products chlorides
L–92–0151	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester, polymer with 2-[ethyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[ethyl[(nonafluorobutyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[ethyl[(pentadecafluoroheptyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[ethyl[(tridecafluorohexyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid
P–80–0183 192662–29–6	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl], reaction products with acrylic acid
P–83–1102 306973–46–6	Fatty acids, linseed-oil, dimers, 2-[[heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl esters
P–84–1163 306975–56–4	Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol and N,N'-tris(6-isocyanatoheptyl)imidodicarbonic diamide, reaction products with N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-octanesulfonamide and N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-pentadecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-heptanesulfonamide, compds. with triethylamine
P–84–1171 306975–57–5	Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 1,2,3-propanetriol, reaction products with N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-octanesulfonamide and N-ethyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-pentadecafluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-heptanesulfonamide, compds. with morpholine
P–86–0301 306973–47–7	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-(hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl, reaction products with 12-hydroxystearic acid and 2,4-TDI, ammonium salts
P–86–0958 306975–62–2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, dodecyl ester, polymers with 2-[methyl[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate and vinylidene chloride
P–89–0799 160901–25–7	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-ethyl-N-(hydroxyethyl), reaction products with 2-ethyl-1-hexanol and polymethylenepolyphenylene isocyanate
P–90–0111 306974–19–6	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N-methyl-N-[(3-octadecyl-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl)methyl]
P–91–1419 306975–84–8	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-hydro.-omega.-hydroxy-, polymer with 1,6-diisocyanatoheptane, N-(hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl perfluoro C4-8-alkane sulfonamides-blocked
P–93–1444 306975–85–9	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, dodecyl ester, polymers with N-(hydroxymethyl)-2-propenamide, 2-[methyl[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl methacrylate, stearyl methacrylate and vinylidene chloride
P–94–0545 306976–25–0	1-Hexadecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-[2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl]-, bromide, polymers with Bu acrylate, Bu methacrylate and 2-[methyl[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate
P–94–0927 306976–55–6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-methylpropyl ester, polymer with 2,4-diisocyanato-1-methylbenzene, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol and 2-propenoic acid, N-ethyl-N-(hydroxyethyl)perfluoro-C4-8-alkanesulfonamides-blocked
P–94–2206 306974–28–7	Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, mono[3-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propyl]group-terminated, polymers with 2-[methyl[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate and stearyl methacrylate

TABLE 2.—PFAS CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO REPORTING ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2003—Continued

CAS No./PMN	CAS Ninth Collective Index Name
P-95-0120 306980-27-8	Sulfonamides, C4-8-alkane, perfluoro, N,N'-[1,6-hexanediy]bis[(2-oxo-3,5-oxazolidinediyl)methylene]]bis[N-methyl-
P-96-1262 306974-45-8	Sulfonic acids, C6-8-alkane, perfluoro, compds. with polyethylene-polypropylene glycol bis(2-aminopropyl) ether
P-96-1424 306977-10-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl ester, telomer with 2-[ethyl[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl methacrylate and 1-octanethiol, N-oxides
P-96-1433 178094-69-4	1-Octanesulfonamide, N-[3-(dimethyloxidoamino)propyl]-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-, potassium salt
P-97-0790 251099-16-8	1-Decanaminium, N-decyl-N,N-dimethyl-, salt with 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptadecafluoro-1-octanesulfonic acid (1:1)
P-98-0251 306978-04-1	2-Propenoic acid, butyl ester, polymers with acrylamide, 2-[methyl[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate and vinylidene chloride
P-98-1272 306977-58-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl ester, polymers with acrylic acid, 2-[methyl[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate and propylene glycol monoacrylate, hydrolyzed, compds. with 2,2'-(methylimino)bis[ethanol]
P-99-0188 306978-65-4	Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer, N-(hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl perfluoro-C4-8-alkane sulfonamides- and stearyl alc.-blocked
P-99-0319 306979-40-8	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediy), .alpha.-[2-(methylamino)ethyl]-.omega.-[(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenoxy]-, N-[(perfluoro-C4-8-alkyl)sulfonyl] derivs.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) Any manufacture or import for any use of any chemical listed in Table 1 of paragraph (a)(1) of this section on or after January 1, 2001.

(ii) Any manufacture or import for any use of any chemical listed in Table 2 of paragraph (a)(1) of this section on or after January 1, 2003, except as noted in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(3) Manufacture or import of any chemical listed in Table 2 of paragraph (a)(1) of this section for the following specific uses shall not be considered as a significant new use subject to reporting under this section:

(i) Use as an anti-erosion additive in fire-resistant phosphate ester aviation hydraulic fluids.

(ii) Use as a component of a photoresist substance, including a photo acid generator or surfactant, or as a component of an anti-reflective coating, used in a photomicroolithography process to produce semiconductors or similar components of electronic or other miniaturized devices.

(iii) Use in coatings for surface tension, static discharge, and adhesion control for analog and digital imaging films, papers, and printing plates, or as a surfactant in mixtures used to process imaging films.

(iv) Use as an intermediate only to produce other chemical substances to be used solely for the uses listed in paragraph (a)(3)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section.

(b) [Reserved]

[FR Doc. 02-31011 Filed 12-6-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[I.D. 112602A]

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Surf Clam and Ocean Quahog Fishery; Suspension of Minimum Surf Clam Size for 2003

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of suspension of surf clam minimum size limit.

SUMMARY: NMFS suspends the minimum size limit of 4.75 inches (12.07 cm) for Atlantic surf clams for the 2003 fishing year. This action is taken under the authority of the implementing regulations for this fishery, which allow for the annual suspension of the minimum size limit based upon set criteria. The intended effect is to relieve the industry from a regulatory burden that is not necessary, as the majority of surf clams harvested are larger than the minimum size limit.

DATES: Effective January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Douglas W. Christel, Fishery Management Specialist, 978-281-9141.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 648.72(c) of the regulations implementing the Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for the Atlantic Surf Clam and Ocean Quahog Fisheries allows the Administrator, Northeast Region, NMFS (Regional Administrator) to suspend annually, by publication of a notification in the **Federal Register**, the minimum size limit for Atlantic surf clams. This action may be taken unless discard, catch, and survey data indicate that 30 percent of the Atlantic surf clam resource is smaller than 4.75 inches (12.07 cm) and the overall reduced size is not attributable to harvest from beds where growth of the individual clams has been reduced because of density-dependent factors.

At its June 2002, meeting, the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) voted to recommend that the Regional Administrator suspend the minimum size limit. Commercial surf clam shell length data for 2002 were analyzed to determine the percentage of surfclams landed that were smaller than the minimum size requirement. The analysis indicated that 14 percent of the samples taken overall were composed of surf clams that were less than 4.75 inches (12.07 cm). Based on these data, the Regional Administrator adopts the