



## Iowa DNR Pesticide General Permit (#7)

### Summary Tables – Page 1

**Table 1:** This permit is available to operators who discharge to Waters of the U.S. from the application of (1) biological pesticides or (2) chemical pesticides which leave a residue when the pesticide application is for one of the covered uses (left column). Examples of pesticide applications that are not covered are shown on the right column.

Activities Covered Under the General Permit	Activities NOT Covered
Management of all public health/nuisance pests which develop or are present during a portion of their life cycle in water, when applying pesticides in or over water (e.g. aerial spraying of lakes for mosquito larvae)	Ground foggers for mosquito control not over water Application of aquatic pesticides to contained private ponds (where ponds do not outlet to a flowing stream)
Control of weeds, algae, bacteria, fungi, and fish parasites in water and at the water's edge (e.g. control of cattails in ditches, or control of algae in drinking water reservoirs)	Terrestrial herbicide treatment of weeds on the bank of a drainage ditch that avoids water
Management of invasive or nuisance animals in water and at the water's edge (e.g. using molluscicide to control zebra mussels in river water intake pipes, or use of Rotenone by DNR to eliminate an exotic fish species)	Accidental spray of a terrestrial pesticide into a waterbody that results in a fish kill
Aerial and ground application to forest canopies for control of a pest species, where to target the pest effectively, a portion of the pesticide unavoidably will be applied over water (e.g. aerial spraying of forests to control Emerald Ash Borer)	Aerial spraying of crops (in cropland, streams can be seen and avoided); irrigation return flows and agricultural runoff are also not covered as these activities are exempted from permit requirements under the Clean Water Act



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**Table 2:** Operators who apply to large treatment areas on an annual basis will be subject to greater requirements in the permit. These larger operators must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to IDNR for coverage under the permit. Smaller operators who do not meet the annual treatment area threshold for NOI submittal are automatically covered by the permit and will have fewer requirements. Larger operators are required to submit an NOI if they apply pesticides that result in a discharge to a Water of the U.S. and know or reasonably should have known that those activities will exceed one or more of the annual treatment area thresholds listed below.

Pesticide Use	Annual Threshold for NOI Submittal
Mosquitoes and other flying or aquatic nuisance insects	6400 acres of treatment area <sup>1</sup>
Weed, algae, bacteria, or fish parasite control - In water - At water's edge	80 acres of treatment area <sup>1</sup> 75 linear miles of treatment area at water's edge <sup>2</sup>
Aquatic Nuisance Animal Control - In water - At water's edge	80 acres of treatment area <sup>1</sup> 20 linear miles of treatment area at water's edge <sup>2</sup>
Forest Canopy Pest Control	6400 acres of treatment area

<sup>1</sup>Calculations should only include applications to: (1) Waters of the U.S. and (2) conveyances with a hydrological surface connection to a water of the U.S. at the time of pesticide application. For calculating annual treatment area totals, count each pesticide application activity as a separate activity. For example, applying pesticides twice a year to a ten acre site should be counted as twenty acres of treatment area.

<sup>2</sup>Calculations should include the linear extent of the application made at water's edge adjacent to: (1) waters of the U.S. and (2) conveyances with a hydrologic surface connection to waters of the U.S. at the time of pesticide application. For calculating annual treatment totals, count each pesticide application activity and each side of a linear water body as a separate activity or area. For example, treating both sides of a ten mile ditch is equal to twenty miles of water treatment area.

Note: an Operator is any entity involved in the application of a pesticide that results in a discharge to Waters of the U.S. that meets either or both of the following criteria:

1. If you are in control over the financing for, or over the decision to perform pest control activities that will result in a discharge and know or reasonably should have known that those activities will exceed one or more of the annual treatment area thresholds, or
2. If you apply pesticides that result in a discharge and know or reasonably should have known that those activities will exceed one or more of the pesticide application annual treatment area thresholds.



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**Table 3:** This table includes a summary of the permit requirements for all operators and the additional requirements for those who need to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI).

<b>Requirements for All Operators</b>	<b>Additional Requirements for NOI Operators</b>
Maintain or have access to a copy of the Pesticide General Permit	Implement Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices which include the establishment of action thresholds or pest densities for when to begin pest management and an evaluation of all possible management tools
Minimize pesticide discharge by following label instructions and applying no more than the recommended application rate	
Perform regular maintenance activities to reduce leaks, spills, or other unintended discharges	Prepare a Pesticide Discharge Management Plan (PDMP) for the treatment area which includes the responsibilities of each applicator, an area description, an evaluation of pest control measures, and schedules and procedures for adverse incident and spill prevention, equipment maintenance, and pest surveillance
Maintain pesticide application equipment by calibrating, cleaning, and repairing such equipment on a regular basis	
Conduct visual spot checks in and around the treatment area for observable adverse effects when feasible (e.g. death or distress of non-target organisms or disruption of wildlife habitat, recreational or municipal water use)	Maintain records from the date on which you determined you will exceed an annual threshold, including any correspondence with IDNR, a copy of the NOI, basic pest management information from each treatment area, your PDMP, and annual reports
Report any hazardous condition to IDNR and keep records from any such report	Submit an annual report to IDNR, including a summary of basic information from the previous year, the names and amounts of pesticides used, the size and location of the total treatment area, and whether the PDMP or control measures were revised