

State Pesticide NPDES General Permits

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

State	Covered Uses	Automatic Coverage?	Annual Thresholds	If Thresholds Exceeded	Delay Before First Discharge	Water Included	Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do	ESA Considerations	Other Considerations	Permit Status
Alabama (EPA Region 4)	<p>Four categories:</p> <p>(1) Mosquito & flying insects; (2) Algae and vegetative pests; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge; (4) Forest canopy</p> <p>Forest canopy use category also includes "Other Area-Wide Pest Control."</p>	Yes, automatic coverage will be available for operators below thresholds for treatment areas.	<p>6,400 acres/year land (mosquitoes & forests); 100 acres/year water or 100 linear miles at water's edge (weeds, animals);</p> <p>Multiple applications to a given area are each to be counted as part of the total cumulative area per year</p>	Submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop PDMP; keep more extensive records; 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)	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.	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	<p>Link to Alabama final permit.</p> <p>Glenda Dean AL DEM 334-271-7822</p>
Alaska* (EPA Region 10)	<p>Four categories:</p> <p>(1) Mosquito & other flying insects; (2) Algae and weed pest control; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge; (4) Forest canopy pest control</p>	Yes, automatic coverage is available for pesticide applicators, R&D scientists, and discharges for which an NOI is <u>not</u> required (<i>i.e.</i> , below annual treatment threshold).	<p>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 discharges to waters containing listed endangered or threatened species and designated critical habitat.</p> <p>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: 6,400 acres/year land (mosquito adulticides & forest canopies);</p>	<p>Large Decision-makers: submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop PDMP; monitoring & surveillance; extensive recordkeeping; submit an annual report</p> <p>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 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, animals.</p>	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).	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.	Annual thresholds do not apply and NOIs are always required where discharges to waters containing listed endangered or threatened species and designated critical habitat. NOTE: Listings of endangered and threatened species and federally-listed critical habitat in Alaska and interactive maps is available at the agencies websites.	Unlike the 2016 federal permit, electronic reporting is <u>not</u> required. Permittees will be notified in advanced should it become required during the 2017-2021 permit cycle.	<p>Link to Alaska current permit issued 2/24/17.</p> <p>Shannon DeWandel ADEC, Division of Water (907) 269-0103</p>

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			80 acres/year of water or 20 linear miles/year at water's edge (weeds, animals).							
Arizona (EPA Region 9)	Five 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) other "specific approval" uses	Yes, automatic coverage available for those below thresholds, except the following need to submit an NOI anyway: (a) discharges to waters designated as aquatic & wildlife (warm & 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	6,400 acres of land (mosquitoes & forests); 80 acres of water or 20 linear miles water's edge (weeds, animals); > 0 acres for discharges to Outstanding Arizona Waters or impaired waters.	Submit NOI; comply with IPM requirements; develop and implement PDMP; more extensive record keeping; submit annual reports; activities required of all permittees	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. No exception for pest emergencies	Waters of the U.S. only, as well as conveyances with hydrologic surface connection at the time of pesticide application	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.	Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat	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.	Link to Arizona final permit. Chris Henninger AZ DEQ 602-771-4508
Arkansas* (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 pests	Yes, automatic coverage available all operators. ARG870000 was amended April 11, 2013 to delete previous language that required submission of an NOI for applications exceeding annual thresholds. Post a Notice of Coverage at the application site. Blank Notices of Coverage are	No thresholds – all operators are automatically covered.	Not applicable.	No delay for automatic coverage	Waters of the State	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.	No mention.	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.	Link to final Arkansas permit issued 3/1/17. Carrie McWilliams AR DEQ 501-682-0915

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		available on ADEQ's website								
<u>California</u> (EPA Region 9)	<p>Four uses are covered in separate permits:</p> <p>(1) Spray applications by 2 agencies (CA Food & Ag; US Forest Service);</p> <p>(2) Aquatic weed control;</p> <p>(3) Animal invasive species control;</p> <p>(4) Vector control.</p> <p>The <u>residual pesticide discharge general permit</u> 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.</p> <p>Some permit uses contain ambient monitoring requirements, and exclude specific products from use.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Spray applications – CA Food & Ag only</p>	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.	No treatment area thresholds. For each approved pesticide there is a listed receiving water limit concentration that may not be exceeded without triggering monitoring and additional state investigations	Submit an NOI; submit a <i>Pesticide Action Plan</i> (PAP) or an <i>Aquatic Pesticide Action Plan</i> (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 applicator; 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. Separate NOIs are required for discharges in more than one Region.	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, and ponds, and impoundments used to store irrigation water Receipt from state of COC or NOE (Notice of Exclusion -- a 1-page notice that indicates that the proposed discharger is not eligible for coverage under the PGP and states the reason why, including, for example, the need to comply with a TMDL or to protect sensitive water bodies)	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; 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 exceedence of WQS occurs is required no more than one week after aquatic weed control treatment.	Assumes compliance with ESA. If US EPA 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 application of 2,4-D, acrolein, copper, diquat, endothall, fluridone, glyphosate, iazapyr, sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate, and triclopyr based products. CDFG 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 monomolecular films, methoprene, <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subspecies <i>israelensis</i> (or Bti), <i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> (or <i>B. Sphaericus</i>), temephos, petroem distillates, or spinosad; and adulticides containing malathion, naled, pyrethrin, permethrin, resmethrin, sumithrin, prallethrin, piperonyl butoxide (BPO), etofenprox, or N-octyl bicycloheptenedicarboximide (or MGK-264) -- all of which are currently registered in California.	Link to <u>California</u> final permits. Phil Isorena CA SWRCB 916-341-5544
<u>Colorado*</u> (EPA Region 8)	<p>Four categories of pest control:</p> <p>(1) Mosquito & flying insects;</p> <p>(2) Algae and weed control;</p> <p>(3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge;</p>	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	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 <u>Colorado</u> final permit last issued 11/25/14.

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	(4) Forest canopy pests	permit without submission of an application. Annual reporting requirements are required for Decision-Makers that meet applicable treatment thresholds. Decision-Makers are required to prepare Pesticide Discharge Management Plans prior to beginning to discharge with the exception of applications performed in response to a Declared Pest Emergency.	any agencies for which pest management for land resources is an integral part of the organization's operations must submit an Annual Report regardless of total treatment area. For Mosquito/Flying Insect and Forest Canopy uses, local governments and entities that treat more than 6,400 acres during a calendar year. For Algae/Weed and Animal Pest Control uses, local governments or other entities that treat more than 20 linear miles OR 80 acres of water (<i>i.e.</i> , surface area).	All other Annual Report submissions are due by February 1 st and shall summarize use for the previous calendar year.		in or through this State, but does not include waters in sewage systems, waters in treatment works of disposal systems, waters in potable water distribution systems, and all water withdrawn for use until use and treatment have been completed.	Pest Management Measures defined as: any practice used to meet the effluent limitations that comply with manufacturer specifications, industry standards and recommended industry practices related to the application of pesticides, relevant legal requirements and other provisions that a prudent Operator would implement to reduce and/or eliminate pesticide discharges to waters of the United States. In Colorado, Pest Management Measures are measures taken as part of an Integrated Pest Management plan. Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; perform & 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.		responding to declared pest emergency	Janet Kieler, CDPHE 303-692-3599
Connecticut (EPA Region 1)	Six categories of pest control covered: (1) application to state waters authorized by §22a-66z; (2) application by aircraft authorized by §22a054e; (3) application of biopesticides to control aquatic pests not otherwise required under §22a-66z; (4) application of pesticides to state	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	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.	Registration (NOI); PDMP certification; a list of prior applications of pesticides to the target waterbody that have been made during the previous three years; Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPM).	Immediate for all receiving automatic coverage or in response to a declared pest emergency. All required to submit a registration must	Waters of the State, surface and groundwater	Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; perform & document corrective actions; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; meet WQS; report noncompliance, upset, or spill greater than RQ; keep certain records comply with all	All activities eligible under this permit must not threaten the continued existence of any species listed pursuant to section 2-306 of the CT General Statutes and will not result	All activities eligible under this permit, if located within an Aquifer Protection Area as mapped under section 47-42d of the CT General Statutes, must comply with regulations adopted pursuant to section 22a-354i of the General Statutes. No coverage to control pests	Link to final Connecticut permit. Brad Robinson CT DEP 860-424-3324

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	<p>waters by water companies not required to be permitted under §22a-66z;</p> <p>(5) application of a pesticide for the control of invasive or nuisance weeds or animals at or near the shoreline of perennial or seasonal watercourses, within stormwater conveyances, or other areas that should be expected to result in the incidental deposition of pesticides in state waters;</p> <p>(6) application of pesticides to state waters by or under the direction of any state or federal agency</p>	coverage is available for applications by a state or federal agency who use of pesticides is related to their primary function, regardless of the total area to be treated.	An area of shoreline exceeding 20 miles measured linearly is to be treated with a pesticide for the control of aquatic or terrestrial pests in any calendar year.		<p>wait for receipt of approval.</p> <p>For applications that require an aquatic pesticide permit under section 22a-66z or 22a-54(e) of the General Statutes or an approval of registration under this general permit must provide written or email notice to local wetlands agency at least 48 hours prior to the application, unless in response to a pest emergency.</p>		applicable statutes and regulations; comply with reporting requirements, including reporting of adverse incidents < 2 hrs. and written follow up within 5 days.	in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat designated as essential to such species	<p>in any ONRW-designated waters, or any that has been § 303(d)-listed as impaired for that pesticide(s).</p> <p>Restrictions for applications to property subject to a conservation or preservation restriction.</p> <p>Water companies that have treated water supplies must file annual reports.</p>	
<p>Delaware (EPA Region 3)</p>	<p>Four categories of pest control:</p> <p>(1) Mosquito & other flying insects;</p> <p>(2) Weed, algae & pathogen pests;</p> <p>(3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge;</p> <p>(4) Forest canopy pests</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>All State of DE operators who perform pesticide application and also large operators who expect to exceed an annual treatment threshold are not automatically covered.</p>	6400 acres/year land cumulative (mosquitoes & 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	<p>NOIs, PDMPs, extensive recordkeeping, and annual reports are required of all State DE operators who perform pesticide application and large operators who exceed thresholds must develop and implement.</p> <p>All State of DE operators who perform pesticide application and also large operators who exceed annual treatment threshold must submit an NOI, gain approval, and develop a PDMP before the first application.</p> <p>IPM-like BAT methods are requires of all operators but not for-hire applicators.</p> <p>For-hire applicators must maintain spray logs.</p>	PDMP deadline is prior to first pesticide application if it is known the annual thresholds will be exceeded, or prior to exceeding an annual limit, or no later than 90 days after responding to a declared pest emergency situation	Waters of State , surface and groundwater, including tidal areas of the Atlantic Ocean, estuaries, bays, as well as lakes, rivers (including intermittent and ephemeral), "tax ditches," drainage ditches and/or canals, as well as waster and storm water treatment systems or waste storage structures, other than cooling ponds.	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 calibrate equipment; assess weather conditions; monitor operations; perform & document corrective actions; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; meet WQS; report noncompliance, upset, or spill greater than RQ; keep certain records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations; comply with reporting requirements, including telephone reporting of adverse incidents immediately and a written report <5 days.	No mention	<p>Discharges to farmland drainage ditches, "tax ditches" and all intermittent and ephemeral streams are covered by the PGP as "waters of the state." They do not qualify for the NPS ag stormwater or irrigation return flow NPDES exemptions of the CWA.</p> <p>Coverage under the DE PGP extends to groundwater but no specific protections or requirements are spelled out</p>	<p>Link to Delaware final permit.</p> <p>Beth Krumrine DE DOE 302-739-9349</p>

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<u>Florida</u> (EPA Region 4)	<p>Five categories of pest control:</p> <p>(1) Mosquito & 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</p> <p>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 ag 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.</p>	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	None	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	No delay for automatic coverage or in response to a declared emergency; All others must wait for receipt of state approval letter	Waters of State (surface water only)	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		Operators applying pesticides in compliance with contracts or permits of FL Dept of Ag & Consumer Services or the FL Fish & 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 & Consumer Services or the FL Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission are in compliance with all conditions related to IPM practices of this NPDES permit.	Link to <u>Florida</u> final permit. Mary K. Smith FL DEP 850-245-8669
<u>Georgia*</u> (EPA Region 4)	<p>Four categories of pest control:</p> <p>(1) Mosquito & flying insects; (2) Algae and weed control; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge; (4) Forest canopy</p>	Yes, automatic coverage will be available for operators below annual treatment area thresholds	8,690 acres of treatment area (mosquitoes & forests); 200 acres of treatment area of water or 200 linear miles at water's edge (weeds, animals).	Submit Notice of Intent (NOI); comply with IPM requirements; develop and implement Pesticide Discharge Management Plan (PDMP); submit biennial reports to Georgia EPD.	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.	Waters of the State (no mention of conveyances)	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 adverse incidents, corrective actions; maintain records of areas treated, pesticides used, target pests, quantities used, documentation of equipment calibration, comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.	Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat. This notification must be made by telephone.	Any permit noncompliance is a violation of CWA & 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.	Link to <u>Georgia</u> final permit issued 8/1/16. <u>Gigi Steele</u> GA DNR 404-463-4949
<u>Hawaii</u> (EPA Region 10)	<p>Four categories of pest control:</p> <p>(1) Mosquito & flying insects; (2) Algae and vegetative pests; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge; (4) Forest canopy pest control</p>	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 & forests); 80 acres of water or 20 linear miles water's edge cumulative (weeds, animals) made annually	Develop a PDMP prior to submitting a required NOI (except in response to a declared pest emergency), comply with IPM requirements; control discharges to meet	No delay in automatic coverage; Others must await receipt of a Notice of General Permit Coverage	Waters of the State	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	Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat	Allowed discharges to surface drinking water sources will require individual NPDES permits <u>except</u> if (1) made in response to a declared pest emergency; or (2) the NOI indicates whether	Link to final <u>Hawaii</u> permit Finalized mid-October 2012 Alec Wong

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	<p>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” <u>except</u> 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.</p> <p>Also not generally covered by the PGP are discharges to surface drinking water sources (for domestic use) <u>and their tributaries up-stream</u> (see column entitled “Other Considerations”).</p>	<p>period” of up to 60 calendar days after the effective date of the permit); for decision makers who do not exceed annual application area thresholds; and for applicators with eligible discharges who are not also a decision-maker. Such applicators however are still required to comply with other requirements that would apply.</p> <p>NOIs must be submitted by federal or state government entities, mosquito control districts, irrigation and weed control districts, or counties or other entities that exceed thresholds.</p>	<p>to Waters of the State as well as conveyances with hydrologic surface connection at the time of pesticide application</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>(NGPC), except in cases of declared pest emergency, which must then submit an NOI within 30 days after beginning the pest emergency discharges.</p>		<p>conditions; monitor operations; 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</p>		<p>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.</p>	<p>HI DEH 808-586-4309</p>
<p>Idaho* (EPA Region 10)</p>	<p>Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito & flying insects; (2) Algae and weeds; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water’s edge; (4) Forest canopy pest control</p> <p>EPA’s federal PGP applies in ID, as well as MA, NH, and NM.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Annual treatment area thresholds for triggering NOI submission and full PGP compliance requirements apply for those public and private</p>	<p>Large Decision-makers: submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop PDMP; monitoring & surveillance; extensive recordkeeping; submit an annual report. Large decision makers are any entity that does not meet the definition of “small” as outlined below. 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</p>	<p>No delay for automatic coverage, or for others making applications in response to a declared pest emergency.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Waters of the U.S.</p> <p>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 US” and would be required to obtain NPDES coverage.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat</p> <p>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</p>	<p>The PGP operators as either (1) the entity who performs the application or who has day-to-day control of the application (“<i>Applicators</i>”) or (2) any entity with control over the decision to perform pesticide applications including the ability to modify those decisions (“<i>Decision-makers</i>”), or those that are both Applicators and Decision-makers (e.g., municipal or private entities) (§ 1.0). A permitting decision tool is available online.</p> <p>As of the 2016 -2021 permit</p>	<p>Link to EPA final permit issued 11/1/16.</p> <p>Dirk Helder, EPA Region 10 208-378-5749</p>

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State	Covered Uses	Automatic Coverage?	Annual Thresholds	If Thresholds Exceeded	Delay Before First Discharge	Water Included	Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do	ESA Considerations	Other Considerations	Permit Status
			entities (not described above) making pesticide application decisions for: 6,400 acres/year of land (mosquito adulticides & forest canopies); 80 acres/year of water or 20 linear miles at water's edge (weeds, animals).	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, animals.	NMFS Listed Resource of Concern, the NOI must be submitted at least 30 days prior to discharge.			resource of concern. Tool available here .	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 . Adverse incidents must be reported via phone within 24 hours and followed with a written report within 30 days.	
<u>Illinois*</u> (EPA Region 5)	Five categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito & flying insects; (2) Algae and weeds; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge; (4) Forest canopy (5) "Other Uses"	No, all operators must send in NOIs to obtain permit coverage at least 14 days prior to commencement of discharge. In cases of a Declared Pest Emergency, an NOI must be submitted no later than 30 days after commencement of the discharge.	6,400 acres of treatment area (mosquitoes & forests); 80 acres of water or 20 linear miles at water's edge (weeds/algae, animals) Annual thresholds determine IPM, PDMP, annual reporting and other requirements	Develop PDMP; conduct IPM; keep extensive records; submit annual report; activities required of all permittees.	All must wait 14 days after Illinois EPA posts on the internet the receipt of a complete and accurate NOI, except in response to a declared emergency	Waters of State , surface water, and conveyances with a hydrologic connection at the time of application. (note: state limits this state water definition coverage to surface "waters of the U.S.")	Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate; conduct spot checks; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents and spills > RQ; report any noncompliance or upset; keep limited records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.	Consultation with Illinois DNR is required via submission of the location of treatment area must be submitted to Illinois DNR through the EcoCAT website to determine if protected natural resources are in the vicinity. The following applications are exempted from the consultation: 1) annual, routine cultivation of existing agricultural lands; and 2) microbial larvicide applied to catch basins and storm sewers.	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. Leslie Lowry, IL EPA 217-782-4209
<u>Indiana*</u> (EPA Region 5)	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);	Yes, 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 ,

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	<p>(5) 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.</p> <p>Coverage is not available for discharges within a pesticide setback established by the state or described on the product label.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Must submit an NOI if: (a) federal or state government agencies with pesticide applications exceeding thresholds; (b) an entity that employs applicators who treat more than annual threshold and are not covered by another entity's general permit coverage and is not a small business; and (c) an entity that applies pesticides to outstanding state resource waters</p>	<p>animals) 20 linear miles/year at water of ditch or other linear feature or at water's edge</p> <p>For treatment of outstanding natural resource waters there is no annual treatment threshold.</p>				<p>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 > RQ; report any noncompliance or upset; keep limited records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</p>	<p>threatened or endangered species. Requires compliance with the ESA and Indiana law concerning such species</p>		<p>IDEM 317-232-8704</p>

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Iowa (EPA Region 7)	Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito & flying insects; (2) Algae, weed, bacteria, fungi and fish parasite control; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge; (4) Forest canopy	Yes, automatic coverage. As of the May 2016 reissuance of the permit, no Notice of Intent is required. Discharges to one half mile above or below a Class C water or near shallow wells require prior authorization from Iowa DNR. A Class C waters form must be submitted at least 90 days prior to discharge.	No treatment thresholds.	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.	No delay except for discharges to Class C waters which require 90 day notice.	Waters of U.S. only, as well as conveyances with surface hydrologic connection at time of discharge.	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.	Additional permit requirements may be imposed for discharges which may impact threatened or endangered species.	Observance or awareness of a hazardous condition requires notification by phone within 6 hours followed by a written report within 30 days.	Link to Iowa final permit issued 5/18/16. Wendy Hieb IA DNR 515-725-8405
Kansas (EPA Region 7)	Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito/flying or aquatic insect pests; (2) Aquatic weeds/algae, pathogen or fish parasite control in water and at the water's edge, including lakes, rivers, irrigation canals and drainage systems; (3) Nuisance animal control in water and at water's edge; (4) Forest canopy pest control aerial or ground application. If proposing pesticide use patterns other than those in column 1, or for use within ¼ mile of a public water supply intake, submit an NOI and written request to KDHE and wait for KDHE authorization.	Operators not exceeding thresholds are automatically covered but are still required to meet certain permit requirements.	6,400 acres/year (mosquitoes, forest canopy) 80 acres/year or 20 linear miles at water's edge (weeds, algae, pathogens, fish parasites, nuisance animals).	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. NOI, IPM, keep more extensive records than operators automatically covered No PDMP or annual report is required.	During the period of April 9, 2011 through April 8, 2012 all operators are automatically covered and there is no delay, except to ONRW. After 2012, other than automatic coverage must submit an NOI at least 14 days before intended application and wait for authorization from KDHE.	Waters of the U.S. , including conveyances with a hydrologic surface connection to waters at the time of pesticide application	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	Assumes compliance with all other federal and state laws and regulations. Contains the effluent limitation "In no case exceed the maximum application rate, established under FIFRA, referenced on the pesticide product label."	Contract pesticide applicators hired by a decision maker are not considered to be an "operator" 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. Discharges to ONRWs will only be considered to restore or maintain water quality, to protect public health, halt the spread or prevent the introduction of invasive species, or only degrade water quality on a short-term basis – and require specific written approval from KDHE for treatment.	Link to Kansas final permit. Don Carlson KS DH&E 785-296-5547

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Kentucky (EPA Region 4)	<p>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 submersed, 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Coverage under this permit is automatic.</p> <p>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.</p>	No annual thresholds	N/A	Coverage is automatic	<p>Waters of the State</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Included in coverage include waters classified as Warmwater Aquatic Habitat, Primary/Secondary Contact Recreation, and Domestic Water Supply.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Small operations (EPA’s PGP definition) and any facility making an application exclusively in response to a Declared Pest Emergency Situation are not required to develop a PDMP.</p> <p>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.</p>	Adverse effects to federally designated critical habitat or species must be reported to FWS.	<p>Applications to temporarily dry intermittent streams and ditches do not constitute a point source discharge.</p> <p>“It has already been determined that any pesticide registered for use under the FIFRA will not pose a risk to the environment if used in accordance with its labeling. This permit requires pesticides to be used in accordance with their label through technology based effluent limitations.”</p>	<p>Link to Kentucky final permit.</p> <p>Ronnie Thompson KY DEP 502-564-3410</p>
Louisiana (EPA Region 6)	<p>Four categories of pest control:</p> <p>(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</p>	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	<p>All permittees are required to meet the same requirements.</p> <p>Any person who applies a RU pesticide must be certified or be under the direct supervision of a person who is certified by</p>	None	<p>Waters of the State,</p> <p>both surface and underground waters including the Gulf of Mexico</p>	<p>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</p>	Permit does not authorize discharges likely to have unauthorized adverse effects on threatened or endangered species or on the	<p>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,</p>	<p>Link to Louisiana final permit.</p> <p>Bruce Fielding, LA DEQ 225-219-3231</p>

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	<p>in accordance with the FIFRA label and there has been no spillage or leakage that has not been cleaned up.</p> <p>Permit does not apply to the application of pesticides to areas that are exempt from LPDES permitting -- normal operations of vessels; discharges from agricultural or silvicultural activities; return flows from irrigated agriculture.</p>	<p>automatically covered. No IPM, PDMP, or annual reports are required of anyone.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>LDAF; every owner-operator of a pesticide application business must have a current license issued by LDAF;</p>			<p>regulations; Routine reporting is not required by this permit.</p> <p>FIFRA compliance is incorporated in as a technology-based effluent limitation</p>	<p>critical habitat for these species</p>	<p>take samples to analyze for leaks and spills; Recordkeeping for 2 years is required of both fee commercial and non-fee commercial applicators.</p>	
<p>Maine* (EPA Region 1)</p>	<p>Three separate permits cover three categories of pest control:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Mosquitoes (2) Invasive aquatic plants (3) Invasive fish <p>Aerial spraying of aquatic pesticides IS NOT authorized by any of the Maine general permits.</p>	<p>No, a NOI must be submitted and approved by DEP before coverage is granted.</p> <p>A separate NOI is required for each civil jurisdiction (e.g., city, town, township) unless otherwise determined by DEP.</p>	N/A	N/A	<p>Must wait for NOI approval by DEP. The DEP will notify an applicant within 14 days of receipt of each NOI.</p>	<p>Waters of the State</p> <p>The mosquito permit covers fresh or salt waters classified as Class AA, A, B, C, SA, SB or SC that constitute breeding habitat. Waters classified as GPA or GW-A waters, and waters that have flowing current or otherwise do not show mosquito breeding habitat are not covered.</p> <p>The piscicide permit covers fresh waters classified as 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.</p> <p>The aquatic weed control permit covers Class GPA, AA, A,B,C tributaries to GPA waters and waters with drainage areas of less than 10 square miles.</p>	<p>Numerous special requirements are attached to each of the general permits.</p> <p>Significantly, each NOI must include a statement justifying a <u>significant need to control the target pest species</u>.</p> <p>Pesticide applications must be made in accordance to a specific pest management plan.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 Prentox 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.</p> <p>Under the invasive plant permit, the IASP is the only authorized permittee, although may use qualified agents under direct supervision and control. Only approved concentrations and formulations of Fluridone, Diquat, or 2,4-D may be used. Extensive water quality chemical and biological monitoring must be conducted to determine pesticide concentration, efficiency and modeling of</p>	<p>Maine's three separate permits were issued at different times.</p> <p>Link to Maine permits issued 9/28/11 (aquatic plants); 8/29/14 (piscicides); and 7/17/15 (mosquitoes).</p> <p>Greg Wood ME DEP 207-287-7693</p>

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									herbicide degradation and dispersal.	
Maryland (EPA Region 3)	<p>Four categories of pest control:</p> <p>(1) Mosquito & flying insects; (2) Algae and vegetative pests; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge; (4) Forest canopy</p> <p>Not covered are aquatic weed (other than wetland species such as phragmites) and algae control applications in tidal waters.</p>	<p>Yes, automatic coverage for all.</p> <p>PDMPs are required to be developed and maintained if annual treatment thresholds are exceeded.</p>	<p>6,400 A mosquito or forest canopy; 80 A water; 20 miles water's edge (weeds, animals)</p> <p>Animal and weed control each area shall be counted only once</p> <p>For linear waterways larger than ditches, each side is counted separately</p>	<p>Develop and maintain PDMP; keep a detailed spray log of each pesticide applied.</p> <p>Any operator that reports an adverse incident must also submit an annual report.</p>	No delay	<p>Waters of the State</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>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 > RQ; report any noncompliance or upset; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations</p>	<p>Notify MDNR and either FWS or NMFS of adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Link to Maryland final permit.</p> <p>Ed Gertler, MD DoE 410-537-3651</p>
Massachusetts* (EPA Region 1)	<p>Four categories of pest control:</p> <p>(1) Mosquito & flying insects; (2) Algae and vegetative pests; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge; (4) Forest canopy pest control</p> <p>EPA's federal PGP applies in MA, as well as ID, NH, and NM.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 & forest canopies); 80 acres/year water or 20 linear miles/year at water's edge (weeds,</p>	<p>Large Decision-makers: submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop PDMP; monitoring & surveillance; extensive recordkeeping; submit an annual report</p> <p>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 PDMP or annual report)</p> <p>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,</p>	<p>No delay for automatic coverage, or for others making applications in response to a declared pest emergency.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Waters of the U.S.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Adverse incidents must be</p>	<p>Link to EPA final permit issued 11/1/16.</p> <p>George Papadopolous, EPA Region 1 617-918-1579</p>

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State	Covered Uses	Automatic Coverage?	Annual Thresholds	If Thresholds Exceeded	Delay Before First Discharge	Water Included	Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do	ESA Considerations	Other Considerations	Permit Status
			animals).	animals.					reported via phone within 24 hours and followed with a written report within 30 days.	
Michigan (EPA Region 5)	<p>Four uses of pest control are covered in separate permits:</p> <p>(1) forest canopy pest control; (2) mosquitoes and other flying insect pests, (3) aquatic weeds and algae control; (4) nuisance animals and fish reclamation</p> <p>In its final permits, Michigan adopted most of EPA's final PGP provisions, concluding that its state permits should be no more stringent than EPA's.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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, or local governments or other entities that exceed annual thresholds.</p>	<p>Thresholds do not apply to 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.</p> <p>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 & forest canopies); 80 acres/year of water or 20 linear miles/year at water's edge (weeds, animals).</p>	<p>Large Decision-makers: submit an COC; conduct IPM; develop PDMP; monitoring & surveillance; submit an annual report</p> <p>Small Decision-makers (public entity servicing <10,000 citizens, or private entity with <50 employees earning <\$7 million annually): submit a COC, IPM, reduced recordkeeping (not required to develop a PDMP or submit an annual report)</p> <p>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.</p>	No delay for automatic coverage, or for others making applications in response to a declared pest emergency.	Waters of the State , surface, including the Great Lakes and Lake St. Clair	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.	Assumes compliance with ESA	<p>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 <i>Bacillus sphaericus</i>, <i>bacillus thuringiensis israeliensis</i>, <i>Spinosad</i>, <i>Methoprene</i>, Monomolecular surface films, Larviciding oils. Any permittee proposing to apply a pesticide not listed in the general permit must seek an individual permit.</p>	<p>Link to Michigan final permits.</p> <p>Jeff Fisher, MI DEQ 517-335-4188</p>

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State	Covered Uses	Automatic Coverage?	Annual Thresholds	If Thresholds Exceeded	Delay Before First Discharge	Water Included	Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do	ESA Considerations	Other Considerations	Permit Status
Minnesota (EPA Region 5)	<p>Four uses of pest control are covered in separate general permits:</p> <p>(1) Mosquito & flying insects; (2) Algae and vegetative pests; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge; (4) Forest canopy pest control</p> <p>The algae & vegetative permit provides coverage for pesticides & non-pesticides (e.g., alum, iron) for either terrestrial or aquatic uses where discharge to waters of the state is unavoidable. 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.</p> <p>Unintended spray drift is not covered, although implicit in these permits is the coverage provided to pesticide residues that "drift" into water as a result of (a) application of adulticides above or near waters; (b) application of pesticides into forest canopies with waters or conveyances below; or (c) applications of herbicides to shorelines where some residues unavoidably enter nearby waters.</p>	<p>Yes, unless annual treated area thresholds are exceeded.</p>	<p><u>Mosquitoes</u> – All Federal & State government entities with pest control; Local government that treat 6,400 acres/year or more of pest management area; <u>Other flying insects</u> Local government that use 20 gallons/year or more; <u>Forest canopy insect pests</u> – 6,400 acres/year treatment area <u>Aquatic animals</u> – lakes > 20 acres/year, streams, ditches > 20 linear miles/year or more; <u>Vegetation & algae</u> – all permittees who treat > 15% of littoral zone of lakes >20 acres in size; All who treat > 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)</p>	<p>Submit NOI; perform IPM; develop PDMP; keep more extensive records than those automatically covered; submit annual report</p> <p>2011 submission of NOI is to occur no earlier than 6 months after final permit issuance and no later than 9 months.</p> <p>NOI submission thereafter would occur prior to exceedance of an annual threshold – the deadlines for submission vary with category of permittee.</p>	<p>None if automatic or for declared emergencies.</p> <p>Automatic coverage expires after threshold has been exceeded</p> <p>Must wait for MPCA's Notice of Coverage (NOC) if required to submit and NOI.</p> <p>Submit NOI at least 10 days before threshold is exceeded, unless a declared emergency, then within 30 days of application.</p>	<p>Waters of the State</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Report any adverse incident to ESA species or habitat to FWS or DNR.</p>	<p>Includes "joint & several liability" of decision-makers and applicators for permit compliance. MPCA is not requiring coverage for applicators. 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.</p> <p>Requires documentation of IPM pest management tools evaluation and basis for selection – even if no pesticide is used.</p> <p>MPCA intends to remove this requirement after receiving comments during the public comment period.</p> <p>Minnesota divides authority for pesticide use among three agencies: (1) Pollution Control Agency = NPDES permitting; (2) Department of Agriculture = FIFRA enforcement; (3) Department of Natural Resources = aquatic plant control certification.</p>	<p>Link to final Minnesota permit.</p> <p>Elise Doucette, MN PCA 651-757-2316</p>

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Mississippi (EPA Region 4)	<p>Five categories of pest control: (1) Mosquitoes and other flying insects; (2) Weed, algae and pathogen control in water and at water's edge; (3) Nuisance animal control in water and at water's edge; (4) Forest canopy pest control, <u>both aerial and ground applications to the canopy</u>; and (5) other individual "case by case" conditions.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Yes, all operators are automatically covered under this permit unless they exceed thresholds.</p> <p>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 PDMP. "Large entities" are defined as any public entity serving over 10,000 people or any private entity that exceeds the Small Business Administration size standard.</p>	<p>6,400 A/year cumulative (mosquitoes & forests);</p> <p>80 acres/year of water or 20 linear miles/year at water's edge (weeds, algae and pathogen).</p> <p>For calculating water area annual treatment areas, count each application activity and both sides of a linear water body as one activity.</p>	<p>Submit NOI; complete a PDMP; complete an annual report (submit to MDEQ upon request)</p> <p>Owner(s) and contractor(s) associated with regulated pesticide application activities have joint and severable responsibilities for compliance with the permit.</p>	<p>No delay for automatic coverage.</p> <p>Others must await written notification from MDEQ. For these 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.</p>	<p>Waters of the State, including irrigation canals and ditches</p>	<p>Assess 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 & document these; Perform corrective actions; Report noncompliance, adverse incident, or spill greater than RQ.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Adverse incidents to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat require additional notification and reporting.</p>	<p>Treatment under this permit of impaired waterbodies may occur if there is a TMDL established or approved by EPA if the conditions of that TMDL are incorporated in the permit.</p> <p>ONRW Tier 3 waters may be treated under this permit, but an NOI must be submitted to obtain coverage.</p>	<p>Link to Mississippi final permit.</p> <p>Tracy Tompkins, MDEQ 601-961-5622</p>
Missouri* (EPA Region 7)	<p>Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito & flying insects; (2) Aquatic weed and algae control in water or at water's edge; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge; (4) Forest canopy pest control – ground or aerial applications</p>	<p>No, to obtain coverage an NOI must be submitted.</p> <p>The thresholds determine whether a permit is required.</p> <p>A pesticide operator must obtain coverage under this permit if its annual treatment amount exceeds the thresholds during a calendar year.</p>	<p>6,400 acres/year land (mosquitoes & forests); all treatments are summed to determine annual total;</p> <p>80 acres/year water (weeds, animals); multiple treatments to same area only counted once;</p> <p>20 linear miles/year at water's edge (weeds, algae, animals);</p>	<p>Submit an NOI (DNR Form E); develop and implement written control practices and procedures to comply with the non-numeric effluent limitations (which implement IPM); PDMP; submit annual reports + activities required in column 8</p>	<p>Operators are covered 10 days after state receipt of NOI.</p> <p>No delay for a declared pest emergency situation, but operators must submit their application for coverage within 30 days of commencing</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>No mention.</p>	<p>Permit contains a reopener clause.</p> <p>Written incident reports regarding any spills are due within 5 days.</p>	<p>Link to Missouri final permit issued 1/1/17.</p> <p>Susan Higgins MO DNR 573-526-1002</p>

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			multiple treatments to same area only counted once; count only canal length		discharge.	Treatment acreage calculations do not include water conveyances.	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.			
Montana* (EPA Region 8)	Six categories of pest control: (1) Piscicides (invasive fish control); (2) Weeds and algae; (3) Aerial pest control (<i>i.e.</i> , forests) (4) Mosquitoes and other flying insects (5) Research and Development (R&D) (6) Others not classified	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	Tier II thresholds are: 10 acres/year (R&D and piscicides for fish control); 100 acres/year (other nuisance animals, weeds & algae); 1000 acres/year (forest canopy); 100 acres/year (mosquito larvacides); 1000 acres/year (mosquito chemical adulticide); 6,400 acres/year (mosquito biological control); 1000 acres/year (others not classified)	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: In addition to the above requirements, operators must prepare and maintain a PDMP that includes IPM; submit annual reports by January 28 th for the previous calendar year.	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.	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; "A-Closed" classified waters are not eligible for coverage under the permit for chemical pesticide applications but are for biological pesticide applications if about thresholds.	Submit an NOI and comply with all permit requirements for all use categories (even if they don't exceed the thresholds for the additional categories), including: Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform routine maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report noncompliance or spill greater than RQ; keep certain records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.	Authorizations under this permit do not waive the responsibility to complete with federal ESA requirements.	Adverse incidents must be reported by phone within 24 hours and followed by a written report within 5 days.	Link to Montana final permit issued 11/1/16. Christine Weaver MT DEQ 406-444-3927

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<p>Nebraska* (EPA Region 7)</p>	<p>Applications for control of pests to, over, or near waters of the state.</p> <p>Defines "near" coverage under the permit is for pesticides that "migrate to waters of the state under the influence of gravity at the time of, <u>or within 24 hours of</u>, the application"</p> <p>Although this permit does not cover upland terrestrial pesticide applications of pesticides that are do not have water present at the time of application, coverage would include pesticide applications near enough to water that residues "migrate" into water within 24 hours due to gravity.</p> <p>Divides coverage into three groups/classes of waters:</p> <p>Group I: Non-flowing waters. Includes impoundments not designed to discharge; streams, lakes, reservoir, canal or irrigation canal; wetlands, bogs, marshes; waters where there is not water present at time of application and precipitation events within 24 hours of application are not likely to result in a discharge from the water body.</p> <p>Group II: Flowing or discharging waters.</p> <p>Group III: Waters listed as impaired for pesticides; critical habitat for threatened or endangered species; waters with direct surface water connection to Group III waters; applications within 250 feet of public drinking water intake.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Group III waters require eligible permit applicants to apply for authorization to discharge under this permit by submitting an NOI and PDMP. An NOI is not required for applications to state resource waters to control flying insect pests, including mosquitoes.</p>	<p>No annual treatment thresholds, however requirements are applied to the type of waters being treated -- Groups III, II and I waters</p>	<p>Group III applicators must submit a PDMP (called a PUMP, Pesticide Use Management Plan) along with NOI</p>	<p>None for Type I and II waters;</p> <p>For Type III waters, NOI submissions must be received by the state no less than <u>10 days</u> before intended application of the pesticides to, over, or near waters of the state.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Groups III, II and I must identify target pests, identify non-target pests, identify Threatened & Endangered Species and critical habitats prior to pesticide applications; assess weather conditions, determine the volume and chemical characteristics of receiving water for dosing if required by product label; comply with FIFRA and Nebraska Pesticide Act including compliance with label directions; calibrate and maintain application equipment; inspect equipment prior to application; conduct visual monitoring during and up to 5 days after application for the occurrence of any spill, leak or adverse incident.</p> <p>Group II must also avoid impacts to upstream or adjacent waters</p> <p>Group III waters must also submit a Pesticide Use Management Plan (PUMP) to the state along with the NOI.</p>	<p>To obtain coverage, an applicant must be able to identify listed Threatened or Endangered Species.</p> <p>Permit prohibits unauthorized adverse effects on threatened or endangered species listed by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NEGPC) or US Fish & Wildlife Service (US FWS) or their critical habitat.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Must also comply with National Register of Historic Places or Archeological Sites.</p>	<p>Link to Nebraska final permit issued 11/1/16.</p> <p>Lisa Giesbrecht NE DEQ, NPDES Permits Unit 402-471-4220</p>

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<p><u>Nevada</u> (EPA Region 9)</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Area-Wide Discharge Permitting is available to a working group for aerial and ground application of pesticides over a large area, such as mosquito control, maintaining rights-of-way, drainage ditches, urban landscaping, orchards etc. under a single pesticide discharge category.</p>	<p>Yes, all operators will receive automatic coverage for 180 days from permit issuance. Within that period, qualified operators must submit an NOI.</p>	<p>Annual treatment area thresholds for triggering NOI submission and full PGP compliance requirements apply for those public and private entities making pesticide application decisions for: 6,400 acres/year land (mosquito adulticides & forest canopies); 80 acres/year water or 50 linear miles/year at water's edge (weeds, animals). Threshold calculations should count each application separately.</p>	<p>Submit an NOI, develop and implement a PDMP, implement BMPs prior to discharging, conduct monitoring & 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</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; assess weather conditions; monitor operations and ensure the rate of pesticide application is calibrated to deliver the precise quantity of pesticide needed to achieve greatest efficacy against the target pest; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report adverse incidents; report noncompliance, spill that may seriously endanger human health or the environment, or adverse incident; keep records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</p>	<p>No mention</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Link to Nevada final permit. Alex Lanza, NV DEP, 775-687-9468</p>
<p><u>New Hampshire*</u> (EPA Region 1)</p>	<p>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</p> <p>EPA's federal PGP applies in NH, as well as ID, MA, and NM.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 & forest canopies); 80 acres/year of water or 20 linear miles/year</p>	<p>Large Decision-makers: submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop and implement a PDMP; conduct monitoring & surveillance; extensive recordkeeping; submit an annual report</p> <p>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 PDMP or annual report)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>No delay for automatic coverage, or for others making applications in response to a declared pest emergency.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The PGP operators as either (1) the entity who performs 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Link to EPA final permit issued 11/1/16. George Papadopolous, EPA Region 1 617-918-1579</p>

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			at water's edge (weeds, animals).	the same location are counted only once during a year for aquatic weeds, animals.					Adverse incidents must be reported via phone within 24 hours and followed with a written report within 30 days. Adverse incidents must be reported via phone within 24 hours and followed with a written report within 30 days.	
New Jersey (EPA Region 2)	<p>Six categories of pest control:</p> <p>(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)</p> <p>The operator (<i>e.g.</i>, mosquito control commission, farm owner) assumes full responsibility for permit compliance, even if hired contractors apply the pesticides.</p>	<p>Yes, automatic coverage of permit-by-rule is extended to smaller operators, such as local governments or other entities <u>that do not exceed any of the applicable annual treatment area thresholds</u>. Other factors, such as the type of pesticide applied, also affect eligibility for automatic coverage.</p> <p>Others must submit an RFA to obtain coverage, such as ROW managers or any agency, mosquito or irrigation control district, weed control district, or other entity for which pest control for public health or land resource stewardship is an integral part of the organization's operation or local governments and other entities that exceed annual thresholds.</p>	<p>6,400 acres/year of land (mosquitoes & forests); 80 acres/year of water or 20 linear miles/year 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.</p> <p><u>Agricultural treatment areas are counted only once, regardless of the number of applications made to the site.</u></p> <p>Threshold values do not apply to operators that have a significant role in pest control for public health and environmental protection.</p> <p>The revised permit provides coverage for pesticide applications to ONRW waters, such as FW1 and Pineland waters, that are not impaired for specific pesticides or degradates of that pesticide;</p>	<p>Submit an RFA (Request for Authorization); implement IPM practices; conduct visual monitoring on the day of treatment of any Pinelands or FW1 waters, choosing the waterbody that received the highest quantity of pesticide to check for adverse effects.</p> <p>Develop PDMP if an RFA submission is required and are large operators and will exceed annual thresholds, or are to Pinelands or FW1 waters; pay fees.</p> <p>Annual reports are required of operators who must submit an RFA and are large entities or are discharging to Pinelands or FW1 waters.</p>	<p>No delay for automatic coverage; but RFA submitters must submit 30 days prior to discharge and then wait for approval.</p> <p>There is no stated exception to this 30 day period for pest emergency applications.</p> <p>The operator is prohibited from performing any pesticide application if an adverse incident is observed during any pre-application monitoring.</p>	<p>Surface waters of the state, even when these areas are dry for much of the year, including discharges on forest or range lands that include dry washes and ephemeral streams, to control pests that may be found in these occasionally wet areas, including pests that may also be found in upland areas.</p>	<p>Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform equipment maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report noncompliance or spill greater than RQ; keep certain records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations; control the discharge as necessary to meet applicable numeric and narrative state water quality standards.</p> <p><u>Operators required to submit RFAs have additional requirements for recordkeeping, IPM measures, PDMP development, and if they had an adverse incident in the previous year submit an annual reporting.</u></p> <p><u>Operators who are small entities and are required to submit an RFA (<i>e.g.</i>, because they exceed threshold), as well as any pesticide applicator hired by such entity must keep additional records than those automatically covered by this permit.</u></p>	<p>Permittees must take all necessary and practicable steps to avoid adverse incidents to state & federally listed species of endangered or threatened wildlife, or federally listed or candidate New Jersey plant species.</p> <p>Eight state-listed endangered and threatened plant species are specifically identified, and 20 animal species are identified.</p>	<p>Irrigation return flow and ag stormwater are exempted from coverage under this permit, even if they contain pesticides or pesticide residues, since they are exempted from CWA permitting.</p> <p>Annual reports are required from all who discharge to Pinelands and FW1 waters, or from those discharging to other waterbodies that were required to submit an RFA and who reported an adverse incident in the past calendar year.</p> <p>Temephos for mosquito control is allowed in waters impaired for phosphorus, when necessary.</p> <p>All operators must control pesticide applications as necessary to meet applicable numeric and narrative state water quality standards. Freshwater and saline water quality criteria are specifically identified for 19 pesticides and nutrients (<i>e.g.</i>, chloryrifos).</p>	<p>New Jersey issued a draft revocation and reissuance of its PGP in 2013. The draft was never finalized and the 2011 permit is still in effect.</p> <p>Link to New Jersey permit.</p> <p>Teresa Guloy, NJ DEP 609-292-4860</p>

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State	Covered Uses	Automatic Coverage?	Annual Thresholds	If Thresholds Exceeded	Delay Before First Discharge	Water Included	Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do	ESA Considerations	Other Considerations	Permit Status
			however all such dischargers must submit an RFA.							
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>New Mexico*</u></p> <p>(EPA Region 6)</p>	<p>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</p> <p>EPA's federal PGP applies in NM, as well as ID, MA and NH.</p>	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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 &</p>	<p>Large Decision-makers: submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop PDMP; monitoring & surveillance; extensive recordkeeping; submit an annual report</p> <p>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 PDMP or annual report)</p> <p>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,</p>	<p>No delay for automatic coverage, or for others making applications in response to a declared pest emergency.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Waters of the U.S.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Link to EPA final permit issued 11/1/16.</p> <p>Kilty Baskin, EPA Region 6, 214-665-7500</p>

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State	Covered Uses	Automatic Coverage?	Annual Thresholds	If Thresholds Exceeded	Delay Before First Discharge	Water Included	Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do	ESA Considerations	Other Considerations	Permit Status
			forest canopies); 80 A/yr water (weeds, animals); 20 linear miles/yr at water's edge (weeds, animals).	but multiple applications to the same location are counted only once during a year for aquatic weeds, animals.					available at the eNOI webpage . Adverse incidents must be reported via phone within 24 hours and followed with a written report within 30 days.	
New York* (EPA Region 2)	All applications to, in or over surface waters of the state of pesticides labeled for aquatic uses for pest control.	No; anyone desiring coverage by this general permit must submit an NOI for <u>any</u> aquatic pesticide applications unless prohibited Other state individual permits may also apply	None	All permittees must meet permit requirements	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, <i>e.g.</i> , Article 15; (c) IPM evaluation completed; (d) PDMP development completed.	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.	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 Env't. Conservation Law. PDMP may incorporate by reference any procedures/plans in other documents (<i>i.e.</i> , Article 15 permit, other permits, SEQRA) that meet the requirements of this permit.	Permit does not authorize discharges likely to have unauthorized adverse effects on threatened or endangered species or on the critical habitat for these species. Permit does not authorize discharges of a pesticide to waters listed as impaired for that pesticide or its degradates.	For each NOI covering a pesticide application there is to be only one operator identified on the NOI; this can be either a decision maker or applicator; all pesticide applications must be of pesticides labeled for aquatic uses and accepted by New York State; are in conformance with 6NYCRR Part 325 controlling application of pesticides; are made in conformance with the control measures and other requirements of any individual permits issued by the state. Adverse incident notifications must be made by phone within 24 hours and followed by a written report within 30 days.	Link to New York final permit issued 11/9/16. Thomas Boekeloo NYS DEC 518-402-8111 or email: pesticide.info@dec.ny.gov

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State	Covered Uses	Automatic Coverage?	Annual Thresholds	If Thresholds Exceeded	Delay Before First Discharge	Water Included	Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do	ESA Considerations	Other Considerations	Permit Status
<u>North Carolina*</u> (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.	<u>Mosquitoes:</u> 15,000 acres/year (adulticides only) <u>Aquatic weeds & algae:</u> 1000 acres/year or 200 linear miles at water's edge/year <u>Animals:</u> 200 acres/year or 200 linear miles at water's edge/year <u>Forest canopy:</u> 10,000 acres/year <u>Intrusive vegetation:</u> 500 linear miles/year (multiple applications to the same area are added together only for mosquito & other flying pest control activities)	NOI, PDMP, 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. No delay if in response to a declared pest emergency situation. NOI is due no later than 30 days after commencing to discharge in response to pest emergency.	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 <u>North Carolina</u> final issued 11/1/16. NC DENR Water Resources Division 919-707-9000
<u>North Dakota</u> (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 applicators 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 <u>North Dakota</u> final permit Gary Bracht NDDH 701-328-5227

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State	Covered Uses	Automatic Coverage?	Annual Thresholds	If Thresholds Exceeded	Delay Before First Discharge	Water Included	Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do	ESA Considerations	Other Considerations	Permit Status
Oklahoma (EPA Region 6)	<p>Four categories of pest control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Mosquito & flying insects; (2) Algae and vegetative pests; (3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge; (4) Forest canopy pest control <p>EPA's federal PGP will apply in OK, as well as AK, ID, MA, NH, NM</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>Large Decision-makers: submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop PDMP; monitoring & surveillance; extensive recordkeeping; submit an annual report</p> <p>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 PDMP or annual report)</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>No delay for automatic coverage, or for others making applications in response to a declared pest emergency</p>	<p>Waters of the U.S.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat</p> <p>Must comply with any ESA-related requirements</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Link to EPA final permit.</p> <p>EPA Region 6 Office, Janelle Hill, 214-665-9737</p>

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State	Covered Uses	Automatic Coverage?	Annual Thresholds	If Thresholds Exceeded	Delay Before First Discharge	Water Included	Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do	ESA Considerations	Other Considerations	Permit Status
<p><u>Ohio*</u></p> <p>(EPA Region 5)</p>	<p>Six categories of pest control:</p> <p>(1) Mosquito & other nuisance insects;</p> <p>(2) Algae and weed control;</p> <p>(3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge;</p> <p>(4) Forest canopy;</p> <p>(5) Invasive Vegetation (Utility and other rights-of-way)</p> <p>(6) Invasive Plants in Resource Conservation Areas and Mitigation Areas</p>	<p>Yes, but an NOI is needed for the following:</p> <p>Applications to drinking water supply reservoirs; pesticides targeting non-native fish; applications to Outstanding National Resource Waters, Outstanding State Waters or Superior High Quality Waters other than Lake Erie; any application to wetlands that exceeds 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.</p>	<p>6,400 acres/year (mosquitoes & forests); 80 acres water or 20 linear miles water's edge/year (weeds, animals).</p>	<p>Develop PDMP; conduct IPM; conduct monitoring; submit annual report; keep pest management log; keep extensive records; activities required of all permittees.</p> <p>Resource conservation management permittees (Ohio DNR, regional metro park authorities) and those involved in wetland mitigation would be exempt from NOI, IPM and PDMP requirements.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Waters of State, as well as conveyances with surface hydrologic connection at time of discharge.</p> <p>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., quarries) where there is expected to be a connection to groundwater.</p>	<p>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 waterbody 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.</p>	<p>Coverage contingent on no adverse effect on federally listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat.</p>	<p>Any application closer than 500 yards from a public water supply intake must notify supply operator.</p> <p>Annual reports must be submitted no later than February 15 for activities during the previous calendar year.</p> <p>Adverse incident reports are due by e-mail within 24 hours. A detailed written report is also due within 30 days.</p>	<p>Link to Ohio final permit issued 1/1/17.</p> <p>Phoebe Low, OH EPA 614-644-2134</p>
<p><u>Oregon</u></p> <p>(EPA Region 10)</p>	<p>Five categories of pest control are covered:</p> <p>(1) Mosquito & flying insects;</p> <p>(2) Weed & algae in water or at water's edge;</p> <p>(3) Nuisance animals in water or at water's edge;</p> <p>(4) Forest canopy;</p> <p>(5) Area wide pest control.</p> <p>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 over and deposited in water. The pest control under this category is not included in the other four categories.</p>	<p>Yes, when below annual thresholds</p> <p>No registration or permit fees</p>	<p>6,400 acres/year of land (mosquitoes, forests, area wide); 20 acres water/year or 50 linear miles at water's edge (weeds, animals)</p> <p>For calculating treatment areas, count each area once regardless of the number of applications to that same area in a given year.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Must wait for written authorization from DEQ.</p> <p>Must submit application for coverage at least 30 days prior to planned pesticide application</p>	<p>Waters of the State or conveyances with a hydrologic surface to waters of the state</p> <p>The term "water's edge" means applications made within 3 feet of waters of the state or conveyances</p> <p>Irrigation districts formed under ORS 545 are not included</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Link to Oregon final permit.</p> <p>Beth Moore OR DEQ 503-229-6402</p>

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Pennsylvania (EPA Region 3)	Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito & flying insect pests; (2) Aquatic weed and algae pests; (3) Animal pests; (4) Forest canopy pests	Yes, automatic coverage if below annual treatment area thresholds	6,400 acres/year of land (mosquitoes & forests); 80 acres water or 20 linear miles/year at water's edge (weeds & animals).	Submit NOI & annual report; develop PDMP; conduct Pest Management Measures; keep more extensive records; activities required of all permittees	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.	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.	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 > RQ; report any noncompliance or upset; keep limited records; keep copy of permit; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.	Coverage contingent on no adverse effect; Must report any adverse incident.	Algaecide, herbicide, or fish control chemicals application of all sizes subject to both earlier (PA Fish & oat Commission & DEP) and new NPDES permitting requirement; Applicators exceeding thresholds must do Pest Management Measures.	Link to Pennsylvania final permit. Dharmendra Kumar, DEP, 717-783-2288
Rhode Island (EPA Region 1)	Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito & flying insect pests; (2) Weed and algae pests; (3) Pest control at Cranberry bogs (4) Forest canopy pests	Automatic coverage is granted due to late issuance of the permit (May 22, 2012).	None	Decision-makers must implement IPM as well as complete the requirements in column 8 that apply to all operators	No delay	Waters of the State	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 > 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.	Coverage contingent on no adverse effect; Must report any adverse incident		Link to Rhode Island final permit. Angelo Liberti, RI DEM 401-222-4700 x7225

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South Carolina* (EPA Region 4)	Five categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito/flying insect pests; (2) Aquatic weeds/algae; (3) Aquatic nuisance animals; (4) Forest pests; (5) Intrusive vegetation (rights-of-way)	Automatic coverage for all operators below annual treatment thresholds. NOI required if annual treatment threshold exceeded.	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, IPM, PDMP, all other permit requirements required of entities that exceed annual thresholds NOI, IPM and other permit requirements required of for-hire applicators that exceed thresholds (no PDMP requirement). Visual monitoring after pesticide application for adverse incidents when safe and feasible.	NOIs are due at least 15 days prior to commencing to discharge. The NOI is automatically approved if no response is received within 10 days of SC DHEC's receipt of the NOI. 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).	Waters of the State , including isolated wetlands, ephemeral streams (a discharge to dry creeks is regulated)	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.	Assumes compliance with ESA. Adverse incidents that may impact species federally listed as threatened or endangered require notification to NMFS (anadromous or marine life) or USFWS.	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.	Link to South Carolina final permit issued 3/22/16. Jeff DeBessonet , SC DHEC 803-898-4157
South Dakota (EPA Region 8)	Five categories of pest control are covered in one permit: (1) Mosquito & other flying insect pest control; (2) Weed & algae control; (3) Aerial pest control; (4) Ditch & streambank pest control, if water present; (5) Declared pest emergency situations, if water present. Weed & algae control permit covers applications in water and at water's edge, including irrigation ditches and/or irrigation canals, if water is present at time of application.	Yes, all permittees are automatically covered. Annual treatment thresholds only determine who must submit an annual report. Any permittee making an application because of a declared pest emergency must also submit an annual report	<u>Mosquitoes and other flying insects</u> – 6,400 acres of water annually; <u>Weed & algae control</u> – 80 acres water per application (not cumulative) or 20 linear miles at water's edge per application (not cumulative); <u>Ditch & Stream Bank control</u> – 80 acres water per application (not cumulative) or 20 linear miles at water's edge per application (not cumulative); <u>Aerial Pest Control</u> – 6,400 acres of surface water annually	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. Basic record keeping and adverse incident reporting is required of all permittees.	No delay	Waters of the State No permit coverage is needed if pesticide application is made to a dry drainage and does not reach a flowing stream	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.	No direct reference; Permittees must comply with all applicable statutes and regulations	Reopener provision Individual permits for applicators are required for treatment of 303(d)-listed waters (unless a TMDL establishes a wasteload allocation for the discharge) or for control of invasive or nuisance pests (including animals) in lakes, ponds, rivers, streams.	Link to South Dakota final permit. Jonathan Hill SD DENR 605-773-3351

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State	Covered Uses	Automatic Coverage?	Annual Thresholds	If Thresholds Exceeded	Delay Before First Discharge	Water Included	Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do	ESA Considerations	Other Considerations	Permit Status
Tennessee (EPA Region 4)	<p>Four categories of coverage:</p> <p>(1) Mosquito/flying insect pests; (2) Aquatic weeds/algae; (3) Aquatic nuisance animals; (4) Forest pests;</p> <p>The weed use coverage is for pest control in water and at water's edge, including wet weather conveyances.</p> <p>Follows very closely EPA's NPDES general permit</p>	<p>Yes, automatic coverage is available for pesticide applicators, R&D scientists, and those entities making application decisions for pest-control treatments who are not agencies, mosquito control districts, irrigation or weed control districts, or local governments or other entities that do not exceed annual treatment area thresholds.</p> <p>Any eligible discharge under any of the four use categories to ONRWs requires submission of an NOI.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Annual treatment area thresholds 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: 6,400 acres/year of land (mosquito adulticides & forest canopies); 80 acres/year or 20 linear miles/year at water (weeds, animals).</p>	<p>After September 1, 2012 any eligible discharge for which an NOI is required must submit an NOI.</p> <p>Large Decision-makers: submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop PDMP; monitoring & surveillance; extensive recordkeeping; submit an annual report</p> <p>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 PDMP or annual report)</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>No delay for automatic coverage, or for others making applications in response to a declared pest emergency.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Waters of the State, public or private, on or beneath the surface of the ground, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon TN or any portion thereof except those bodies of water confined to and retained within the limits of private property in single ownership which do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground water.</p>	<p>Minimize discharges; use lowest effective product amount; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; assess weather conditions; monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform IPM and corrective actions; report adverse incidents; report noncompliance or spill greater than RQ or adverse incident; keep records; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</p>	<p>Operators must comply with all conditions and/or requirements that address discharges from activities also covered under this permit resulting from any of the following pre-existing situations: (a) ESA section 7 consultation that operators have completed with FWS; and/or (b) ESA section 10 permit issued to the Operator by FWS.</p>	<p>Operators must comply with all conditions and/or requirements that address discharges from activities also covered under this permit resulting from any of the following pre-existing situations: (a) ESA section 7 consultation that operators have completed with FWS; and / or (b) ESA section 10 permit issued to the Operator by FWS.</p>	<p>Link to Tennessee final permit.</p> <p>Vojin Janjic, TDEC, 615-532-0670</p>
Texas* (EPA Region 6)	<p>This permit covers these five categories of pest control uses:</p> <p>(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</p> <p><u>Level IA Operators:</u> Those public entities applying Restricted Use Pesticides (RUP), State Limited Use (SLU) pesticides or Regulated</p>	<p>Yes, automatic coverage (no NOI required) for the following operators below annual thresholds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level II operators; GUP for ≥ 1 acre/year water of US, with Level II compliance 	<p>Annual thresholds vary by type of operator:</p> <p>(1) Level I operators annual thresholds are: (a) mosquito/other insects pest control on $\geq 6,400$ acres and containing waters of the U.S.; (b) vegetation and algae control ≥ 100 acres in water or ≥ 200 linear miles at water's</p>	<p>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 RH above annual thresholds where location of use is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use by public entities where there is either public or private access (i.e., State 	<p>No delay for a declared emergency. NOI must be submitted within 30 days of commencing to discharge.</p> <p>Provisional authorization begins 48 hours after a completed NOI is postmarked</p>	<p>Waters of the U.S. (no mention of conveyances)</p>	<p>Level II operators: Minimize discharges; use lowest effective 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 upset; report adverse incidents; keep limited records, including the permit, an adverse</p>	<p>Pesticide applications 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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Link to Texas final permit issued 11/2/16.</p> <p>Ph: 512-239-4671 or via e-mail to: PGP@tceq.texas.gov</p>

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State	Covered Uses	Automatic Coverage?	Annual Thresholds	If Thresholds Exceeded	Delay Before First Discharge	Water Included	Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do	ESA Considerations	Other Considerations	Permit Status
	<p>Herbicides (RH) to waters of the US where there is public or private access <u>or</u> Those private entities applying RUP or SLU pesticides or RH to waters of the US where there is public access <u>and</u> who exceed the annual acreage threshold for one of the above use patterns.</p> <p>Level IB Operators: Those public entities applying general use pesticides (GUP) to water where there is public or private access, <u>or</u> Those private entities applying GUP to waters of US where there is public access, or private entities applying GUP, RUP or SLU or RH pesticides to an area where there is only private access, <u>and</u> who exceed the annual acreage threshold for one of the above use patterns.</p> <p>Level II Operators: Those public or private entities applying RUP or SLU pesticides or RH to waters where there is public or private access, <u>or</u> those public or private entities applying GUP pesticides to one (1) acre or more of waters of US in one calendar year where there is public or private access, <u>and</u> who do <u>not</u> meet the annual treatment thresholds for one of the above pesticide use patterns.</p> <p>Level III Operators: Those public or private entities applying GUP regardless of number of applications, to less than one (1) acre of waters of the U.S. per year where there is public or private access <u>and</u> who do <u>not</u> meet treatment thresholds.</p>	<p>(self-certification form (onsite), operator must be licensed by TDA, no fees);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GUP for < 1 acre/year of waters of the U.S., with Level III compliance. 	<p>edge; (c) nuisance animal control \geq 100 acres in water or 200 linear miles at water's edge; (d) area-wide pest control \geq 6,400 acres and containing waters of the U.S.; (e) forest canopy pest control operators treating a pest management area \geq 6,400 acres and containing waters of U.S.</p> <p>(2) Level II Operators: one (1) acre or more per year</p> <p>(3) Level III Operators: less than one (1) acre per year</p>	<p>agencies, Cities, Counties) <u>or</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use by private entities where there is public access (i.e., pest control companies doing nuisance insect control in parks. <p>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)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Level III compliance: follow FIFRA label. No forms; no fees.</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>incident reports, and a copy of the self-certification form; maintain annual reports; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.</p> <p>Level III operators: Minimize discharges; apply in accordance with state law and pesticide product label; use lowest effective perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; perform corrective actions. Store pesticides and dispose of unused pesticides and their containers according to the label instructions. No recordkeeping or reporting requirements.</p>	<p>indicated by EPA Endangered Species Bulletins</p>	<p>appropriate TCEQ Regional Office.</p>	
<p>Utah* (EPA Region 8)</p>	<p>This permit covers four categories of pesticide uses:</p> <p>(1) Mosquitoes and other insect pests;</p>	<p>For Operator Groups 1 and 2, an NOI is always required.</p>	<p>6,400 acres/year (mosquitoes, other insects, forest canopy spraying);</p>	<p>Submit an NOI, develop and implement a PDMP, IPM, recordkeeping.</p>	<p>None for declared emergencies. NOI submission is due within 30 days of</p>	<p>Surface Waters of the State</p>	<p>Minimize discharges; use effective product amount and frequency; perform maintenance and calibrate equipment;</p>	<p>No mention.</p>	<p>Adverse incidents must be reported to Utah DWQ via phone within 24 hours and followed by a written report</p>	<p>Link to Utah final permit issued 11/30/16.</p>

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State	Covered Uses	Automatic Coverage?	Annual Thresholds	If Thresholds Exceeded	Delay Before First Discharge	Water Included	Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do	ESA Considerations	Other Considerations	Permit Status
	<p>(2) Weed and algae control;</p> <p>(3) Nuisance animals in or near water;</p> <p>(4) Forest canopy pest control.</p> <p><u>Operator Group 1:</u> All operators involved in all discharges to Category 1 waters of the state (Tier 3 waters);</p> <p><u>Operator Group 2:</u> 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;</p> <p><u>Operator Group 3:</u> Other operators (private pest control companies, water supply or canal companies, or other large operators whose discharges exceed the thresholds);</p> <p><u>Operator Group 4:</u> Operators involved in a “declared pest emergency situation.”</p>	Operator Groups 3 and 4 that exceed annual treatment thresholds must submit and NOI. For-hire aerial applicators hired by the operators would also need to submit an NOI.	80 acres/year or 20 linear miles at water’s edge (weed and algae, nuisance animals)	<p>These requirements apply to any entity that is required to submit an NOI, including any for-hire pesticide applicator.</p> <p>Annual reports are required for operators that meet the following “large applicator” thresholds: 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)</p> <p>Any operator of any size that reports an adverse incident must submit an annual report no later than August 15.</p> <p>DWQ may require certain operators to monitor and report such results.</p>	<p>commencing to discharged</p> <p>Otherwise discharge is authorized 10 days after a complete and accurate NOI is mailed and postmarked.</p> <p>Based on a review of submitted NOIs, DWQ may delay authorization for further review, may add requirements to coverage for a given applicant, or may deny coverage under the general permit.</p>		monitor operations; conduct spot checks for adverse incidents; perform corrective actions; report noncompliance, upset, or spills; keep certain records, including concurrent spray logs; keep copy of permit; comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.		within 5 days.	Don Hall , DWQ, UT DEQ 801-536-4492
Vermont (EPA Region 1)	<p>Four categories of pest control:</p> <p>(1) Mosquito & other flying insects;</p> <p>(2) Weed, algae and pathogens;</p> <p>(3) Animals in surface water;</p> <p>(4) Forest canopy</p>	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>Annual treatment area thresholds for triggering NOI submission and full PGP compliance requirements apply for those public and private entities (not described</p>	<p>Large Decision-makers: submit an NOI; conduct IPM; develop PDMP; monitoring & surveillance; extensive recordkeeping; submit an annual report</p> <p>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 PDMP or annual report)</p> <p>For purposes of determining total annual treatment area,</p>	<p>No delay for automatic coverage, or for others making applications in response to a declared pest emergency.</p> <p>No delay for Decision-makers whose discharges begin before January 9, 2012</p> <p>If a Decision-maker submits an NOI after January 9, 2012, they are</p>	Waters of the State. 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).	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.		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).	<p>Link to Vermont final permit.</p> <p>Cary Giguere VT DEC 802-828-6531</p>

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State	Covered Uses	Automatic Coverage?	Annual Thresholds	If Thresholds Exceeded	Delay Before First Discharge	Water Included	Minimum Activities All Permittees Must Do	ESA Considerations	Other Considerations	Permit Status
			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).	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.	reauthorized to discharge no earlier than 10 days after EPA posts on the internet the receipt of a complete and accurate NOI					
Virginia (EPA Region 3)	Four categories of pest control: (1) Mosquito & other flying insects; (2) Weed, algae and pathogens; (3) Animals in surface water; (4) Forest canopy	Yes, automatic coverage for all	6,400 acres/year of land (mosquitoes & forests); 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	None	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.	Must report any adverse incident to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat	All operators are automatically covered but must conduct IPM. Only operators exceeding annual treatment thresholds must develop a PDMP.	Link to Virginia final permit. Bill Norris 804-698-4022

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Washington* (EPA Region 10)	<p>Seven categories of pest control, each covered by a separate permit:</p> (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) <i>Zostera japonica</i> management on commercial claim beds in Willapa Bay.	<p>No automatic coverage. All permittees must submit an NOI. Public notice requires and a 30-day public comment period are also required.</p> <p>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).</p>	No thresholds.	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.		<p>Waters of the State, excluded are man-made detention ponds that do not discharge; upland farm ponds that do not discharge for 2 weeks follow 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&D activities under a state experimental use permit (under 1A)</p>	<p>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; submission of reports & 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.</p>	<p>The permittee must ensure the treatment as described in the permit application complies with the Endangered Species Act</p> <p>Permits list areas of restricted pesticide use due to presence of state species of concern, including ESA species.</p>	<p>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: <i>Bacillus sphaericus</i>, <i>Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis (Bti)</i>, Malathion, Methoprene, Thuringie, Monomolecular surface films (MSF), paraffinic white mineral oil, Spinosad, Temphos. 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.</p>	<p>Link to Washington final permits. Permits for the various permit categories do not have concurring permit cycles. Some permits were reissued in 2016 and 2017 and others are due to be updated in 2017.</p> <p>Dave Knight (Spokane) (509) 329-3590</p> <p>Dale Norton (Lacey) (360) 407-6596</p> <p>Tricia Shoblom (Bellevue) (425) 649-7288</p>

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West Virginia (EPA Region 3)	<p>Coverage is available for the following four categories:</p> <p>(1) Mosquitoes & other flying insects; (2) Aquatic weed and algae control; (3) Aquatic animal pest control; (4) Forest canopy pest control.</p>	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.	No direct reference; Permittees must comply with all applicable statutes and regulations	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 are thresholds, as well as applicators that exceed those thresholds.	<p>Link to West Virginia final permit.</p> <p>Yogesh Patel WV DEP 304-926-0499 x1014</p>
Wisconsin (EPA Region 5)	<p>Four separate permits for the following categories of pest control:</p> <p>(1) Mosquitoes & other flying insects; (2) Nuisance or invasive aquatic or wetland plants and algae; (3) Aquatic animals; (4) Forest canopy pests</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>No automatic coverage is available; all must submit an NOI to gain coverage.</p> <p>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.</p>	10 acres/year or 1 linear mile of shoreline/year (after January 1, 2012)	<p>PDMP and IPM plans developed and implemented; written certification submitted documenting the completion of PDMP and IPM; submission of annual report.</p> <p>Discharges from mosquito larvicide or adulticide treatments also require annual ambient water quality monitoring unless waived by state.</p> <p>Beginning January 1, 2012, PDMP implementation must be documented prior to discharge.</p>	<p>Must await written authorization from WPDES.</p> <p>A pest control activity in operation prior to April 1, 2011 must submit an NOI no later than 1 month after the effective date of the permit.</p>	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	<p>No mention in aquatic weed or aquatic animal control permits.</p> <p>The forest canopy pest control permit requires protection of endangered and threatened resources, including the Karner Blue Butterfly. Treatments to control forest caterpillars shall be consistent with any endangered species Habitat Conservation Plan.</p>	<p>Specific approved pesticides are identified in the separate permits for each covered use.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Contains the effluent limitation "The permittee shall comply with FIFRA pesticide label requirements"</p>	<p>Link to Wisconsin final permits.</p> <p>Jeff Brauer, WI DNR Not 608-267-7643</p>

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<p>Wyoming* (EPA Region 8)</p>	<p>Major Pesticide Discharges: 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) Opt-In category to address pesticide use patterns not specifically addressed above.</p> <p>Minor Pesticide Discharges: Four 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 pest control.</p> <p>Activities not covered include, among others, pesticide applications that would otherwise be in violation of any requirement of FIFRA or not in conformance with the pesticide label instructions.</p> <p>Operators in the minor category include property owner, land owner, or land decision maker who applies their own pesticides, as well as operators either that do not exceed thresholds or own/operate a for-hire "small" business, as identified by NAICS</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Automatic coverage is <u>not</u> 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.</p>	<p><u>Mosquitoes & other flying insects:</u> 640 acres/year for larvacides; 6,400 acres/year for adulticides</p> <p><u>Weeds & algae, Nuisance animals</u> in water: 80 acres OR 20 linear miles at water's edge.</p> <p><u>Forest canopy:</u> 6,400 acres/year</p> <p><u>Opt-In:</u> there are no minimum thresholds; all are required to submit an NOI</p> <p>An applicator must submit an NOI if any single application exceeds one or more of the thresholds. Multiple applications over the same area are not cumulative.</p> <p>All pesticide discharges to Class 1 waters of the state are required to submit an NOI and receive coverage under the Major PGP regardless of the size of the area.</p>	<p>Submit an NOI; develop a Pesticide Pollution Prevention Plan (P4); implement a modified IPM process; submit an annual report</p>	<p>No delay for automatic coverage under Minor Discharge Permit.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Waters of the U.S. including conveyances with a hydrologic surface connection at the time of application.</p> <p>Laterals, canals, or ditches that do not drain or return water to "waters of the US" within Wyoming are not included.</p> <p>Pesticide applications that are performed "in-the-dry" need not be counted toward the thresholds.</p>	<p>Prepare procedures to identify when action levels have been met that necessitate the use of pesticides; Assess environment conditions prior to application: Minimize discharges; Use lowest effective product amount; Perform maintenance and calibrate equipment; monitor operations; Monitor applications; Keep records; Prepare procedures for responding to any adverse incident resulting from pesticide applications and for notification of any adverse incident. Take steps to minimize any adverse impact resulting from noncompliance with the permit; Keep certain records; Keep copy of permit; 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; Perform corrective actions; Report noncompliance, upset, or spill greater than RQ.</p>	<p>Assumes compliance with federal, state and local laws.</p>	<p>Under the major discharger permit, a plan is required to be developed for each individual pest management area that exceeds treatment area thresholds.</p> <p>Notification is required for each noncompliance event, and if changes are made such that discharges of toxic substances will occur that exceed specified levels on either a routine or non-routine basis (different thresholds for these). These include, but are not limited to, discharges of acrolein, acrylonitrile, 2,4-dinitrophenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, antimony.</p> <p>Permit reopener provision is included.</p> <p>Adverse incidents must be reported via phone within 24 hours and followed with a written report within 5 days.</p>	<p>Link to Wyoming final permit issued 8/2/16.</p> <p>Michelle Hinz WY DEQ 307-777-8991</p>