# State Pesticide NPDES General Permits (*Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information*)

## Covered Uses
- **(1) Mosquito & other flying insects:** Includes mosquito adulticides & forest canopy
- **(2) Algae and weed pest control:**
- **(3) Nuisance animals in water or at water’s edge:**
- **(4) Forest canopy**

### Florida-cane use category also includes “Other Area-Wide Pest Control.”

### Thresholds do not apply to Decision-makers with an eligible discharge to a Tier 3 water, or to any federal or state agency with pest control responsibilities, irrigation districts, mosquito control districts, or resource management districts, or to discharges to waters containing listed endangered or threatened species and designated critical habitat.

### Treatment area thresholds for triggering NOI submission and full PGP compliance requirements apply for those public and private entities NOT described above:
- 6,400 acres/year land (mosquito & forest canopy);
- 100 linear miles at water’s edge (weeds, animals);
- 100 acres/year water or 100 linear miles at water’s edge (weeds, animals).

### Multiple applications to a given area each to be counted as part of the total cumulative area per year.

### Water Included:
- Waters of the U.S.
- Waters of the State
- Controlled waters of the state at the time of pesticide application

### Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do:
- Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; assess weather conditions; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents; keep records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.

### If Thresholds Exceeded:
- Submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop PDM; prepare (keep on site) an annual report
- No delay for automatic coverage; Others covered in 10 days of state receipt of NOI: Operators who will discharge into a Tier 3 water must submit NOI at least 30 days in advance and wait for letter of coverage.

### Waters of the State
- Includes conveyances with a hydrologic surface connections to waters of the state at the time of pesticide application

### Waters of the US
- Includes conveyances with a hydrologic surface connections to waters of the US at the time of pesticide application

### Permit Status
- Link to [Alabama final permit](https://www.epa.gov)
- Link to [Alaska current permit](https://www.epa.gov)

### Other Considerations
- Annual thresholds do not apply and NOIs are always required where discharges to waters containing listed endangered or threatened species and designated critical habitat.

### References
- [EPA Region 4](https://www.epa.gov)
- [EPA Region 10](https://www.epa.gov)
- [Alaska ADEC Division of Water](https://www.adec.state.ak.us)

### Contact Information
- Shannon DeWandel
- ADEC Division of Water
- (606) 269-0103
- 334-271-7822

### ESA Considerations
- Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat.
- No delay for a declared pest emergency situation; must submit NOI no later than 30 days after discharge.
- Allows a grace period until January 31, 2012 to file NOIs.
### State Pesticide NPDES General Permits
(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Five categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito &amp; flying insects; (2) Algae and vegetative pests; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water’s edge; (4) Forest canopy pests; (5) other &quot;specific approval&quot; uses</td>
<td>Yes, automatic coverage available for those below thresholds, except the following need to submit an NOI anyway: (a) discharges to waters designated as aquatic &amp; wildlife (warm &amp; cold waters); (b) discharges to effluent-dependent waters that flow more than 2.5 miles from the nearest point source; (c) discharges from impaired waters; (d) discharges to Outstanding Arizona Waters; and (e) specific approvals</td>
<td>80 acres/year of water or 20 linear miles/year at water’s edge (weeds, animals).</td>
<td>Submit NOI; comply with IPM requirements; develop and implement PDMP; more extensive record keeping; submit annual reports; activities required of all permittees</td>
<td>No delay for automatic coverage; Operators required to submit an NOI may discharge 7 calendar days after a signed NOI is received by ADEQ or when an authorization certificate is issued, whichever is earlier.</td>
<td>Waters of the U.S. only, as well as conveyances with hydrologic surface connection at the time of pesticide application</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents; report any noncompliance, spill greater than RQ or upset; keep limited records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</td>
<td>Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat</td>
<td>This permit does not require ambient water quality sample collection and monitoring, but methods are described for those operators that collect samples. Proposed discharges to ONRWs must wait for ADEQ approval of signed NOI and complete PDMP. Minimum 32 business day timeframe.</td>
<td>Link to <a href="#">Arizona final permit</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito &amp; flying insects; (2) Algae and vegetative pests; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water’s edge; (4) Forest canopy pests</td>
<td>Yes, automatic coverage available all operators. ARG870000 was amended April1, 2013 to delete previous language that required submission of an NOI for applications exceeding annual thresholds.</td>
<td>No thresholds – all operators are automatically covered.</td>
<td>No delay for automatic coverage</td>
<td>Waters of the State</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount, frequency and rotate pesticides used to accomplish effective control while considering pest resistance risks; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents; report any noncompliance, spill greater than RQ or upset; keep limited records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</td>
<td>No mention.</td>
<td>Discharge must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable state water quality standards. No pesticide may be applied unless it is registered by the AR State Plant Board (ASPB), and the applicator is certified, or under the supervision of someone certified, by ASPB. Routine reporting is not required by this permit.</td>
<td>Link to final <a href="#">Arkansas permit issued 3/1/17</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chris Henninger
AZ DEQ
602-771-4508

Carrie McWilliams
AR DEQ
501-682-0915
## State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

(*Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### California

(EPA Region 9)

Four uses are covered in separate permits:
- Spray applications by 2 agencies (CA Food & Ag; US Forest Service);
- Aquatic weed control;
- Animal invasive species control;
- Vector control.

The residual pesticide discharge general permit covers the use by municipalities, state, federal or other public agency of identified chemical and biological larvicides and adulticides, and herbicides for control of invasive species of insects and weeds, including area-wide insect control or brush control in forestry.

Some permit uses contain ambient monitoring requirements, and exclude specific products from use.

The Vector Control Permit was revised April 3 to authorize the discharge of biological and residual pesticides in the same chemical family as a pesticide(s) active ingredient listed as the basis for impairment under 303(d) – such as OPs, pyrethroids, or carbamates.

Spray applications – CA Food & Ag only

No automatic coverage; all applicators must submit an NOI.

Aquatic pesticides that are applied to application areas within waters of the US in accordance with FIFRA label requirements and Use Permit restrictions are not considered pollutants, and only over-applied or misdirected pesticide products and residues that remain after the use of the pesticide to kill or control the target pest are considered pollutants that require coverage under the NPDES general permit.

Separate NOIs are required for discharges in more than one Region.

Submit a NOI; submit a Pesticide Action Plan (PAP) or an Aquatic Pesticide Action Plan (APAP, similar to PDMP, which includes IPM); submit a vicinity map; pay a fee; follow FIFRA label and any other Use Permits issued by a County Agricultural Commissioner (CAC); be licensed by DPR or work under supervision of a licensed applicant; comply with Monitoring & Reporting Program (MRP).

Each enrollment covered by an NOI will cover all discharges occurring within the boundaries of that Regional Water Board.

When a PAP (NOI) is submitted, staff will post it on the State Water Board website for a 30-day comment period. During March and April 2011, upon receipt of a PAP, the Div. of Water Quality Deputy Director will issue a provisional Notice of Applicability (NOA) within 3 working days.

Waters of the U.S., surface, including drinking water reservoirs, ornamental lakes, ponds, and impoundments used to store irrigation water shall be monitored for adverse incidents; perform spot checks; conduct periodic inspections; perform medical monitoring; and monitor for noncompliance, upset, or spill greater than RQ; keep certain records comply with all applicable statutes and regulations; comply with applicable receiving water limitations (the permits list these for each pesticide); comply with monitoring and reporting requirements. Post-event monitoring of pesticide residue to demonstrate no exceedance of WQS occurs is required no more than one week after aquatic weed control treatment.

Assumes compliance with ESA. If USEPA develops BiOps regarding pesticides included in CA's general permits, the state reserves the right to reopen the permit to add or modify Receiving Water Monitoring Triggers for residual pesticides of concern.

The aquatic weed control permit covers only applications of 2,4-D, acrolein, copper, diquat, endothall, fluordine, glyphosate, iazapyr, sodium carbonate peroxhydrate, and tricloropyr based products. CDFW may add to the list. The aquatic animal control permit covers applications of compounds containing sodium hypochlorite. The vector control permit covers applications of larvicides containing monococculary films, metathorope, Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies israelensis (or Bti), Bacillus sphaericus (B. Sphaericus), temephos, petroleum distillates, or spinosad; and adulticides containing malathion, naled, pyrethrin, permethrin, resmethrin, sumithrin, pyrethrin, piperonyl butoxide (PBO), etofenprox, or N-octyl bicycloheptenedicarboximide (or MGK-264) – all of which are currently registered in California.

Link to California final permits.

Phil Isorena
CA SWRCB
916-341-5544

### Colorado*

(EPA Region 8)

Four categories of pest control:
- Mosquito & flying insects;
- Aquatic weed control;
- Animal invasive species control;
- Vector control.

Yes, all operators are automatically authorized to discharge in compliance with the

**Annual Reporting Thresholds:**
- For all uses, any discharges to designated Outstanding Waters OR
- Annual Reports for discharges in response to a Declared Pest Emergency are due at least 30 days after beginning to discharges.

Immediate coverage.

Surface Waters of the State of Colorado means any and all surface and subsurface waters which are contained in or flow through Waters of the State from the application of pesticides through the use of Applicators are required to minimize the discharge of pesticides to surface Waters of the State from the application of pesticides through the use of No additional requirements discussed in permit.

Operators discharging pesticides in response to a Declared Pest Emergency must develop a PDMP no later than 90 days after Link to Colorado final permit last issued 11/25/14.

*Link to Colorado final permit last issued 11/25/14.*

**Note:**
- No additional requirements discussed in permit.
- Operators discharging pesticides in response to a Declared Pest Emergency must develop a PDMP no later than 90 days after
- No additional requirements discussed in permit.
- Operators discharging pesticides in response to a Declared Pest Emergency must develop a PDMP no later than 90 days after
- No additional requirements discussed in permit.
- Operators discharging pesticides in response to a Declared Pest Emergency must develop a PDMP no later than 90 days after
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut (EPA Region 1)</td>
<td>Six categories of pest control covered: (1) application to state waters authorized by §22a-66a; (2) application by aircraft authorized by §22a-65a; (3) application of biopesticides to control aquatic pests not otherwise required under §22a-66a; (4) application of pesticides to state</td>
<td>Yes, unless annual thresholds are exceeded by a person or entity not a state agency or federal agency whose use of pesticides is related to their primary function. No automatic</td>
<td>The total area to be treated in any one waterbody exceeds 89 acres in any one calendar year. A wide-area application for the control of pests to an area exceeding 6,400 acres in any calendar year.</td>
<td>Registration (NOI); PDMP certification; a list of prior applications of pesticides to the target waterbody that have been made during the three years of the Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPM).</td>
<td>Immediate for all receiving automatic coverage or in response to a declared pest emergency. All required to submit a registration must</td>
<td>Waters of the State, surface and groundwater</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; perform &amp; document corrective actions; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; meet WQS; report noncompliance, upset, or spill greater than RQ; maintain records of areas treated, pesticides used, target pests, quantities used, documentation of equipment calibration, adverse incident reports. Adverse incidents must be reported via phone within 24 hours and followed with a written report within 30 days.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
State Pesticide NPDES General Permits
(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>6400 acres/year land cumulative (mosquitoe &amp; forests), 80 acres water or 20 linear miles water's edge non-cumulative (weeds, animals) made annually to Waters of the State as well as conveyances with hydrologic surface connection at the time of pesticide application</td>
<td>YES, all for-hire applicators and non-state agency operators who fall below annual treatment thresholds are automatically covered and need not submit an NOI. All State of DE operators who perform pesticide application and large operators who expect to exceed an annual treatment threshold are not automatically covered.</td>
<td>NOIs, PDMPS, extensive recordkeeping, and annual reports are required of all State DE operators who perform pesticide application and large operators who exceed treatment thresholds must develop and implement. All State of DE operators who perform pesticide application and large operators who exceed annual treatment threshold must submit an NOI, gain approval, and develop a PDMP before the first application.</td>
<td>Applications must first evaluate IPM-like BAT methods to determine if a pesticide is necessary; conduct surveillance prior to each pesticide application; use only the amount of pesticide and frequency necessary to control the target pest; use appropriate application equipment, perform maintenance and calibration equipment, assess weather conditions; monitor operations; perform &amp; document corrective actions; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents, meet WQS; report noncompliance, upset, or spill greater than RO; keep certain records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations; and report all adverse incidents to the local wetlands agency and PADEP in writing within 10 days.</td>
<td>All operators must first evaluate IPM-like BAT methods to determine if a pesticide is necessary; conduct surveillance prior to each pesticide application; use only the amount of pesticide and frequency necessary to control the target pest; use appropriate application equipment, perform maintenance and calibration equipment, assess weather conditions; monitor operations; perform &amp; document corrective actions; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents, meet WQS; report noncompliance, upset, or spill greater than RO; keep certain records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations; and report all adverse incidents to the local wetlands agency and PADEP in writing within 10 days.</td>
<td>appliciable statutes and regulations; comply with reporting requirements, including reporting of adverse incidents &lt; 2 hrs. and written follow up within 5 days.</td>
<td>in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat designated as essential to such species</td>
<td>in any ONRW-designated waters, or any that has been § 303(d)-listed as impaired for that pesticide(s).</td>
<td>Restrictions for applications to property subject to a conservation or preservation restriction. Water companies that have treated water supplies must file annual reports.</td>
<td>Delaware final permit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

(*Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Florida</strong> (EPA Region 4)</td>
<td>Five categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito &amp; flying insects; (2) Algae and vegetative pests; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water’s edge; (4) Forest canopy; (5) Area-wide pest control Qualified agricultural discharges are covered in the second (“aquatic weed control”) for weed control around irrigation ditches at water’s edge, and in the fourth category (“forest canopy or other area wide pest control”) where citrus and other fruit orchards are treated to control pests and the pesticide is “unavoidably” deposited into drainage canals, irrigation ditches or other water of the state. The draft permit would provide legal protections under this fourth category for such unavoidable depositions.</td>
<td>Yes, automatic coverage for all except state or federal agency or commission with pest control responsibility, county mosquito control district. All operators required to submit an NOI must do so no later than 60 days after 4/9/2011</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No actions tied to annual thresholds; All government agencies with pest control responsibilities and mosquito control districts must comply with IPM, develop PDMP, keep extensive records; monitor; submit annual reports; activities required of all permittees</td>
<td>No delay for automatic coverage or in response to a declared emergency; All others must wait for receipt of state approval letter</td>
<td>Waters of State (surface water only)</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents; report any noncompliance or upset; keep limited records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations</td>
<td>Operators applying pesticides in compliance with contracts or permits of FL Dept of Ag &amp; Consumer Services or the FL Fish &amp; Wildlife Conservation Commission are in compliance with Florida’s NPDES permit. Operators applying pesticides in compliance with a permit, contract or program approval from the FL Dept of Ag &amp; Consumer Services or the FL Fish &amp; Wildlife Conservation Commission are in compliance with all conditions related to IPM practices of this NPDES permit.</td>
<td>Link to Florida final permit. Mary K. Smith FL DEP 850-243-8609</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Georgia</strong> (EPA Region 4)</td>
<td>Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito &amp; flying insects; (2) Algae and weed control; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water’s edge; (4) Forest canopy</td>
<td>Yes, automatic coverage will be available for operators below annual treatment area thresholds</td>
<td>8,690 acres of treatment area (mosquitoes &amp; forests); 200 acres of treatment area of water or 200 linear miles at water’s edge (weeds, animals).</td>
<td>Submit Notice of Intent (NOI); comply with IPM requirements; develop and implement Pesticide Discharge Management Plan (PDMP); submit biennial reports to Georgia EPD.</td>
<td>No delay for automatic coverage; Others covered in 10 days of Georgia EPD's receipt of NOI if operator has not received written response from EPD denying coverage under the permit.</td>
<td>Waters of the State (no mention of conveyances)</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents; report any noncompliance or upset; keep records of areas treated, pesticides used, target pests, quantities used, documentation of equipment calibration, comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</td>
<td>Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat. This notification must be made by telephone.</td>
<td>Any permit noncompliance is a violation of CWA &amp; state rules; Those who do not exceed annual NOI thresholds must comply with all the terms and conditions of the permit with the exception of IPM, PDMP and submission of biennial reports to Georgia EPD.</td>
<td>Link to Georgia final permit issued 8/1/16. Gari Stople GA DNR 404-463-4949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hawaii</strong> (EPA Region 10)</td>
<td>Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito &amp; flying insects; (2) Algae and vegetative pests; (3) Nuisance animals in water at or water’s edge; (4) Forest canopy pest control</td>
<td>Yes, automatic coverage will be available for eligible discharges made prior to the NOI submission deadline (an “adjustment” 6,400 acres/year of land cumulative (mosquitoes &amp; forests); 80 acres of water or 20 linear miles water's edge cumulative (weeds, animals) made annually</td>
<td>Develop a PDMP prior to submitting a required NOI (except in response to a declared post emergency), comply with IPM requirements; control discharges to meet</td>
<td>No delay in automatic coverage; Others must await receipt of a Notice of General Permit Coverage</td>
<td>Waters of the State</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; to the extent not determined by the decision-maker use lowest effective product amount and appropriate equipment; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; assess weather</td>
<td>Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat.</td>
<td>Allowed discharges to surface drinking water sources will require individual NPDES permits except if (1) made in response to a declared post emergency; or (2) the NOI indicates whether</td>
<td>Link to final Hawaii permit. Finalized mid-October 2012 Alec Wong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Idaho (EPA Region 10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four categories of pest control:</td>
<td>Yes, automatic coverage is available for pesticide applicators, R&amp;D scientists, and those entities making pesticide applications for post-control treatments of less than the annual treatment areas.</td>
<td>No delay for automatic coverage, or for others making applications in response to a declared pest emergency.</td>
<td>All Decision-makers must submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop PDM; monitoring &amp; surveillance; extensive recordkeeping; and submit an annual report.</td>
<td>Large Decision-makers must adhere to the SDWA and requirements. EPA has provided an online mapping tool to assist with identifying whether a treatment area overlaps with NMFS listed species or critical habitat.</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; assess weather conditions; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents; report noncompliance or spill greater than RQ or worse incident; keep records; comply with all applicable federal and state statutes and regulations.</td>
<td>If Thresholds</td>
<td>EPA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Covered Uses

- **Not generally covered by the PGP** are discharges to state waters classified as "class 1, inland waters;" "class AA, marine waters;" and areas restricted by state’s “no discharge” policy in chapter 11-54 entitled “water quality standards” except if (1) made in response to a declared pest emergency, (2) to protect public health or the environment, or (3) only degrade water quality on a short-term basis; or (4) to maintain water flow in agricultural irrigation ditches and canals if the pesticide application is for weed and algae control or is for animal pest control in flooded agricultural fields.

- Also not generally covered by the PGP are discharges to surface drinking water sources (for domestic use) and their tributaries up-stream (see columns entitled “Other Considerations”).

#### Annual Thresholds

- To Waters of the State as well as conveyances with hydrologic surface connection at the time of pesticide application applicable numeric and narrative state water quality standards; conduct post-application surveillance for possible adverse incidents; develop procedures for responding to and reporting adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents within 24 hours by telephone and within 30 days in writing; report noncompliance or spill greater than RQ or upset; keep records; comply with all applicable federal and state statutes and regulations; recordkeeping and, if a large entity, submit annual reports.

- NGPC, except in cases of declared pest emergency, which must then submit an NOI within 30 days after beginning the pest emergency discharges.

#### Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do

- Discharges to "Waters of the US" and would be covered by state’s “no discharge” policy in chapter 11-54 entitled “water quality standards” except if (1) made in response to a declared pest emergency; or (2) to protect public health or the environment, or (3) only degrade water quality on a short-term basis; or (4) to maintain water flow in agricultural irrigation ditches and canals if the pesticide application is for weed and algae control or is for animal pest control in flooded agricultural fields.

- Also not generally covered by the PGP are discharges to surface drinking water sources (for domestic use) and their tributaries up-stream (see columns entitled “Other Considerations”).

#### EPA

- The proposed application may discharge to surface drinking water sources; and consistent with FIFRA label; and the decision-maker informs the owner of the surface drinking water source and coordinates with the owner to prevent the pesticide-treated water from entering the drinking water intake and distribution system; and the operator adheres to the SDWA and safe drinking water regulations; and state receives evidence of landowner nonobjection.

#### Permit Status

- Link to EPA final permit issued 11/1/16.
- Dirk Helder, EPA Region 10 208-378-5749
### State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Illinois</strong></td>
<td>Five categories of pest control:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(EPA Region 5)</td>
<td>(1) Mosquito &amp; flying insects;</td>
<td>No, all operators</td>
<td>6,400 acres/year</td>
<td>All must wait 14 days</td>
<td>Waters of State, surface</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; use</td>
<td>Consultation with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Algae and weeds;</td>
<td>must send in NOIs</td>
<td>area (mosquitoes &amp;</td>
<td>after Illinois EPA posts</td>
<td>water, and conveyances</td>
<td>lowest effective product</td>
<td>Illinois DNR is</td>
<td></td>
<td>Link to Illinois</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Nuisance aquatic animal control;</td>
<td>to obtain permit</td>
<td>forests); 80 acres</td>
<td>on the internet the receipt</td>
<td>with a hydrologic</td>
<td>amount; perform maintenance</td>
<td>final permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>final permit issued</td>
<td>Leslie Lowry,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) Forest canopy pest control (aerial</td>
<td>coverage at least 14</td>
<td>of water or 20 linear</td>
<td>of a complete and</td>
<td>connection at the time of</td>
<td>and calibrate; conduct</td>
<td>Illinois DNR is</td>
<td></td>
<td>10/14/16.</td>
<td>IL EPA 217-782-4209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or ground applications to canopy);</td>
<td>days prior to</td>
<td>miles at water's</td>
<td>accurate NOI, except</td>
<td>application.</td>
<td>spot checks; perform</td>
<td>Illinois DNR is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>commencement of</td>
<td>edge (weeds/algae,</td>
<td>in response to a</td>
<td>Development PDMP, conduct</td>
<td>corrective actions;</td>
<td>Illinois DNR is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>discharge. In cases</td>
<td>animals); 80 acres</td>
<td>a declared emergency</td>
<td>IPM; keep extensive records</td>
<td>report adverse incidents</td>
<td>Illinois DNR is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of a Declared Pest</td>
<td>of water or 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>submit annual report;</td>
<td>and spills &gt; RQ; report</td>
<td>Illinois DNR is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency, an NOI</td>
<td>linear miles at</td>
<td></td>
<td>activities required of all</td>
<td>any noncompliance or</td>
<td>Illinois DNR is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>must be submitted</td>
<td>water's edge (weeds,</td>
<td></td>
<td>permittees.</td>
<td>upset; keep limited records</td>
<td>Illinois DNR is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no later than 30</td>
<td>algae, animals);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>comply with all applicable</td>
<td>Illinois DNR is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>days after</td>
<td>Annual thresholds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>statutes and regulations.</td>
<td>Illinois DNR is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>commencement of the</td>
<td>determine IPM, PDMP,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Illinois DNR is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>discharge.</td>
<td>annual reporting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Illinois DNR is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Illinois DNR is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Illinois DNR is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Illinois DNR is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indiana</strong></td>
<td>Seven categories of pest control:</td>
<td>Yes, automatic</td>
<td>6,400 acres/year</td>
<td>10 days after</td>
<td>Waters of the State,</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; use</td>
<td>Requires notification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(EPA Region 5)</td>
<td>(1) Mosquito &amp; flying insects;</td>
<td>coverage if: a</td>
<td>land cumulative</td>
<td>submitting an NOI</td>
<td>including conveyances</td>
<td>lowest effective product</td>
<td>to Indiana DNR for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Link to Indiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Weeds and algae;</td>
<td>declared pest</td>
<td>(mosquito adulticides,</td>
<td>except in response to a</td>
<td></td>
<td>amount; perform maintenance</td>
<td>incidents involving “state-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Nuisance aquatic animal control;</td>
<td>emergency, or below</td>
<td>forest canopies);</td>
<td>a declared emergency</td>
<td></td>
<td>and calibrate; conduct</td>
<td>listed” rare,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>final permit issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) Forest canopy pest control (aerial</td>
<td>annual treatment</td>
<td>80 acres/year water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spot checks; perform</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10/27/16.</td>
<td>Catherine Hess,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or ground applications to canopy);</td>
<td>area thresholds are not</td>
<td>(weeds, algae or)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>corrective actions; report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>adverse incidents and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spills &gt; RQ, report any</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>noncompliance or upset;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>keep limited records;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>comply with all applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>statutes and regulations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Seven categories of pest control:
  1. Mosquito & flying insects;
  2. Weeds and algae;
  3. Nuisance aquatic animal control;
  4. Forest canopy pest control (aerial or ground applications to canopy);
- Automatic coverage if: a declared pest emergency, or below annual treatment area thresholds are not.
- 6,400 acres/year land cumulative (mosquito adulticides, forest canopies);
- 80 acres/year water (weeds, algae or)
- Any entity that must submit an NOI must develop a PDMP. This includes all who apply pesticides to outstanding state resource waters.
- 10 days after submitting an NOI, except in response to a declared emergency.
- Waters of the State, including conveyances.
- All applicators must comply with a series of state pesticide registration, use, storage and secondary containment policies and FIFRA label requirements; Control discharge as necessary.
- Requires notification to Indiana DNR for incidents involving “state-listed” rare.
- Written adverse incident reports are due within 5 days of the 24-hour phone notification to IDEM.
- Link to Indiana final permit issued 10/27/16.
- Catherine Hess,  
- Illinois
date
- Illinois final permit issued 10/14/16.
- Leslie Lowry, IL EPA 217-782-4209
- 10/27/16.
- 10 days after Illinois EPA posts on the internet the receipt of a complete and accurate NOI, except in response to a declared emergency.
- IPM requirements can apply to for-hire applicators.
- Adverse incidents must be reported by phone within 24 hours and followed with a written report within 15 days.
- Link to Illinois final permit issued 10/14/16.
- Catherine Hess,
- 10/27/16.
- Illinois final permit issued 10/14/16.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to meet applicable numeric and narrative state; Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate; conduct spot checks; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents and spills &gt; RQ; report any noncompliance or upset; keep limited records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</td>
<td>threatened or endangered species. Requires compliance with the ESA and Indiana law concerning such species</td>
<td></td>
<td>IDEM 317-232-8704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Ditch bank or conveyance weeds; (6) Control of aquatic vegetation under a DNR permit; (7) Application of pesticides to outstanding state resource waters to restore or maintain water quality or to protect public health or the environment where those discharges either do not degrade water quality or only degrade water quality on a short term or temporary basis. Coverage is not available for discharges within a pesticide setback established by the state or described on the product label.</td>
<td>exceeded, if certified or licensed to apply pesticides for the Office of the Indiana State Chemist and has received a GN number, or applying pesticides under permit issued by Indiana DNR, or persons engaged in research and development activities. All others must submit an NOI at least 10 days prior to a commencement of pesticide application.</td>
<td>20 linear miles/year at water of ditch or other linear feature or at water’s edge</td>
<td>For treatment of outstanding natural resource waters there is no annual treatment threshold.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

*(Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Iowa</strong></td>
<td>Four categories of pest control:</td>
<td>Yes, automatic coverage. As of the May 2016 reissuance of the permit, no Notice of Intent is required.</td>
<td>No treatment thresholds.</td>
<td>Limited record keeping required as of 2016 reissuance. Maintain copies of the permit, any Hazardous Condition Reports, any Class C Waters forms, and any correspondence with the Iowa DNR pertaining to the permit.</td>
<td>No delay except for discharges to Class C waters which require 90 day notice.</td>
<td>Waters of U.S. only, as well as conveyances with surface hydrologic connection at time of discharge.</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; Follow FIFRA product label and apply at no more than recommended rates; perform maintenance and calibrate; perform SOP corrective actions; conduct spot checks; report hazardous conditions, incidents and spills; keep spray logs and copy of hazardous condition reports; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</td>
<td>Additional permit requirements may be imposed for discharges which may impact threatened or endangered species.</td>
<td>Observance or awareness of a hazardous condition requires notification by phone within 6 hours followed by a written report within 30 days.</td>
<td>Link to <a href="https://www.epa.gov/region7/wetlands-fish-pesticide-npdes-permits">Iowa final permit</a> issued 5/18/16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kansas</strong></td>
<td>Four categories of pest control:</td>
<td>Operators not exceeding thresholds are automatically covered but are still required to meet certain permit requirements.</td>
<td>6,400 acres/year (mosquitoes, forest canopy)</td>
<td>Large operators (exceeding thresholds), or ONRW dischargers must submit an NOI. Others on and after April 9, 2012 will continue to receive automatic coverage under this permit.</td>
<td>During the period of April 9, 2011 through April 8, 2012 all operators are automatically covered and there is no delay, except to ONRW.</td>
<td>Waters of the U.S., including conveyances with a hydrologic surface connection to waters at the time of pesticide application</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report noncompliance, upset, or spill greater than RQ; keep certain records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</td>
<td>Assumes compliance with all other federal and state laws and regulations.</td>
<td>Contains the effluent limitation &quot;In no case exceed the maximum application rate, established under FIFRA, referenced on the pesticide product label.&quot;</td>
<td>Contract pesticide applicators hired by a decision maker are not considered to be an &quot;operator&quot; unless the contract between the decision maker and contract applicator stipulates the contract applicator as being wholly responsible for and designated as the operator for the proposed application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If proposing pesticide use patterns other than those in column 1, or for use within 1/4 mile of a public water supply intake, submit an NOI and written request to KDHE and wait for KDHE authorization.
## State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Kentucky**  
(EPAs Region 4) | All discharges created by applying liquid pesticides directly to surface water and all non-agricultural land applications where pesticide contact with surface water is either intentional or unavoidable, except those excluded discharges. Eligible discharges include: applying pesticides directly to surface water to manage aquatic animals or submerged, emersed or floating vegetation in the water; or applying pesticides over surface water to manage flying insects that breed and line in or close to water; or applying pesticides to a utility right-of-way or a forest canopy to manage invasive vegetation where surface water exists within the right-of-way or below the canopy. Applies only to application of liquid pesticides directly into surface water or near surface water where pesticide contact with the surface water is either intentional or unavoidable. Granular, powdered or other dry pesticides are not required to obtain a permit unless mixed with water or some other liquid before application. | Coverage under this permit is automatic. The permit does not address pesticide applications made with foggers. Stormwater runoff from agricultural land, silvicultural activities, orchards, cultivated crops, pastures, rangelands, forestlands and irrigation return flows are also exempt from coverage, even if the discharge is known to contain pesticides. Applications to temporarily dry intermittent streams and ditches do not constitute a point source discharge. | No annual thresholds | N/A | Coverage is automatic | Waters of the State  
Excluded from coverage under the general permit and must be authorized by an individual permit are (a) waters designated as Cold Water Aquatic Habitat (b) waters categorized as Outstanding National Resource Water or as Exceptional Water; or waters listed in the most recent 303(d) and 305(b) reports as impaired for the specific pesticide being used, or any of its constituents. Included in coverage include waters classified as Warmwater Aquatic Habitat, Primary/Secondary Contact Recreation, and Domestic Water Supply. | Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount consistent with the label; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; conduct IPM – like measures; if a large operator as defined by EPA’s PGP then must develop a PDMP; assess climatic conditions; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report water quality related adverse incidents; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations; maintain an activity summary by February 15 of each year and make the records available upon request to state personnel. Small operations (EPA’s PGP definition) and any facility making an application exclusively in response to a Declared Post Emergency Situation are not required to develop a PDMP. Before making every pesticide application covered by this permit, conduct surveillance to determine if the action threshold has been met, evaluate the climate, evaluate using pesticides against the most susceptible stage of pest development. Must develop a PDMP; assess climatic conditions; monitor operations; conduct IPM – like measures; if a large operator as defined by EPA’s PGP then must develop a PDMP. | Adverse effects to federally designated critical habitat or species must be reported to FWS. | | Link to Kentucky final permit. Ronnie Thompson KY DEP 502-364-3410 |
| **Louisiana**  
(EPAs Region 6) | Four categories of pest control:  
(1) Mosquito & flying insects;  
(2) Algae and vegetative pests;  
(3) Nuisance animals in water or at water’s edge;  
(4) Forest canopy  
(5) Stormwater runoff from facilities that handle or use pesticides (provided they are handled and stored) | Yes, all dischargers that fall into one or more of the five use categories are authorized to apply pesticides under this permit. They are not required to submit an NOI and are | None | All permittees are required to meet the same requirements. Any person who applies a RU pesticide must be certified or be under the direct supervision of a person who is certified by | None | Waters of the State, both surface and underground waters including the Gulf of Mexico | Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; keep certain records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations. Permit does not authorize discharges likely to have unauthorized adverse effects on threatened or endangered species or on the environment if used in accordance with its labeling. All mechanically powered pesticide application equipment must be inspected by LDAF and have a current LDAF decal. Commercial applicators are subject to semi-annual site inspections by the state to verify compliance, inspect records, | | | Link to Louisiana final permit. Bruce Fielding, LA DEQ 225-219-3231 |
### State Pesticide NPDES General Permits
(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Three separate permits cover three categories of pest control: (1) Mosquitoes (2) Invasive aquatic plants (3) Invasive fish</td>
<td>No, a NOI must be submitted and approved by DEP before coverage is granted. A separate NOI is required for each civil jurisdiction (e.g., city, town, township) unless otherwise determined by DEP.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Waters of the State</td>
<td>Numerous special requirements are attached to each of the general permits.</td>
<td>Critical habitat for these species</td>
<td>Take samples to analyze for leaks and spills; Recordkeeping for 2 years is required of both fee commercial and non-fee commercial applicators.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Aerial spraying of aquatic pesticides IS NOT authorized by any of the Maine general permits.</td>
<td>Automatically covered. No IPM, PDMP, or annual reports are required of anyone. This permit also covers terrestrial treatment of fire ants, fleas and other insects with granular or powder pesticides which may reach water due to rain.</td>
<td>LDAF; every owner-operator of a pesticide application business must have a current license issued by LDAF; FIFRA compliance is incorporated in as a technology-based effluent limitation</td>
<td>regulations; Routine reporting is not required by this permit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maine**

(EPA Region 1)

- (1) Mosquitoes
- (2) Invasive aquatic plants
- (3) Invasive fish

**Invasive aquatic plants**

- Permit covers Class GPA, AA, A, B, C, tributaries to GPA waters, and drainage areas less than 10 square miles. No water body that serves as a public water supply is eligible.

**Invasive fish**

- Permit covers Class GPA, AA, A, B, C, tributaries to GPA waters, and drainage areas less than 10 square miles. No water body that serves as a public water supply is eligible.

**Mosquitoes**

- Permit covers Class GPA, AA, A, B, C, tributaries to GPA waters, and drainage areas less than 10 square miles. No water body that serves as a public water supply is eligible.

For any treatment activity occurring within a habitat of threatened or endangered species, or that may violate protection guidelines, submit written approval of the activity from the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW), and follow any conditions stated in the IF&W approval.

Under the piscicide permit the MDIFW is the only authorized permittee, although may use qualified agents under direct supervision and control. Only approved concentrations and formulations of 3 Pentons approved rotenone products may be used. Extensive water quality chemical and biological monitoring must be conducted to determine pesticide concentration, efficiency and modeling of rotenone degradation and dispersal.

### Link to Maine permits issued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/28/11</td>
<td>aquatic plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/29/14</td>
<td>piscicides; and 7/17/15 (mosquitoes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EPA Region 1

- [Maine DEP](https://www.maine.gov/dep)
- [Gray Wood](https://www.maine.gov/dep)
- [207-287-7693](tel:207-287-7693)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito &amp; flying insects; (2) Algae and vegetative pests; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water’s edge; (4) Forest canopy pest control</td>
<td>Yes, automatic coverage for all. PDMPs are required to be developed and maintained if annual treatment thresholds are exceeded.</td>
<td>6,400 A mosquito or forest canopy; 80 A water; 20 miles water’s edge (weeds, animals)</td>
<td>Animal and weed control each area must be counted only once. For linear waterways larger than ditches, each side is counted separately.</td>
<td>Develop and maintain PDMP, keep a detailed spray log of each pesticide applied. Any operator that reports an adverse incident must also submit an annual report.</td>
<td>Waters of the State Includes all public ditches, tax ditches, and public drainage systems in the state, except those for sanitary sewage. Includes all land within 100 year flood plain of free-flowing waters, wetlands (whether or not there is a nexus with waters of US).</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate; conduct spot checks; perform corrective actions; implement IPM measures; report adverse incidents and spills &gt; RQ; report any noncompliance or upset; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations</td>
<td>Notify MDNR and either FWS or NMFS of adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat</td>
<td>Operators that treat water supply impoundments that are over a half mile long with copper compounds shall not raise copper concentrations above the state water quality criteria (9 ug/l) below the outlet of the impoundment and in over one third of the cross-sectional area of the impoundment.</td>
<td>Link to Maryland final permit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito &amp; flying insects; (2) Algae and vegetative pests; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water’s edge; (4) Forest canopy pest control</td>
<td>Yes, automatic coverage is available for pesticide applicators, R&amp;D scientists, and those entities making application decisions for pest-control treatments of less than the annual treatment areas.</td>
<td>Thresholds do not apply to Decision-makers with an eligible discharge to a Tier 3 water, or to any federal or state agency with pest control responsibilities, irrigation districts, mosquito control districts, or resource management districts.</td>
<td>Annual treatment area thresholds for notifying NOI submission and full PDMP compliance requirements apply for those public and private entities (not described above) making pesticide application decisions for: 6,480 acres/year land (mosquito adulticides &amp; forest canopies); 80 acres/year water; 20 linear miles/year at water’s edge (weeds,</td>
<td>Large Decision-makers: submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop PDMP; monitoring &amp; surveillance; extensive reprocessing; submit an annual report. Small Decision-makers: public entity servicing &lt;10,000 citizens, or private entity with &lt;50 employees earning &lt;$5 million annually): submit an NOI, IPM, reduced reprocessing (not required to develop a PDMP or annual report) For purposes of determining total annual treatment area, multiple applications to a given area are each to be counted as part of the total cumulative area per year for mosquito and forest uses, but multiple applications to the same location are counted only once during a year for aquatic weeds,</td>
<td>No delay</td>
<td>Waters of the U.S. EPA states that delineated Waters of the U.S. may or may not be wet at the time of discharge; however discharges to such are still considered discharges to “Waters of the U.S.” and would be required to obtain NPDES coverage.</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; assess weather conditions; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents; report noncompliance or spill greater than RQ or adverse incident; keep records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations</td>
<td>Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat Must comply with any ESA-related requirements. EPA has provided an online mapping tool to assist with identifying whether a treatment area overlaps with NMFS listed resource of concern. Tool available here.</td>
<td>The PGP operators as either (1) the entity who performs the application or who has day-to-day control of the application (&quot;Applicants&quot;) or (2) any entity with control over the decision to perform pesticide applications including the ability to modify those decisions (&quot;Decision-makers&quot;), or those that are both Applicators and Decision-makers (e.g., municipal or private entities) (§ 11.0). A permitting decision tool is available online. As of the 2016-2021 permit cycle, all NOI submissions and reporting under the permit must be submitted electronically unless a waiver is obtained. Information on electronic submissions is available at the gNOI webpage. Adverse incidents must be reported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan (EPA Region 5)</td>
<td>Four uses of pest control are covered in separate permits: (1) forest canopy pest control; (2) mosquitoes and other flying insect pests; (3) aquatic weeds and algae control; (4) nuisance animals and fish reclamation</td>
<td>Yes, automatic coverage is available for pesticide applicators, and local governments and non-agency entities making application decisions for pest control treatments of less than the annual treatment areas. Ineligible for such automatic coverage are those decision makers with an eligible discharge to a Tier 3 water, or to any state agency with pest control responsibilities, irrigation districts, mosquito control districts, or resource management districts. Annual treatment area thresholds for triggering NOI submission and full PGP compliance requirements apply for those public and private entities (not described above) making pesticide application decisions for: 6,400 acres/year land (mosquito adulticides &amp; forest canopy); 80 acres/year of water or 20 linear miles/year at water’s edge (weeds, animals).</td>
<td>Large Decision-makers: submit an COC; conduct IPM; develop PDMP; monitoring &amp; surveillance; extensive recordkeeping; submit an annual report Small Decision-makers (public entity servicing &lt;10,000 citizens, or private entity with &lt;50 employees earning &lt;$7 million annually): submit a COC, IPM, reduced recordkeeping (not required to develop a PDMP or submit an annual report) For purposes of determining whether total annual treatment area thresholds are exceeded, multiple applications to a given area are each to be counted as part of the total cumulative area per year for mosquito and forest uses, but multiple applications to the same location are counted only once during a year for aquatic weeds, animals.</td>
<td>No delay for automatic coverage, or for others making applications in response to a declared pest emergency.</td>
<td>Waters of the State, surface, including the Great Lakes and Lake St. Clair</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report noncompliance, upset, or spill greater than RQ, keep certain records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</td>
<td>Assumes compliance with ESA</td>
<td>Pesticide applications should occur only during ice-free conditions. May only use pesticides that are approved for application within Michigan. For example: For mosquito control, only Bacillus sphaericus, bacillus thuringiensis israelensis, Spinosad, Methoprene, Monomolecular surface films, Larviciding oils. Any permittee proposing to apply a pesticide not listed in the general permit must seek an individual permit.</td>
<td>reported via phone within 24 hours and followed with a written report within 30 days.</td>
<td>Link to Michigan final permits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
State Pesticide NPDES General Permits
(∗=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Four uses of pest control are covered in separate general permits: (1) Mosquito &amp; flying insects; (2) Algae and vegetative pests; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge; (4) Forest canopy pest control. This includes direct applications to water, to shoreline, to rights-of-way (ROW) including roadside ditches and utilities (electricity, gas, railroads, etc.). This does not cover terrestrial uses for weed control on ag crops or on forest floors.</td>
<td>Yes, unless annual treated area thresholds are exceeded.</td>
<td>Mosquitoes – All Federal &amp; State government entities with pest control; Local government that treat 6,400 acres/year or more of pest management area; Other flying insects – Local government that use 20 gallons/year or more; Forest canopy insect pests – 6,400 acres/year treatment area; Aquatic animals – lakes &gt; 20 acres/year, streams, ditches &gt; 20 linear miles/year or more; Vegetation &amp; algae – all permittees who treat &gt; 15% of littoral zone of lakes &gt;20 acres in size; All who treat &gt; 1,200 acres of waters of the state (including waters of the state in ROW, ditches) where water is present at the time of application</td>
<td>Submit NOI; perform IPM; develop PDM; keep more extensive records than those automatically covered; submit annual report 2011 submission of NOI is to occur no earlier than 6 months after final permit issuance and no later than 9 months. NOI submission thereafter would occur prior to exceedance of an annual threshold – the deadlines for submission vary with category of permittee.</td>
<td>None if automatic or for declared emergencies. Automatic coverage expires after threshold has been exceeded Must wait for MPCA’s Notice of Coverage (NOC) if required to submit and NOI. Submit NOI at least 10 days before threshold is exceeded, unless a declared emergency, then within 30 days of application.</td>
<td>Waters of the State The treatment area includes the entire area where the pesticide application is intended to provide pesticidal benefits – and in some instances will be larger than the area where pesticides are actually applied.</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; inspect pesticide containers for leaks; store pesticides properly; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents and report within 15 days; perform corrective actions; report noncompliance, upset, or spill greater than RQ; keep certain records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations, including FIFRA; meet applicable numeric and narrative state water quality standards.</td>
<td>Report any adverse incident to ESA species or habitat to FWS or DNR.</td>
<td>Includes “joint &amp; several liability” of decision-makers and applicators for permit compliance. MPCA is not requiring coverage for applicants. They must follow the “basic requirements” and if hired by an entity that receives a NOC, then they must operate under the permittee’s NOC. Requires documentation of IPM pest management tools evaluation and basis for selection – even if no pesticide is used. MPCA intends to remove this requirement after receiving comments during the public comment period.</td>
<td>Link to final Minnesota permit. Elise Doucette, MN PCA 651-757-2316</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Mississippi
(EPA Region 4)

**State Pesticide NPDES General Permits**

(*Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, all operators are automatically covered under this permit unless they exceed thresholds. Large entities are automatically covered under this permit until October 31, 2011. After this date, coverage is available if such large entities submit an NOI and develop a PDM. &quot;Large entities&quot; are defined as any public entity serving over 10,000 people or any private entity that exceeds the Small Business Administration size standard.</td>
<td>6,400 A/year cumulative (mosquitoes &amp; forests); 80 acres/year of water or 20 linear miles/year at water’s edge (weeds, algae and pathogen). For calculating water area annual treatment areas, count each application activity and both sides of a linear water body as one activity.</td>
<td>Submit NOI; complete a PDM; complete an annual report (submit to MDEQ upon request) Owner(s) and contractor(s) associated with regulated pesticide application activities have joint and severable responsibilities for compliance with the permit.</td>
<td>No delay for automatic coverage. Others must await written notification from MDEQ. For those operators, an NOI (&quot;PNOI&quot;) must be submitted no later than 10 days before discharge, or in the case of a declared pest emergency no later than 30 days after start of discharge.</td>
<td>Waters of the State, including irrigation canals and ditches</td>
<td>Asses weather conditions; Minimize discharges; Use lowest effective product amount; Perform maintenance, calibration and cleaning of equipment; monitor operations; Monitor applications; Keep records; Take steps to minimize any adverse impact resulting from noncompliance with the permit; Keep certain records; Comply with all applicable statutes and regulations; Control applications to meet applicable numeric and narrative water quality rules and regulations; Conduct spot checks for adverse incidents &amp; document these; Perform corrective actions; Report noncompliance, adverse incident, or spill greater than RQ.</td>
<td>Coverage under this permit is available only if the regulated entity’s pesticide and discharge-related activities are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species that is listed as endangered or threatened under ESA or result in the adverse modification or destruction of habitat that is designated as critical under the ESA. Adverse incidents to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat require additional notification and reporting.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Link to Mississippi final permit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No permit is needed for silvicultural activities including non-point silvicultural activities such as nursery operations, site preparation, reforestation and subsequent cultural treatment, thinning, prescribed burning, pest and fire control, harvesting operations, surface drainage, or road construction.**

**Four categories of pest control:**
1. Mosquito & flying insects
2. Aquatic weed and algae control in water or at water’s edge
3. Nuisance animal control in water and at water’s edge
4. Forest canopy pest control—both aerial and ground applications

**Missouri**
(EPA Region 7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No, to obtain coverage an NOI must be submitted. The thresholds determine whether a permit is required. A pesticide operator must obtain coverage under this permit if its annual treatment amount exceeds the thresholds during a calendar year.</td>
<td>6,400 acres/year land (mosquitoes &amp; forests); all treatments are summed to determine annual total; 80 acres/year weed (weeds, animals); multiple treatments to same area only counted once; 20 linear miles/year at water’s edge (weeds, algae, animals);</td>
<td>Submit an NOI (DNR Form E); develop and implement written control practices and procedures to comply with the non-numeric effluent limitations (which implement IPMS); PDM; submit annual reports + activities required in column 8</td>
<td>Operators are covered 10 days after state receipt of NOI. No delay for a declared pest emergency situation, but operators must submit their application for coverage within 30 days of commencing</td>
<td>Waters of the State includes all rivers, streams, lakes and other bodies of surface and subsurface water which are not entirely confined and located on privately owned lands. Includes irrigation ditches and canals, but does not include manmade waste treatment systems or manmade storm water structures.</td>
<td>Minimize discharges and prevent any discharge in violation of the permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; assess weather conditions; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform and report any necessary corrective actions; report any adverse incidents; report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Link to Missouri final permit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No delay for automatic coverage. Others must await written notification from MDEQ. For those operators, an NOI ("PNOI") must be submitted no later than 10 days before discharge, or in the case of a declared pest emergency no later than 30 days after start of discharge.**

**Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do:**
- Minimize discharges and prevent any discharge in violation of the permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; assess weather conditions; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform and report any necessary corrective actions; report any adverse incidents; report

**Link to Missouri final permit:**
Tracy Tompkins, MDEQ 601-961-5622

Susan Higgins, MO DNR 573-526-1002
## State Pesticide NPDES General Permits
(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montana* (EPA Region 8)</td>
<td>Six categories of pest control: (1) Piscicides (invasive fish control); (2) Weeds and algae; (3) Aerial pest control (i.e., forests) (4) Mosquitoes and other flying insects (5) Research and Development (R&amp;D) (6) Others not classified</td>
<td>No, everyone must submit an NOI; All owner/operators making applications below annual thresholds are Tier I permittees, with reduced requirements; Those that exceed annual thresholds are Tier II with greater requirements</td>
<td>Tier I thresholds are: 10 acres/year (R&amp;D and piscicides for fish control); 100 acres/year (other nuisance animals, weeds &amp; algae); 1000 acres/year (forest canopy); 100 acres/year (mosquito larvae); 1000 acres/year (mosquito chemical adulticide); 6400 acres/year (mosquito biological control); 1000 acres/year (others not classified)</td>
<td>Tier II: In addition to the above requirements, operators must prepare and maintain a PDMP that includes IPM; submit annual reports by January 28th for the previous calendar year.</td>
<td>Submission of an NOI must occur prior to the discharge of any pesticide over the threshold; the state will issue an authorization letter to the owner or operator.</td>
<td>All Operators (Tier I and II): Submit NOI; conduct visual monitoring of equipment and process; use lowest effective product amount and optimum frequency; routinely maintain and calibrate equipment; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report incidents; maintain annual treatment records. There are no reporting requirements for Tier I other than reporting adverse incidents. Tier II:</td>
<td>Waters of the State, surface waters, and conveyances with hydrologic surface connection to state surface waters at the time of pesticide application; Montana considers pesticide application to be a temporary change in water quality so pesticide applications to water within the 8 National Parks and 15 Wilderness Areas to be eligible for coverage under PGP; &quot;A-Closed&quot; classified waters are not eligible for coverage under the permit for chemical pesticide applications but are for biological pesticide applications if about thresholds.</td>
<td>Noncompliance or spill greater than RQ or adverse incident; keep records; annual reporting due January 28 for the previous calendar year, comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</td>
<td>Authorizations under this permit do not waive the responsibility to complete with federal ESA requirements.</td>
<td>Adverse incidents must be reported by phone within 24 hours and followed by a written report within 5 days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Montana final permit issued 11/1/16.

Christine Weaver
MT DEQ
406-444-3927

Link to Montana final permit issued 11/1/16.
### State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska (EPA Region 7)</td>
<td>Applications for control of pests to, over, or near waters of the state.</td>
<td>Yes, automatic coverage is provided to eligible management authorities or their pesticide applicators applying pesticides to Group I and II waters as long as they satisfy requirements of the permit.</td>
<td>No annual treatment thresholds, however requirements are applied to the type of waters being treated – Groups III, II and I waters</td>
<td>Group III applicators must submit a PDMP (called a PUMP, Pesticide Use Management Plan) along with NOI</td>
<td>None for Type I and II waters; For Type III waters, NOI submissions must be received by the state no less than 10 days before intended application of the pesticides to, over, or near waters of the state.</td>
<td>Waters of the State including all streams, lakes, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, wetlands, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulation of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public or private, situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon the state.</td>
<td>None for Type I and II waters; For Type III waters, NOI submissions must be received by the state no less than 10 days before intended application of the pesticides to, over, or near waters of the state.</td>
<td>To obtain coverage, an applicant must be able to identify listed Threatened or Endangered Species. Permit prohibits unauthorized adverse effects on threatened or endangered species listed by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NEGPC) or US Fish &amp; Wildlife Service (US FWS) or their critical habitat. When state- or federally-listed Threatened or Endangered Species or designated Critical Habitat may be in the Type III application target area, the NOI must include whether the pesticide may adversely affect them; any correspondence with US FWS, NEGPC, EPA or NDEQ; a description of measures necessarily taken to protect such species or habitat.</td>
<td>To obtain coverage, an applicant must be able to identify listed Threatened or Endangered Species. Permit prohibits unauthorized adverse effects on threatened or endangered species listed by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NEGPC) or US Fish &amp; Wildlife Service (US FWS) or their critical habitat. When state- or federally-listed Threatened or Endangered Species or designated Critical Habitat may be in the Type III application target area, the NOI must include whether the pesticide may adversely affect them; any correspondence with US FWS, NEGPC, EPA or NDEQ; a description of measures necessarily taken to protect such species or habitat.</td>
<td>Must also comply with National Register of Historic Places or Archeological Sites.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nevada (EPA Region 9)</td>
<td>Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito &amp; flying insects; (2) Algae and vegetative pests; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge; (4) Forest canopy pest control</td>
<td>Yes, all operators will receive automatic coverage for 180 days from permit issuance. Within that period, qualified operators must submit an NOI.</td>
<td>Annual treatment area thresholds for triggering NOI submission and full PGP compliance requirements apply for those public and private entities making pesticide application decisions: 6,400 acres/year land (mosquito adulticides &amp; forest canopies); 80 acres/year water or 50 linear miles/year at water’s edge (weeds, animals). Threshold calculations should count each application separately.</td>
<td>Submit an NOI, develop and implement a PDMP, implement BMPs prior to discharging, conduct monitoring &amp; surveillance to look for adverse effects during application and during any post-application efficacy checks if conducted; possible lab or field-conducted water quality analysis; photographic documentation of all discharges submitted with a brief summary narrative report quarterly if conditions have changed; extensive recordkeeping; submit an annual report.</td>
<td>Operators shall not begin discharges of pesticides until the Division has issued written authorization to apply pesticides under this permit. Existing pesticide applicators who are covered by a current permit may continue to discharge until such valid permit expires.</td>
<td>Waters of the U.S., including applications to conveyances with a hydrologic surface connection to Waters of the US at the time of pesticide application.</td>
<td>No mention</td>
<td>IPM is defined in Appendix A, and Action Threshold(s) and Pest Surveillance are parts of the PDMP components required, but there is no explicit mention of a requirement for conducting IPM.</td>
<td>Link to Nevada final permit. Alex Lanza, NV DEP, 775-687-9468, 617-918-1579, George Papadopolous, EPA Region 1, 617-918-1579, <a href="mailto:george.papadopolous@epa.gov">george.papadopolous@epa.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire* (EPA Region 1)</td>
<td>Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito &amp; flying insects; (2) Algae and vegetative pests; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water’s edge; (4) Forest canopy pest control.</td>
<td>Yes, automatic coverage is available for pesticide applicators, R&amp;D scientists, and those entities making pesticide application decisions for post-control treatments of less than the annual treatment area.</td>
<td>Thresholds do not apply to Decision-makers making an eligible discharge to a Tier 3 water, or to any federal or state agency with pest control responsibilities, irrigation districts, mosquito control districts, or resource management districts. Annual treatment area thresholds for triggering NOI submission and full PGP compliance requirements apply for those public and private entities (not described above) making pesticide application decisions for: 6,400 acres/year land (mosquito adulticides &amp; forest canopies); 80 acres/year of water or 20 linear miles/year at water’s edge.</td>
<td>Large Decision-makers: submit an NOI, conduct IPM; develop and implement a PDMP; conduct applications in response to a declared pest emergency. Small Decision-makers (public entity servicing &lt;10,000 citizens, or private entity with &lt;50 employees earning &lt;$7 million annually): submit an NOI, IPM, reduced recordkeeping (not required to develop a PDMP or annual report). For purposes of determining total annual treatment area, multiple applications to a given area are to be counted as part of the total cumulative area per year for mosquito and forest uses, but multiple applications to</td>
<td>No delay for automatic coverage, or for others making pesticide applications to</td>
<td>Waters of the U.S.</td>
<td>Must report any adverse incident to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** IPA is defined in Appendix A, and Decision-makers (e.g., mosquito control agencies, IPM). IPM is defined in Appendix A, and Action Threshold(s) and Pest Surveillance are parts of the PDMP components required, but there is no explicit mention of a requirement for conducting IPM. The PGP operators as either (1) the entity who performs the application or who has day-to-day control of the application ("Applicator"); or (2) any entity with control over the decision to perform pesticide applications including the ability to modify those decisions ("Decision-makers"), or those that are both Applicators and Decision-makers (e.g., municipal or private entities) (§ 1.0). A permitting decision tool is available online. As of the 2016-2021 permit cycle, all NOI submissions and reporting under the permit must be submitted electronically unless a waiver is obtained. Information on electronic submissions is available at the eNOI webpage. Link to eNOI page.
State Pesticide NPDES General Permits
(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(EPA Region 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Six categories of pest control:

1. Mosquito & flying insects;
2. Algae and vegetative pests;
3. Nuisance animals in water or at water’s edge;
4. Forest canopy (both mature and immature, including canopies that may not be continuously connected);
5. Agricultural activities in waters of the state;
6. Utility transmissions and distribution line vegetation control (ROW)

The operator (e.g., mosquito control commission, farm owner) assumes full responsibility for permit compliance, even if hired contractors apply the pesticides.

Yes, automatic coverage of permit-by-rule is extended to smaller operators, such as local governments or other entities that do not exceed any of the applicable annual treatment area thresholds. Other factors, such as the type of pesticide applied, also affect eligibility for automatic coverage. Others must submit an RFA to obtain coverage, such as ROW managers or any agency, municipality, or irrigation control district, weed control district, or other entity for which pest control is part of public health or land resource stewardship. An integral part of the organization’s operation or local governments and other entities that exceed annual thresholds.

6,400 acres/year of land (mosquitoes & forests); 80 acres/year of water or 20 linear miles/year of water's edge (weeds, animals); 100 acres/year (aquatic agricultural activities). Applications less than these thresholds are automatically covered. There is no threshold for ROW management – all must submit an RFA.

Agricultural treatment areas are counted only once, regardless of the number of applications made to the site. Threshold values do not apply to operators that have a significant role in pest control for public health and environmental protection.

The revised permit provides coverage for pesticide applications to ONREW waters, such as FWI and Pineland waters, that are not impaired for specific pesticides or degradates of that pesticide.

Submit an RFA (Request for Authorization); implement IPM practices; conduct visual monitoring on the day of treatment of any Pinelands or FWI waters, choosing the waterbody that received the highest quantity of pesticide to check for adverse effects.

Develop PDMP if an RFA submission is required and are large operators and will exceed annual thresholds, or are to Pinelands or FWI waters; pay fees.

Annual reports are required of operators who must submit an RFA and are large entities or are discharging to Pinelands or FWI waters.

No delay for automatic coverage; but RFA submitters must submit 30 days prior to discharge and then wait for approval.

There is no stated exception to this 30 day period for pest emergency applications.

The operator is prohibited from performing any pesticide application if an adverse incident is observed during any pre-application monitoring.

#### Surface waters of the state

Even when these areas are dry for much of the year for aquatic weeds, animals.

Submit an RFA (Request for Authorization); implement IPM practices; conduct visual monitoring on the day of treatment of any Pinelands or FWI waters, choosing the waterbody that received the highest quantity of pesticide to check for adverse effects.

Develop PDMP if an RFA submission is required and are large operators and will exceed annual thresholds, or are to Pinelands or FWI waters; pay fees.

Annual reports are required of operators who must submit an RFA and are large entities or are discharging to Pinelands or FWI waters.

No delay for automatic coverage; but RFA submitters must submit 30 days prior to discharge and then wait for approval.

There is no stated exception to this 30 day period for pest emergency applications.

The operator is prohibited from performing any pesticide application if an adverse incident is observed during any pre-application monitoring.

#### Surface waters of the state

Even when these areas are dry for much of the year for aquatic weeds, animals.

Submit an RFA (Request for Authorization); implement IPM practices; conduct visual monitoring on the day of treatment of any Pinelands or FWI waters, choosing the waterbody that received the highest quantity of pesticide to check for adverse effects.

Develop PDMP if an RFA submission is required and are large operators and will exceed annual thresholds, or are to Pinelands or FWI waters; pay fees.

Annual reports are required of operators who must submit an RFA and are large entities or are discharging to Pinelands or FWI waters.

No delay for automatic coverage; but RFA submitters must submit 30 days prior to discharge and then wait for approval.

There is no stated exception to this 30 day period for pest emergency applications.

The operator is prohibited from performing any pesticide application if an adverse incident is observed during any pre-application monitoring.

#### Surface waters of the state

Even when these areas are dry for much of the year for aquatic weeds, animals.

Submit an RFA (Request for Authorization); implement IPM practices; conduct visual monitoring on the day of treatment of any Pinelands or FWI waters, choosing the waterbody that received the highest quantity of pesticide to check for adverse effects.

Develop PDMP if an RFA submission is required and are large operators and will exceed annual thresholds, or are to Pinelands or FWI waters; pay fees.

Annual reports are required of operators who must submit an RFA and are large entities or are discharging to Pinelands or FWI waters.

No delay for automatic coverage; but RFA submitters must submit 30 days prior to discharge and then wait for approval.

There is no stated exception to this 30 day period for pest emergency applications.

The operator is prohibited from performing any pesticide application if an adverse incident is observed during any pre-application monitoring.

#### Surface waters of the state

Even when these areas are dry for much of the year for aquatic weeds, animals.

Submit an RFA (Request for Authorization); implement IPM practices; conduct visual monitoring on the day of treatment of any Pinelands or FWI waters, choosing the waterbody that received the highest quantity of pesticide to check for adverse effects.

Develop PDMP if an RFA submission is required and are large operators and will exceed annual thresholds, or are to Pinelands or FWI waters; pay fees.

Annual reports are required of operators who must submit an RFA and are large entities or are discharging to Pinelands or FWI waters.

No delay for automatic coverage; but RFA submitters must submit 30 days prior to discharge and then wait for approval.

There is no stated exception to this 30 day period for pest emergency applications.

The operator is prohibited from performing any pesticide application if an adverse incident is observed during any pre-application monitoring.

#### Surface waters of the state

Even when these areas are dry for much of the year for aquatic weeds, animals.

Submit an RFA (Request for Authorization); implement IPM practices; conduct visual monitoring on the day of treatment of any Pinelands or FWI waters, choosing the waterbody that received the highest quantity of pesticide to check for adverse effects.

Develop PDMP if an RFA submission is required and are large operators and will exceed annual thresholds, or are to Pinelands or FWI waters; pay fees.

Annual reports are required of operators who must submit an RFA and are large entities or are discharging to Pinelands or FWI waters.

No delay for automatic coverage; but RFA submitters must submit 30 days prior to discharge and then wait for approval.

There is no stated exception to this 30 day period for pest emergency applications.

The operator is prohibited from performing any pesticide application if an adverse incident is observed during any pre-application monitoring.

#### Surface waters of the state

Even when these areas are dry for much of the year for aquatic weeds, animals.

Submit an RFA (Request for Authorization); implement IPM practices; conduct visual monitoring on the day of treatment of any Pinelands or FWI waters, choosing the waterbody that received the highest quantity of pesticide to check for adverse effects.

Develop PDMP if an RFA submission is required and are large operators and will exceed annual thresholds, or are to Pinelands or FWI waters; pay fees.

Annual reports are required of operators who must submit an RFA and are large entities or are discharging to Pinelands or FWI waters.

No delay for automatic coverage; but RFA submitters must submit 30 days prior to discharge and then wait for approval.

There is no stated exception to this 30 day period for pest emergency applications.

The operator is prohibited from performing any pesticide application if an adverse incident is observed during any pre-application monitoring.

#### Surface waters of the state

Even when these areas are dry for much of the year for aquatic weeds, animals.

Submit an RFA (Request for Authorization); implement IPM practices; conduct visual monitoring on the day of treatment of any Pinelands or FWI waters, choosing the waterbody that received the highest quantity of pesticide to check for adverse effects.

Develop PDMP if an RFA submission is required and are large operators and will exceed annual thresholds, or are to Pinelands or FWI waters; pay fees.

Annual reports are required of operators who must submit an RFA and are large entities or are discharging to Pinelands or FWI waters.

No delay for automatic coverage; but RFA submitters must submit 30 days prior to discharge and then wait for approval.

There is no stated exception to this 30 day period for pest emergency applications.

The operator is prohibited from performing any pesticide application if an adverse incident is observed during any pre-application monitoring.

#### Surface waters of the state

Even when these areas are dry for much of the year for aquatic weeds, animals.

Submit an RFA (Request for Authorization); implement IPM practices; conduct visual monitoring on the day of treatment of any Pinelands or FWI waters, choosing the waterbody that received the highest quantity of pesticide to check for adverse effects.

Develop PDMP if an RFA submission is required and are large operators and will exceed annual thresholds, or are to Pinelands or FWI waters; pay fees.

Annual reports are required of operators who must submit an RFA and are large entities or are discharging to Pinelands or FWI waters.

No delay for automatic coverage; but RFA submitters must submit 30 days prior to discharge and then wait for approval.

There is no stated exception to this 30 day period for pest emergency applications.

The operator is prohibited from performing any pesticide application if an adverse incident is observed during any pre-application monitoring.
## State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| New Mexico*  
(EPA Region 6) | Four categories of pest control:  
(1) Mosquito & flying insects;  
(2) Algae and vegetative pests;  
(3) Nuisance animals in water or at water’s edge;  
(4) Forest canopy pest control  
EPA’s federal PGP applies in NM, as well as ID, MA and NH. | Yes, automatic coverage is available for pesticide applicators, R&D scientists, and those entities making application decisions for pest-control treatments of less than the annual treatment areas. | Thresholds do not apply to Decision-makers with an eligible discharge to a Tier 3 water, or to any federal or state agency with pest control responsibilities, irrigation districts, mosquito control districts, or resource management districts. Annual treatment area thresholds for triggering NOI submission and full PGP compliance requirements apply for those public and private entities (not described above) making pesticide application decisions for: 6,400 acres/year land (mosquito adulticides & large decision-makers submit an NOI; conduct IPM; conduct PDPMP; monitor & surveil; extensive recordkeeping; submit an annual report Small Decision-makers (public entity servicing >10,000 citizens, or private entity with <50 employees earning <$7 million annually); submit an NOI IPM, reduced recordkeeping (not required to develop a PDPMP or annual report) For purposes of determining total annual treatment area, multiple applications to a given area are each to be counted as part of the total cumulative area per year for mosquito and forest uses, | Large Decision-makers: submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop PDPMP; monitor & surveil; extensive recordkeeping; include an annual report Small Decision-makers (public entity servicing >10,000 citizens, or private entity with <50 employees earning <$7 million annually); submit an NOI; IPM, reduced recordkeeping (not required to develop a PDPMP or annual report) | No delay for automatic coverage, or for others making applications in response to a declared pest emergency. Other applications that exceed thresholds must submit any NOI at least 10 days prior to beginning to discharge. If the treatment area overlaps with an NMFS listed Resource of Concern, the NOI must be submitted at least 30 days prior to discharge. Waters of the U.S. EPA states that delineated Waters of the US may or may not be wet at the time of discharge; however, discharges to such are still considered discharges to “Waters of the U.S.” and would be required to obtain NPDES coverage. | Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; assess weather conditions; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents; report noncompliance or spill greater than RQ or adverse incident; keep records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations. | Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat Must comply with any ESA-related requirements. EPA has provided an online mapping tool to assist with identifying whether a treatment area overlaps with NMFS listed resource of concern. Tool available here. | The PGP operators as either (1) the entity who performs the application or who has day-to-day control of the application (“Applicators”) or (2) any entity with control over the decision to perform pesticide applications including the ability to modify those decisions (“Decision-makers”), or those that are both Applicators and Decision-makers (e.g., municipal or private entities) (§ 1.0). A permitting decision tool is available online. As of the 2016-2021 permit cycle, all NOI submissions and reporting under the permit must be submitted electronically unless a waiver is obtained. Information on electronic submissions is |  |  |  |  | |

however all such dischargers must submit as RFA.
### State Pesticide NPDES General Permits
(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York* (EPA Region 2)</td>
<td>All applications to, in or over surface waters of the state of pesticides labeled for aquatic uses for pest control.</td>
<td>No, anyone desiring coverage by this general permit must submit an NOI for any aquatic pesticide applications unless prohibited.</td>
<td>Other state individual permits may also apply.</td>
<td>All permittees must meet permit requirements.</td>
<td>Coverage is effective 5 business days after the state receives the NOI electronically, and after 20 days for paper submissions, unless earlier written notice is provided to the operator. Before submission of NOI, operators may need to also satisfy: (a) project review under State Environmental Quality Review Act; (b) other state permits, e.g., Article 15, (c) IPM evaluation completed; (d) PDMP development completed.</td>
<td>Waters of the State: surface waters, including, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic Ocean within the territorial limits of the State of New York, and all other bodies of surface or underground water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private, which are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction.</td>
<td>Submit NOI; develop PDMP; minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; keep certain records (including any EIS, SOP or management plan that is required, and a copy of any Pesticide Purchase Permit); comply with all applicable statutes and regulations. PDMP is required before most applications but not for pesticides labeled for aquatic uses applied to freshwater wetland which are not under the jurisdiction of Article 24 of the NY Envtl. Conservation Law. PMDP may incorporate by reference any procedures/plans in other documents (i.e., Article 15 permit, other permits, SEQRA) that meet the requirements of this permit.</td>
<td>Permit does not authorize discharges likely to have unauthorized adverse effects on threatened or endangered species or on the critical habitat for these species.</td>
<td>Permit does not authorize discharges of a pesticide to waters listed as impaired for that pesticide or its degradates.</td>
<td>available at the eNOI webpage. Adverse incidents must be reported via phone within 24 hours and followed with a written report within 30 days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **North Carolina**<sup>1</sup> (EPA Region 4) | Five categories of pest control:  
(1) Mosquito/flying insect pests;  
(2) Aquatic weeds/algae;  
(3) Aquatic nuisance animals;  
(4) Forest canopy pests (aerial application);  
(5) Intrusive vegetation (rights-of-way, canals or ditches) | Yes, automatic coverage for applications covered by this permit that do not exceed annual thresholds. Applications exceeding annual thresholds require submission of a NOI. | Mosquitoes: 15,000 acres/year (adulticides only)  
Aquatic weeds & algae: 1000 acres/year or 200 linear miles at water’s edge/year  
Animals: 200 acres/year or 200 linear miles at water’s edge/year  
Forest canopy: 10,000 acres/year  
Intrusive vegetation: 500 linear miles/year (multiple applications to the same area are added together only for mosquito & other flying pest control activities) | NOI, PDM, more extensive record keeping. No mention of IPM or annual report requirements | 10 days after the state Division of Water Resources posts on the Internet receipt of NOI. | Waters of the State, including surface and ground waters. | Minimize discharges; apply pesticides at or below the highest rate allowed by the product label; perform regular maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; inspect pesticide containers for leaks; store pesticides properly; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents and report via phone within 24 hours and a written report filed within 30 days; perform corrective actions; report noncompliance, upset, or spill greater than RQ; keep certain records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations, including FIFRA; meet applicable numeric and narrative state water quality standards. | Assumes compliance with all state and federal statutes. Also includes specific section (6.4.3) that addresses notification of NMFS or FWS in case of adverse incident to listed species. | Extensive recordkeeping requirement applies to those required to submit NOI and to any for-hire applicator.  
Beginning December 21, 2020, permittees must electronically submit NOIs and Notices of Termination. | Link to [North Carolina](https://www.epa.gov) final issued 11/1/16.  
NC: DNER Water Resources Division 919-707-9000 |
| **North Dakota** (EPA Region 8) | Four categories of pest control:  
(1) Mosquito/flying insect pests;  
(2) Aquatic weeds/algae;  
(3) Aquatic nuisance animals;  
(4) Forest canopy pests (aerial application); | Yes, automatic coverage for all persons subject to this permit without submitting an NOI | No annual thresholds | N/a | The ND Dept of Health must be notified at least 20 days prior to the application, except in the case of a declared pest emergency, in which case notice must be provided within 20 days after the application | Waters of the State | All applicants must be certified; notice of pesticide application submitted 20 days prior; meet all water quality standards; minimize discharges; perform regular maintenance and calibration of equipment; monitor operations; visually monitor treatment areas, where practical, for adverse effects; keep records (separate requirements for dealers and RU pesticide applicators); report accidents and adverse incidents within 24 hrs and 5 days; report all instances of noncompliance not subject to the 24 hrs requirement within 20 days; conduct minimal IPM; | None | Notice of application requires submission of chemical name and composition; map of treatment area with size parameters; list of target pests; total amount of pesticide to be applied and calculated final a.i. concentration in water immediately after application; contact information of the certified applicator.  
Handling and storage facilities must be maintained according to label recommendations and NDDA regulations and BMPs. | Link to [North Dakota](https://www.epa.gov) final permit  
Gary Bracht, NDEH 701-328-5227 |
## State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Oklahoma (EPA Region 6)** | Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito & flying insects; (2) Algae and vegetative pests; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water’s edge; (4) Forest canopy pest control  
EPA’s federal PGP will apply in OK, as well as AK, ID, MA, NH, NM | Yes, automatic coverage is available for pesticide applicators, R&D scientists, and those entities making application decisions for pest-control treatments of less than the annual treatment areas.  
Thresholds do not apply to Decision-makers with an eligible discharge to a Tier 3 water, or to any federal or state agency with pest control responsibilities, irrigation districts, mosquito control districts, or resource management districts.  
Annual treatment area thresholds for triggering NOI submission and full PGP compliance requirements apply for those public and private entities (not described above) making pesticide application decisions for:  
6,400 A/yr land (mosquito adulticides & forest canopies);  
80 A/yr water (weeds, animals);  
20 linear miles/yr at water’s edge (weeds, animals). | Large Decision-makers: submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop PDMP; monitoring & surveillance; extensive record keeping (not required to develop a PDMP or annual report)  
Small Decision-makers (public entity servicing <10,000 citizens, or private entity with <50 employees earning <$57 million annually): submit an annual report  
For purposes of determining total annual treatment area, multiple applications to a given area are each to be counted as part of the total cumulative area per year for mosquito and forest uses, but multiple applications to the same location are counted only once during a year for aquatic weeds, animals. | No delay for automatic coverage, or for others making applications in response to a declared pest emergency | Waters of the U.S. EPA states that delineated Waters of the US may or may not be wet at the time of discharge; however discharges to such are still considered discharges to “Waters of the US” and would be required to obtain NPDES coverage (Appendix A, Definition of Waters of the US, p. A-8). | Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; assess weather conditions; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents; perform noncompliance or spill greater than RQ or adverse incident; keep records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations. |Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat | Must comply with any ESA-related requirements | The revised PGP has dropped from the definition of "Operator" the mention of financial institutions that was in the June 2010 draft PGP, and defines operators as either (1) the entity who performs the application or who has day-to-day control of the application ("Applicators") or (2) any entity with control over the decision to perform pesticide applications including the ability to modify those decisions ("Decision-makers"), or those that are both Applicators and Decision-makers (e.g., municipal or private entities) (§ 1.0). The revised PGP distinguishes between these classes of Operators for compliance requirements. | Link to [EPA final permit](https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/state-pesticide-npdes-general-permits#oklahoma)  
EPA Region 6 Office, Janelle Hill, 214-665-9737 |
**State Pesticide NPDES General Permits (Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Ohio**  
(EPA Region 5) | Six categories of pest control:  
(1) Mosquito & other nuisance insects;  
(2) Algae and weed control;  
(3) Nuisance animals in water or at water’s edge;  
(4) Forest canopy;  
(5) Invasive Vegetation (Utility and other rights-of-way);  
(6) Invasive Plants in Resource Conservation Areas and Mitigation Areas | Yes, but an NOI is needed for the following:  
Applications to drinking water supply reservoirs;  
pesticides targeting non-native fish;  
applied to Outstanding National Resource Waters, Outstanding State Waters or Superior High Quality Waters other than Lake Erie;  
younger to wetlands that exceed an annual treatment area threshold, or any aerial spraying for forest pest control or for aquatic weed control in Lake Erie that exceeds annual threshold. | 6,400 acres/year (mosquitoes & forests);  
80 acres water or 20 linear miles water’s edge/year (weeds, animals). | Develop PDMP; conduct IPM; conduct monitoring; submit annual report; keep pest management log; keep extensive records; activities required of all permittees. | None | Waters of State, as well as conveyances with surface hydrologic connection at time of discharge.  
Discharges to groundwater are not specifically authorized or included, although there are provisions in the permit that are designed to protect groundwater (for example, to meet water quality standards in those waterbodies (e.g., quaryies) where there is expected to be a connection to groundwater. | Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate; meet applicable numeric and narrative state WQS (if the MCL is lower than FIFRA label application rate, the concentration of application rate may not exceed MCL based on whole bodywater dosage); applications to waterbodies with public access require sign postings for the duration of the longest FIFRA restriction; perform SOP corrective actions as needed; visual monitoring & spot checks; report any adverse incidents or spills >RQ; keep adverse incident reports, any corrective documentation; keep limited records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations. | Coverage contingent on no adverse effect on federally listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat. | Any application closer than 500 yards from a public water supply intake must notify supply operator. | Link to Ohio final permit issued 1/1/17.  
Phoebe Law,  
614-644-2134  
Beth Moore,  
503-229-6402 |
| **Oregon**  
(EPA Region 10) | Five categories of pest control are covered:  
(1) Mosquito & flying insects;  
(2) Weed & algae in water or at water’s edge;  
(3) Nuisance animals in water or at water’s edge;  
(4) Forest canopy;  
(5) Area wide pest control.  
Area wide pest control is for aerial pesticide application to cover large areas to avoid substantial and widespread economic and social impact, when in order to target pests effectively, a portion of the pesticide unavoidably will be applied and deposited in water. The pest control under this category is not included in the other four categories. | Yes, when below annual thresholds  
No registration or permit fees  
For calculating treatment areas, count each area once regardless of the number of applications to that same area in a given year. | 6,400 acres/year of land  
(mosquitoes, forests, area wide);  
20 acres water/year or 50 linear miles at water’s edge (weeds, animals). | Submit NOI; pay registration and annual fees; conduct more extensive IPM than is required of permittees automatically covered; develop PDMP; keep spray logs; records of surveillance; submit annual reports; keep more extensive records; activities required of all permittees. | Must wait for written authorization from DEQ. | Waters of the State or conveyances with a hydrologic surface to waters of the state  
The term “water’s edge” means applications made within 3 feet of waters of the state or conveyances  
Irrigation districts formed under ORS 545 are not included | Keep a copy of the permit; not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards; use optimal amount of pesticide consistent with label; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations and perform corrective action before next application; notify public when drinking water sources are treated; conduct visual assessments and report adverse incidents or spills; use a limited version of IPM; keep certain records; keep copy of permit; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations. | Schedule F NPDES general conditions, section C includes detailed instructions for any aquatic sampling and measurements that might be required, although the general permit itself doesn’t include monitoring of pesticide concentrations. | Link to Oregon final permit.  
Beth Moore,  
503-229-6402  
Phoebe Law,  
614-644-2134  
Kent Oatman,  
503-229-6402  
Gary Witt,  
614-644-2134 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pennsylvania</strong>&lt;br&gt;(EPA Region 3)</td>
<td>Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito &amp; flying insect pests; (2) Aquatic weed and algae pests; (3) Animal pests; (4) Forest canopy pests</td>
<td>Yes, automatic coverage if below annual treatment area thresholds</td>
<td>6,400 acres/year of land (mosquitoes &amp; forests); 80 acres water or 20 linear miles/year at water’s edge (weeds &amp; animals)</td>
<td>Submit NOI &amp; annual report; develop PDMP; conduct Pest Management Measures; keep more extensive records; activities required of all permittees</td>
<td>No delay for automatic coverage or in response to declared emergency; Others above threshold must wait for receipt of state approval letter after January 9, 2012. No delay if submitted NOI prior to January 9, 2012.</td>
<td>Waters of Commonwealth of PA, including all rivers, streams, creeks, rivulets, impoundments, ditches, water courses, storm sewers, lakes, dammed water, ponds, springs, and all other bodies or channels of conveyance of surface and underground water, or parts thereof, whether natural or artificial, within or on the boundaries of PA.</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; use only the amount and frequency of pesticides necessary to control the target pest using appropriate equipment and procedures for the task; perform maintenance and calibrate; conduct spot checks; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents and spills &gt; RQ; report any noncompliance or upset; keep limited records; keep copy of permit; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</td>
<td>Coverage contingent on no adverse effect; Must report any adverse incident.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rhode Island</strong>&lt;br&gt;(EPA Region 1)</td>
<td>Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito &amp; flying insect pests; (2) Weed and algae pests; (3) Pest control at Cranberry bogs; (4) Forest canopy pests</td>
<td>Automatic coverage is granted due to late issuance of the permit (May 22, 2012).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Decision-makers must implement IPM as well as complete the requirements in column 8 that apply to all operators</td>
<td>No delay</td>
<td>Waters of the State</td>
<td>Minimize discharges; use only the amount and frequency of pesticides necessary to control the target pest using appropriate equipment and procedures for the task; perform maintenance and calibrate; conduct spot checks of treatment area for adverse effects; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents and spills &gt; RQ; report any noncompliance or upset; keep records; keep copy of permit; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations; assess weather conditions in treatment area to ensure application is consistent with all applicable federal requirements.</td>
<td>Coverage contingent on no adverse effect; Must report any adverse incident.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Carolina</strong></td>
<td>Five categories of pest control:</td>
<td>Automatic coverage</td>
<td>8,960 acres/year</td>
<td>NOI if annual treatment</td>
<td>NO are due at least 15 days</td>
<td>Waters of the State:</td>
<td>Assumes compliance with ESA. Adverse incidents must be reported by phone within 24 hours and followed with a written report within 5 days.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Link to South Carolina final permit issued 3/22/16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA Region 4</td>
<td>(1) Mosquito/flying insect pests;</td>
<td>for all operators below annual treatment thresholds.</td>
<td>(mosquitoes/flying insects)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>including isolated wetlands, ephemeral streams (a discharge to dry creeks is regulated)</td>
<td>IPM is only required of those pesticide use patterns that exceed annual thresholds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Aquatic weeds/algae;</td>
<td>(aquatic weed or algae)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Aquatic nuisance animals;</td>
<td>(aquatic nuisance animals)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) Forest pests;</td>
<td>(forest treatment – both canopy and ground)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5) Intrusive vegetation (rights-of-way)</td>
<td>100 linear miles/yr or 100 acres/year (if treating own property) (intrusive vegetation);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Dakota</strong></td>
<td>Five categories of pest control are covered in one permit:</td>
<td>Yes, all permittees</td>
<td>6,400 acres/year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Waters of the State:</td>
<td>Assumes compliance with ESA. Adverse incidents must be reported by phone within 24 hours and followed with a written report within 5 days.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Link to South Dakota final permit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA Region 8</td>
<td>(1) Mosquito &amp; other flying insect pests control;</td>
<td>are automatically covered.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>including isolated wetlands, ephemeral streams (a discharge to dry creeks is regulated)</td>
<td>IPM is only required of those pesticide use patterns that exceed annual thresholds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Weed &amp; alage control;</td>
<td>Annual treatment</td>
<td>6,400 acres/year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Aerial pest control;</td>
<td>thresholds only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) Ditch &amp; streambank pest control, if water present;</td>
<td>determine who must submit an annual report.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5) Declared pest emergency situations, if water present.</td>
<td>Any permittee making an application because of a declared pest emergency must also submit an annual report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weed &amp; alage control permit covers applications in water and at water’s edge,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>including irrigation ditches and irrigation canals, if water is present at</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### South Carolina

**Automatic Coverage?**

8,960 acres/year (mosquitoes/flying insects)

200 acres or 20 linear miles/year (aquatic weed or algae)

20 acres or 20 linear miles/year (aquatic nuisance animals)

6,400 acres/year (forest treatment – both canopy and ground)

100 linear miles/yr or 100 acres/year (if treating own property) (intrusive vegetation);

NOI if annual treatment threshold exceeded.

**If Thresholds Exceeded**

NOI, IPM, PDMP, all other permit requirements required of entities that exceed annual thresholds.

NOI is automatically approved if no response is received within 10 days of 5 SC DHEC’s receipt of the NOI.

**Delay Before First Discharge**

No delay for declared pest emergencies (NOI due within 30 days of commencing application) or response to fast-spreading aquatic weeds (NOI due within 15 days).

**Water Included**

Waters of the State, including isolated wetlands, ephemeral streams (a discharge to dry creeks is regulated)

**Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do**

Limit discharges; use effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report noncompliance, upset, or spill greater than RQ; keep certain records; keep copy of permit; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.

**ESA Considerations**

Assumes compliance with ESA. Adverse incidents must be reported by phone within 24 hours and followed with a written report within 5 days.

**Other Considerations**

IPM is only required of those pesticide use patterns that exceed annual thresholds. Adverse incidents must be reported by phone within 24 hours and followed with a written report within 5 days.

**Permit Status**

Link to South Carolina final permit issued 3/22/16.

### South Dakota

**Automatic Coverage?**

Yes, all permittees are automatically covered.

**Annual Thresholds**

Mosquitoes and other flying insects – 6,400 acres of water annually.

Weed & alage control – 80 acres water per application (not cumulative).

Ditch & Stream Bank Control – 80 acres water per application (not cumulative).

Aerial Pest Control – 6,400 acres of surface water annually.

**If Thresholds Exceeded**

PDMP is required of any permittees who apply pesticides because of a declared pest emergency, or have been certified for either (a) aquatic pest control or (b) public health pest control. Additional records are also required of these permittees.

**Delay Before First Discharge**

No delay.

**Water Included**

Waters of the State

**Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do**

Implement modified IPM that includes (a) identification of areas; extent of pest problem; identify target pests and, for insects, their breeding sites for source reduction, larval control and habitat management; (b) inspect treatment areas prior to each application in order to implement appropriate pest controls; (c) inspect each treatment area after each application to look for adverse impacts to water quality or non-target organisms. (d) For ditch and streambanks, record environmental conditions and target the most susceptible developmental stage.

**ESA Considerations**

Apply for permit, NSA, ESA. Adverse incidents must be reported by phone within 24 hours and followed with a written report within 5 days.

**Other Considerations**

Reopener provision

**Permit Status**

Link to South Dakota final permit.

Jonathan Hill

SD DENR

605-773-3351
## State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

(*=Updated 4/14/17 with reissued permit information*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Tennessee**  
(EPA Region 4) | Four categories of coverage:  
(1) Mosquito/flying insect pests;  
(2) Aquatic weeds/algae;  
(3) Aquatic nuisance animals;  
(4) Forest pests;  
The weed use coverage is for pest control in water and at water’s edge, including wet weather conveyances.  
Follows very closely EPA’s NPDES general permit for Texas.  
Yes, automatic coverage is available for pesticide applicators, R&D scientists, and those entities making application decisions for control of PMPs except those bodies of water confined to and retained within the limits of private property in single ownership which do not combine or affect a jurisdictional water source or underground water.  
After September 1, 2012 any eligible discharge for which an NOI is required must submit an NOI.  
Large Decision-makers: submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop PDM; monitoring & surveillance; extensive reconvening; submit an annual report.  
Annual treatment area for triggering NOI submission and full PGP compliance requirements apply for those public (e.g., local governments) and private entities not described above making pesticide application decisions for:  
6400 acres/year/and (mosquito adulticides & forest canopy)  
80 acres/year or 20 linear miles/year at water (weeds, animals).  
No delay for automatic coverage, or for others making applications in response to a declared pest emergency.  
If a Decision-maker submits an NOI after May 1, 2012, they are authorized to discharge no earlier than 10 days after TDEC posts on the internet the receipt of a complete and accurate NOI.  
Waters of the State, public or private, on or beneath the surface or underground of the State.  
Minimize discharges; use lowest effective pesticide product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; assess weather conditions; monitor operations; conduct spot checks on reports for adverse incidents; report adverse incidents; report noncompliance or spill greater than RQ or adverse incident; keep records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.  
No delay for a declared emergency. NOI must be submitted within 30 days of commencing to discharge.  
Provisional authorization begins 48 hours after a completed NOI is postmarked.  
Waters of the U.S. (no mention of conveyances)  
Level II operators: Minimize discharges; use lowest effective pesticide product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; conduct spot checks 3 days after each application looking for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents; report noncompliance or spill greater than RQ or adverse incident; keep limited records, including the permit, an adverse pesticide application conducted in accordance with the manufacturer’s label are authorized for use unless the treatment areas coincide with a designated pesticide use limitation area, as Discharges are not authorized to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone, or to other watersheds, aquifer recharge zones and water quality areas prohibited by TAC rules.  
Adverse incident notification is required within 24 hours via phone and via a written report submitted within 14 days of becoming aware of an adverse incident to the Permittee  
| **Texas**  
(EPA Region 6) | This permit covers these five categories of pest control uses:  
(1) Mosquito and other nuisance insect pest control;  
(2) Vegetation and algae control;  
(3) Nuisance animal control;  
(4) Area-wide pest control;  
(5) Forest canopy pest control  
Yes, automatic coverage (no NOI required) for the following operators below annual thresholds:  
Level II operators; GLP for ≥ 1 acre/year water of U.S., with Level II compliance  
Annual thresholds vary by type of operator:  
(3) Level I operators:  
annual thresholds are: (a) mosquito/other insects pest control on ≥ 6,400 acres and containing waters of the U.S.; (b) vegetation and algae control ≥ 100 acres in water or ≥ 200 linear miles at water’s  
Level IA compliance (NOI, IPM, PDMP for each treatment area, annual report, ePermit, be a licensed operator, fees apply for operators making applications of RUP, SLU or RW above annual thresholds, where location of use is:  
Use by public entities where there is either public or private access (i.e., State  
No delay for a declared emergency. NOI must be submitted within 30 days of commencing to discharge.  
Provisional authorization begins 48 hours after a completed NOI is postmarked.  
Waters of the U.S. (no mention of conveyances)  
Level II operators: Minimize discharges; use lowest effective pesticide product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; conduct spot checks 3 days after each application looking for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents; report noncompliance or spill greater than RQ or adverse incident; keep limited records, including the permit, an adverse pesticide application conducted in accordance with the manufacturer’s label are authorized for use unless the treatment areas coincide with a designated pesticide use limitation area, as Discharges are not authorized to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone, or to other watersheds, aquifer recharge zones and water quality areas prohibited by TAC rules.  
Adverse incident notification is required within 24 hours via phone and via a written report submitted within 14 days of becoming aware of an adverse incident to the Permittee  
| **Link to Tennessee final permit.**  
Vojin Janjic, TDEC, 615-532-0670  
| **Link to Texas final permit issued 11/2/16.**  
Ph: 512-239-4671 or via e-mail to: PGP@tceq.texas.gov  
|
**State Pesticide NPDES General Permits**

(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>Herbicides (RH) to waters of the US where there is public or private access or Those private entities applying RUP or SLU pesticides or RH to waters of the US where there is public access and who exceed the annual acreage threshold for one of the above use patterns. (self-certification form onsite), operator must be licensed by TDA, no fees; GUP for &lt; 1 acre/year of waters of the U.S., with Level III compliance. (a) nuisance animal control ≥ 100 acres in water or 200 linear miles at water’s edge; (b) area-wide pest control ≥ 6,400 acres and containing waters of the U.S.; (c) forest canopy pest control operators treating a pest management area ≥ 6,400 acres and containing waters of U.S.; (d) Level II Operators: one (1) acre or more per year (e) Level III Operators: less than one (1) acre per year agencies, Cities, Counties); Use by private entities where there is public access (i.e., pest control companies doing nuisance insect control in parks. Level IB compliance (no NOI, no annual report, no PDMP, self certification, be a licensed operator, no fees) for operators making RUP, SLU or RH applications above annual threshold where location of use is use by private entities with only private access (i.e., farmers on stock ponds or creeks, homeowners association around lake) Level II compliance (no NOI, no annual report, no PDMP, self-certification, no fees) for operators making GUP applications above annual threshold where location of use is use by private entities with only private access (i.e., farmers on stock ponds or creeks, homeowners association around lake) Level III compliance: follow FIFRA label. No forms; no fees. for delivery to TCEQ. For electronic submission of NOIs, provisional authorization begins immediately following confirmation of receipt by TCEQ. Final authorization is effective upon receipt of written NOI approval along with an authorization number. incident reports, and a copy of the self-certification form; maintain annual reports; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah*</td>
<td>This permit covers four categories of pesticide uses: (1) Mosquitoes and other insect pests; (self-certification form onsite), operator must be licensed by TDA, no fees; GUP for &lt; 1 acre/year of waters of the U.S., with Level III compliance. (a) nuisance animal control ≥ 100 acres in water or 200 linear miles at water’s edge; (b) area-wide pest control ≥ 6,400 acres and containing waters of the U.S.; (c) forest canopy pest control operators treating a pest management area ≥ 6,400 acres and containing waters of U.S.; (d) Level II Operators: one (1) acre or more per year (e) Level III Operators: less than one (1) acre per year agencies, Cities, Counties); Use by private entities where there is public access (i.e., pest control companies doing nuisance insect control in parks. Level IB compliance (no NOI, no annual report, no PDMP, self certification, be a licensed operator, no fees) for operators making RUP, SLU or RH applications above annual threshold where location of use is use by private entities with only private access (i.e., farmers on stock ponds or creeks, homeowners association around lake) Level II compliance (no NOI, no annual report, no PDMP, self-certification, no fees) for operators making GUP applications above annual threshold where location of use is use by private entities with only private access (i.e., farmers on stock ponds or creeks, homeowners association around lake) Level III compliance: follow FIFRA label. No forms; no fees. for delivery to TCEQ. For electronic submission of NOIs, provisional authorization begins immediately following confirmation of receipt by TCEQ. Final authorization is effective upon receipt of written NOI approval along with an authorization number. incident reports, and a copy of the self-certification form; maintain annual reports; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(EPA Region 8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Utah**

- This permit covers four categories of pesticide uses:
  - (1) Mosquitoes and other insect pests; For Operator Groups 1 and 2, an NOI is always required.
  - 6,400 acres/year (mosquitoes, other insects, forest canopy spraying);
  - Submit an NOI, develop and implement a PDMP, IPM, recordkeeping. None for declared emergencies. NOI submission is due within 30 days of Surface Waters of the State.
  - Minimize discharges; use effective product amount and frequency; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; No mention. Adverse incidents must be reported to Utah DWQ via phone within 24 hours and followed by a written report.
  - Link to Utah final permit issued 11/30/16.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vermont (EPA Region 1)</td>
<td>Yes, for entities that are not decision makers or do not exceed annual treatment thresholds. Entities must submit an NOI and request coverage if they are a federal or state agency, mosquito control district, or similar pest control district, irrigation and weed control districts, or other entities that exceed annual treatment thresholds.</td>
<td>80 acres/year or 20 linear miles at water’s edge (weed and algae, nuisance animals)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Operator Group 1: All operators involved in all discharges to Category 1 waters of the state (Tier 3 waters);</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Operator Groups 3 and 4 that exceed annual treatment thresholds must submit and NOI.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Operator Group 2: All government or quasi-governmental agencies or special service districts (federal, state, county or local agencies, and special service districts) that discharge pesticides as a primary purpose or as a significant activity of their operations;</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>These requirements apply to any entity that is required to submit an NOI, including any for-hire pesticide applicator.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Operator Group 3: Other operators (private pest control companies, water supply or canal companies, or other large operators whose discharges exceed the thresholds);</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Annual reports are required for operators that meet the following “large applicator” thresholds:</strong> 75,000 acres/year (Mosquitoes/insects); 300 acres or 300 linear miles at water’s edge (Weed/algae and nuisance animals); 100,000 acres/year (forest canopy) Any operator of any size that reports an adverse incident must submit an annual report no later than August 15.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Operator Group 4: Operators involved in a “declared pest emergency situation.”</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>DWQ may require certain operators to monitor and report such results.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Large Decision-makers:</strong> submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop PDMP; monitoring &amp; surveillance; extensive recordkeeping; submit an annual report. Small Decision-makers (public entity servicing &lt;10,000 customers, or private entity with &lt;50 employees earning &lt;$57 million annually): submit an NOI, IPM, reduced recordkeeping (not required to develop a PDMP or annual report) For purposes of determining total annual treatment area, No delay for automatic coverage, or for others making applications in response to a declared pest emergency. No delay for Decision-makers whose discharges begin before January 9, 2012 If a Decision-maker submits an NOI after January 9, 2012, they are</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Waters of the State.</strong> DEC states that delineated Waters of the State may or may not be wet at the time of discharge; however discharges to such are still considered discharges to “Waters of the US” and would be required to obtain NPDES coverage (Appendix A, Definition of Waters of the US, p. G 7-8).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Discharges to Outstanding Resource Waters may only be made under this permit to restore or maintain water quality or to protect public health or the environment that do not degrade water quality or only degrade water quality on a short-term or temporary basis (socioeconomic justification test).</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; assess weather conditions; monitor spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents; report noncompliance or spill greater than RQ or adverse incident; keep records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**State Pesticide NPDES General Permits** *(=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)*

- Other operators (private pest control companies, water supply or canal companies, or other large operators whose discharges exceed the thresholds);
- Operators involved in a “declared pest emergency situation.”
- Large Decision-makers: submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop PDMP; monitoring & surveillance; extensive recordkeeping; submit an annual report.
- Small Decision-makers (public entity servicing <10,000 customers, or private entity with <50 employees earning <$57 million annually): submit an NOI, IPM, reduced recordkeeping (not required to develop a PDMP or annual report).
- For purposes of determining total annual treatment area, no delay for automatic coverage, or for others making applications in response to a declared pest emergency.
### Virginia (EPA Region 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Four categories of pest control:</td>
<td>Yes, automatic</td>
<td>6,400 acres/year of land (mosquitoes &amp; forests); 80 acres of water or 20 linear miles at water’s edge/year (weeds, animals).</td>
<td>Multiple applications to a given area are each to be counted as part of the total cumulative area per year for mosquito and forest uses, but multiple applications to the same location are counted only once during a year for aquatic weeds, animals.</td>
<td>Reauthorized to discharge no earlier than 10 days after EPA posts on the internet the receipt of a complete and accurate NOI.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Waters of U.S. within the state, as well as conveyances with surface hydrologic connection at time of discharge. Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; install cut-off valves to allow passage over nontarget areas without contaminating them; install anti-backflow devices on all pumps, hoses or other equipment; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; perform IPM; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</td>
<td>Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat</td>
<td>All operators are automatically covered but must conduct IPM. Only operators exceeding annual treatment thresholds must develop a PDMP.</td>
<td>Link to Virginia final permit. Bill Norris 804-698-4022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

above) making pesticide application decisions for: 6,400 acres/year land (mosquito adulticides & forest canopies); 80 acres of water or 20 linear miles at water’s edge/year (weeds, animals).

Annual thresholds only trigger requirement for an operator to develop a PDMP and maintain specific records for each pesticide applied; activities required of all permittees.

Virginia

(EPA Region 3)
### State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Washington</strong> <em>(FPA Region 10)</em></td>
<td>Seven categories of pest control, each covered by a separate permit: (1) Aquatic Invasive Species; (2) Mosquito control, both larvicides and adulticides; (3) Aquatic noxious weed control; (4) Aquatic Plant/Algae management; (5) Fisheries resource management (issued by Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife) (6) Irrigation System Aquatic Weed Control; (7) Zostera japonica management on commercial claim beds in Willapa Bay.</td>
<td>No automatic coverage. All permittees must submit an NOI. Public notice requires and a 30-day public comment period are also required. NOI submission deadlines are as follows: At least 38 days prior to beginning to discharge (invasive species; plants/algae and noxious weeds) At least 60 days prior to discharge (mosquito control; z. japonica); At least 90 days prior to discharge (irrigation).</td>
<td>NO thresholds.</td>
<td>NOI, IPM, various plans and notifications, annual reports, monitoring, recordkeeping. A PDMP and State Environmental Policy Act Addendum are required for applications for coverage under the aquatic plant and algae management permit.</td>
<td>Waters of the State, excluded are man-made detention ponds that do not discharge; upland farm ponds that do not discharge for 2 weeks following treatment; any constructed water body 5 acres or less with no discharge for 2 weeks following treatment; any noxious weed control activities conducted on seasonally dry land surfaces or wetlands as long as the active ingredient is not biologically active when water returns; any R&amp;D activities under a state experimental use permit (under 1A).</td>
<td>Minimum discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report noncompliance, upset, or spill greater than RQ; keep certain records; submission of reports &amp; notifications; comply with all applicable permit requirements, other statutes and regulations, submit an NOI; publish a public notice in a local newspaper twice, one week apart, and wait for the state to take public comments for 30 days. For some pesticide uses, applicant must submit an IPM plan that meets state requirements that will be viewed by the public during the public comment period. Similarly, a spill plan for pesticide storage and application sites is required to be submitted for some pesticide uses.</td>
<td>The permittee must ensure the treatment as described in the permit application complies with the Endangered Species Act.</td>
<td>Permits list areas of restricted pesticide use due to presence of state species of concern, including ESA species.</td>
<td>Mosquito control permit does not apply to homeowner use of residential pesticides; Permittee must publish a public notice at least 10 days before the first pesticide application of the season, and must post notices at all reasonable points of public ingress and egress to the treatment areas when applying larvicides with water-use restrictions. Approved larvicide products contain: Bacillus sphaericus, Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis (Bti), Malathion, Temephos. The permit lists approved products for each permitted use, and also lists approved adjuvants. Specific requirements for several of these are listed in the permit. Restrictions apply to applications on weekends or near holidays in populated areas, and other restrictions, including posting and notification, monitoring requirements, with sampling and analytical procedures specified, reporting and recordkeeping. Each has restrictions and advisories that apply, including posting and pretreatment notification of residences and of businesses within ¼ mile in each direction.</td>
<td>Link to Washington final permits. Permits for the various permit categories do not have concurrent permit cycles. Some permits were reissued in 2016 and 2017 and others are due to be updated in 2017.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **West Virginia** *(EPA Region 3)* | **Coverage is available for the following four categories:**

1. Mosquitoes & other flying insects;
2. Aquatic weed and algae control;
3. Aquatic animal pest control;
4. Forest canopy pest control.

Yes, minor pesticide discharges (below annual thresholds) are automatically covered and have minimum compliance requirements. Applicators and decision makers are treated equally under this permit.

6,400 acres/year of land treatment area (mosquitoes & forests);
80 acres in water or 20 linear miles at water’s edge (weeds, animals) in a calendar year.

Submit an NOI, develop and implement PDMP; conduct IPM, develop and maintain on site a groundwater protection plan (GPP) and spill prevention control and countermeasures plan (SPCC).

Surface Waters of State within the state, as well as conveyances with surface hydrologic connection at time of discharge. Tier 3 waters are not included under this permit.

Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; regularly perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations and equipment; perform IPM; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations; maintain good housekeeping at the facility grounds.

The definition of operator includes those who control financing for or the decision to perform pest control activities that exceed one or more of the annual treatment thresholds, as well as applicators that exceed those thresholds.

Yes, minor pesticide discharges (below annual thresholds) are automatically covered and have minimum compliance requirements. Applicators and decision makers are treated equally under this permit.

PDMP and IPM plans developed and implemented; written certification submitted documenting the completion of PDMP and IPM; submission of annual report.

Discharges from mosquito larvicide or adulticide treatments also require annual ambient water quality monitoring unless waived by state.

Beginning January 1, 2012, PDMP implementation must be documented prior to discharge.

Small Waters of the U.S. including those areas of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the boundaries of WI, as well as all lakes, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, wells, impounding reservoirs, bays, marshes, drainage systems and other surface water or groundwater, natural or artificial, public or private, except those waters which are entirely confined and retained completely upon the property.

Ensure that a pesticide applicator properly licensed and certified by Wis. DATCP uses or directs the use of pesticides. Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; identify characteristics of the pest problem and establish action threshold densities for the target pest; conduct IPM considerations of alternatives to pesticide use; assess environmental conditions; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report noncompliance, upset, or spill greater than RQ; keep certain records; keep copy of permit; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.

No mention in aquatic weed or aquatic animal control permits.

The forest canopy pest control permit requires protection of endangered and threatened species, including the Klamath Blue Butterfly. Treatments to control forest caterpillars shall be consistent with any endangered species Habitat Conservation Plan.

Specific approved pesticides are identified in the separate permits for each covered use.

The permittee may discharge a pesticide active ingredient not listed in the permit on a limited basis for research through the issuance of an Experimental Use Permit, or if exempted from a EUP, must follow all other requirements of the permit.

Any ambient water quality monitoring needed to evaluate an excess or residual pesticide discharge will be specified in the state approval issued to the permittee.

Contains the effluent limitation “The permittee shall comply with FIFRA pesticide label requirements.”

**Wisconsin** *(EPA Region 5)*

**Four separate permits for the following categories of pest control:**

1. Mosquitoes & other flying insects;
2. Nuisance or invasive aquatic or wetland plants and algae;
3. Aquatic animals;
4. Forest canopy pests

The individual permits follow the same general format, but there are unique differences within each permit that are specific to the types of chemicals used, pests encountered, and extent of requirements.

No automatic coverage is available; all must submit an NOI to gain coverage.

However, when the treatment area is confined to a private pond or wetland area located entirely within the property boundaries of the permittee, there is no public access during the treatment period, and the permittee can control any overflow to prevent discharge of the pesticide beyond the treatment area, permittees are “exempt from development of PDMP, certification of PDMP completion, and submission of an annual report.

10 acres/year or 1 linear mile of shoreline/year (after January 1, 2012)

PDMP and IPM plans developed and implemented; written certification submitted documenting the completion of PDMP and IPM; submission of annual report.

Discharges from mosquito larvicide or adulticide treatments also require annual ambient water quality monitoring unless waived by state.

Beginning January 1, 2012, PDMP implementation must be documented prior to discharge.

Waters of the U.S. including those areas of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the boundaries of WI, as well as all lakes, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, wells, impounding reservoirs, bays, marshes, drainage systems and other surface water or groundwater, natural or artificial, public or private, except those waters which are entirely confined and retained completely upon the property of a person.

Ensure that a pesticide applicator properly licensed and certified by Wis. DATCP uses or directs the use of pesticides. Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; identify characteristics of the pest problem and establish action threshold densities for the target pest; conduct IPM considerations of alternatives to pesticide use; assess environmental conditions; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report noncompliance, upset, or spill greater than RQ; keep certain records; keep copy of permit; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.

No mention in aquatic weed or aquatic animal control permits.

The forest canopy pest control permit requires protection of endangered and threatened species, including the Klamath Blue Butterfly. Treatments to control forest caterpillars shall be consistent with any endangered species Habitat Conservation Plan.

Specific approved pesticides are identified in the separate permits for each covered use.

The permittee may discharge a pesticide active ingredient not listed in the permit on a limited basis for research through the issuance of an Experimental Use Permit, or if exempted from a EUP, must follow all other requirements of the permit.

Any ambient water quality monitoring needed to evaluate an excess or residual pesticide discharge will be specified in the state approval issued to the permittee.

Contains the effluent limitation “The permittee shall comply with FIFRA pesticide label requirements.”

**Link to West Virginia final permit.**

Yogesh Patel
WV DEP
304-926-0499
x1014

**Link to Wisconsin final permits.**

Jeff Brauer
WI DNR
Not 608-267-7643
# State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

(*=Updated 4/12/17 with reissued permit information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Covered Uses</th>
<th>Automatic Coverage?</th>
<th>Annual Thresholds</th>
<th>If Thresholds Exceeded</th>
<th>Delay Before First Discharge</th>
<th>Water Included</th>
<th>Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do</th>
<th>ESA Considerations</th>
<th>Other Considerations</th>
<th>Permit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming (EPA Region 8)</td>
<td>Major Pesticide Discharges: Five categories of pest control are covered: (1) Mosquito &amp; flying insects; (2) Weed &amp; algae in water or at water’s edge; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water’s edge; (4) Forest canopy; (5) Opt-In category to address pesticide use patterns not specifically addressed above.</td>
<td>Yes, minor pesticide discharges (below annual thresholds) are automatically covered, do not have to submit an NOI or annual report, and have other minimum compliance requirements. Automatic coverage is not available for (1) anyone applying any pesticides to a Class 1 water of the state regardless of the size of the area treated or amounts applied; (2) applicators that are an owner/decision maker/resource manager and are acting as their own applicator or direct their own people/employees to make the pesticide applications and will exceed the treatment areas for any single treatment area thresholds; or (3) for hire applicators that applies pesticides at the request of others and will exceed one or more of the treatment thresholds for any single treatment area.</td>
<td>Mosquitoes &amp; other flying insects: 640 acres/year for larvae/eggs; 6,400 acres/year for adults; Weeds &amp; algae: Nuisance animals in water: 80 acres OR 20 linear miles at water’s edge; Forest canopy: 6,400 acres/year. Opt-In: there are no minimum thresholds; all are required to submit an NOI</td>
<td>No delay for automatic coverage under Minor Discharge Permit. Major Dischargers must submit an NOI at least 30 days prior to the first discharge, and await written notification from DEQ/WQD, except in the event of a declared Public Health Emergency.</td>
<td>Pesticide applications that are performed “in-the-dry” need not be counted toward the thresholds. Waters of the U.S. including conveyances with a hydrologic surface connection at the time of application. Lateral canals, ditches that do not drain or return water to “waters of the US” within Wyoming are not included.</td>
<td>Submit an NOI; develop a Pesticide Pollution Prevention Plan (P4); implement a modified IPM process; submit an annual report</td>
<td>Under the major discharger permit, a plan is required to be developed for each individual pest management area that exceeds treatment area thresholds.</td>
<td>Assumes compliance with federal, state and local laws.</td>
<td>Link to Wyoming final permit issued 8/2/16. Michelle Hinz WY DEQ 307-777-8991</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>