

fouling paint account for a large amount of the organotin released into the aquatic environment.

(4) The Environmental Protection Agency has determined that concentrations of organotin currently in the waters of the United States may pose unreasonable risks to oysters, clams, fish, and other aquatic life.

(b) Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to protect the aquatic environment by reducing immediately the quantities of organotin entering the waters of the United States.

(Pub. L. 100-333, § 2, June 16, 1988, 102 Stat. 605.)

EFFECTIVE DATE; USE OF EXISTING STOCKS

Section 12 of Pub. L. 100-333 provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act [enacting this chapter] shall take effect on the date of its enactment [June 16, 1988].

“(b) TERMINATION OF INTERIM PROHIBITION.—Section 5(a) [section 2404(a) of this title] shall remain in effect until a final decision regarding the release of organotin into the aquatic environment by antifouling paints, pursuant to the process initiated by the Administrator’s Position Document 1 dated January 8, 1986—

“(1) is issued by the Administrator; and

“(2) takes effect.

“(c) FINAL DECISION DEFINED.—For purposes of subsection (b), a final decision shall be considered to have taken effect upon the date of the expiration of the time for making any appeal with respect to such decision or, in the case of any such appeal, the resolution of such appeal.

“(d) USE OF EXISTING STOCKS.—Notwithstanding the prohibitions contained in sections 4 and 5 [sections 2403 and 2404 of this title], the Administrator, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [June 16, 1988], shall provide reasonable times—

“(1) not to exceed 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, for the continued sale, delivery, purchase, and receipt of any antifouling paints containing organotin and organotin additives that exist before the date of the enactment of this Act; and

“(2) not to exceed one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, for the application of any antifouling paints containing organotin and organotin additives that exist before the date of the enactment of this Act.”

SHORT TITLE

Section 1 of Pub. L. 100-333 provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Organotin Antifouling Paint Control Act of 1988’.”

§ 2402. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter:

(1) The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) The term “antifouling paint” means a coating, paint, or treatment that is applied to a vessel to control fresh water or marine fouling organisms.

(3) The term “estuary” means a body of water having an unimpaired connection with open sea, where the sea water is measurably diluted with fresh water derived from land drainage, and such term includes the Chesapeake Bay and estuary-type areas of the Great Lakes.

(4) The term “organotin” means any compound of tin used as a biocide in an antifouling paint.

(5) The term “person” means any individual, and partnership, association, corporation, or organized group of persons whether incorporated or not, or any government entity, including the military.

(6) The term “qualified antifouling paint containing organotin” means an antifouling paint containing organotin that—

(A) is allowed to be used under the terms of the final decision referred to in section 12(c); or

(B) until such final decision takes effect, is certified by the Administrator under section 2405 of this title as having a release rate of not more than 4.0 micrograms per square centimeter per day.

(7) The term “release rate” means the rate at which organotin is released from an antifouling paint over the long term, as determined by the Administrator, using—

(A) the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) standard test method which the Environmental Protection Agency required in its July 29, 1986, data call-in notice on tributyltin compounds used in antifouling paints; or

(B) any similar test method specified by the Administrator.

(8) The term “retail” means the transfer of title to tangible personal property other than for resale, after manufacturing or processing.

(9) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Navy.

(10) The term “State” means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or any territory or possession of the United States.

(11) The term “vessel” includes every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water.

(Pub. L. 100-333, § 3, June 16, 1988, 102 Stat. 605.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 12(c), referred to in par. (6)(A), is section 12(c) of Pub. L. 100-333, which is set out as a note under section 2401 of this title.

§ 2403. Prohibition on application of organotin antifouling paints on certain vessels

(a) Prohibition

Subject to section 12(d), and except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, no person in any State may apply to a vessel that is less than 25 meters in length an antifouling paint containing organotin.

(b) Exceptions

Subsection (a) of this section shall not prohibit the application of a qualified antifouling paint containing organotin on—

(1) the aluminum hull of a vessel that is less than 25 meters in length; or

(2) the outboard motor or lower drive unit of a vessel that is less than 25 meters in length.

(Pub. L. 100-333, § 4, June 16, 1988, 102 Stat. 606.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 12(d), referred to in subsec. (a), is section 12(d) of Pub. L. 100-333, which is set out as a note under section 2401 of this title.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 2409 of this title.

§ 2404. Prohibition of certain organotin antifouling paints and organotin additives used to make such paints

(a) Interim prohibition of certain organotin antifouling paints

Subject to section 12(d), no person in any State may—

(1) sell or deliver to, or purchase or receive from, another person an antifouling paint containing organotin; or

(2) apply to a vessel an antifouling paint containing organotin;

unless the antifouling paint is certified by the Administrator as being a qualified antifouling paint containing organotin.

(b) Prohibition of certain organotin additives

Subject to section 12(d), no person in any State may sell or deliver to, or purchase or receive from, another person at retail any substance containing organotin for the purpose of adding such substance to paint to create an antifouling paint.

(Pub. L. 100-333, § 5, June 16, 1988, 102 Stat. 606.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 12(d), referred to in text, is section 12(d) of Pub. L. 100-333, which is set out as a note under section 2401 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective June 16, 1988, with subsec. (a) to remain in effect until a final decision, as defined in section 12(c) of Pub. L. 100-333, regarding release of organotin into the aquatic environment by antifouling paints, is issued and takes effect, see section 12(a) to (c) of Pub. L. 100-333, set out as an Effective Date; Use of Existing Stocks note under section 2401 of this title.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 2409 of this title.

§ 2405. Certification

(a) Initial certification

Not later than 90 days after June 16, 1988, the Administrator shall certify each antifouling paint containing organotin that the Administrator determines has a release rate of not more than 4.0 micrograms per square centimeter per day on the basis of the information submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency before June 16, 1988, in response to its July 29, 1986, data call-in notice on tributyltin or any other data call-in notice.

(b) Subsequent certification

After the initial period of certification required by subsection (a) of this section, and not later than 90 days after the receipt of information with regard to an antifouling paint containing organotin submitted—

(1) in response to a data call-in referred to in subsection (a) of this section; or

(2) under any provision of law;

the Administrator shall certify such paint if, on the basis of such information, the Administrator determines that such paint has a release rate of not more than 4.0 micrograms per square centimeter per day.

(Pub. L. 100-333, § 6, June 16, 1988, 102 Stat. 607.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 2402 of this title.

§ 2406. Monitoring and research of ecological effects

(a) Estuarine monitoring

The Administrator, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, shall monitor the concentrations of organotin in the water column, sediments, and aquatic organisms of representative estuaries and near-coastal waters in the United States. This monitoring program shall remain in effect until 10 years after June 16, 1988. The Administrator shall submit a report annually to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President pro tempore of the Senate detailing the results of such monitoring program for the preceding year.

(b) Navy home port monitoring

The Secretary shall provide for periodic monitoring, not less than quarterly, of waters serving as the home port for any Navy vessel coated with an antifouling paint containing organotin to determine the concentration of organotin in the water column, sediments, and aquatic organisms of such waters.

(c) Navy research of ecological effects

The Secretary shall continue existing Navy programs evaluating the laboratory toxicity and environmental risks associated with the use of antifouling paints containing organotin.

(d) Assistance to States

To the extent practicable, the Administrator shall assist States in monitoring waters in such States for the presence of organotin and in analyzing samples taken during such monitoring.

(e) Five-year report

At the end of the 5-year period beginning on June 16, 1988, the Administrator shall submit a report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President pro tempore of the Senate providing an assessment of—

(1) the effectiveness of existing laws and rules concerning organotin compounds in ensuring protection of human health and the environment;

(2) compliance with water quality criteria established pursuant to section 2408 of this title and any applicable water quality standards; and

(3) recommendations for additional measures to protect human health and the environment.

(Pub. L. 100-333, § 7, June 16, 1988, 102 Stat. 607; Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title X, § 1064(f), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 445.)

AMENDMENTS

1996—Subsecs. (d) to (f). Pub. L. 104-106 redesignated subsecs. (e) and (f) as (d) and (e), respectively, and