

STATE OF UTAH  
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
UTAH POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (UPDES)

PESTICIDE GENERAL PERMIT (PGP) FOR POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES TO  
WATERS TO THE STATE OF UTAH  
FROM THE APPLICATION OF PESTICIDES

In compliance with provisions of the *Utah Water Quality Act, Title 19, Chapter 5, Utah Code Annotated ("UCA") 1953, as amended* (the "Act"),

is hereby authorized to discharge pesticides to waters of the State as identified in the *Notice of Intent* (NOI), issued coverage number **UTG170000**, under this general permit to receiving waters named:

**WATERS OF THE STATE**

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on October 31, 2011.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight October 31, 2016.

Signed this 26th day of October, 2011.



Walter L. Baker, P.E.  
Executive Secretary  
Utah Water Quality Board

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I. COVERAGE, EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

A. Coverage Under the General Permit.

1. This permit covers any qualified 'operator' (as defined in Part V.) that meets the eligibility requirements identified in Part 1.C.1 and Part I.D.1, and if so required, submits a Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with Part I.A.3. An operator, generally includes both (1) the entity with control over the financing for, or the decision to perform pesticide applications, including the ability to modify those decisions, that results in a discharge to waters of the State and (2) the entity with day-to-day operational control of, or who performs activities (e.g., the application of pesticides) that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers to carry out activities required by the permit or perform such activities themselves). As such, more than one operator may be responsible for compliance with this permit for any single discharge from the application of pesticides.
2. The permittee is authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit after October 31, 2011.
3. Submission of a completed NOI. For continued coverage beyond February 15, 2012 the permittee must submit a completed NOI on or before that date. The permittee is expected to obtain a copy of the permit, and conform with all the requirements of the permit before discharging any pesticides no matter when the NOI is submitted.

An NOI form may be found on the Water Quality website at:  
[www.waterquality.utah.gov](http://www.waterquality.utah.gov) and in the Appendix of this permit. It should be mailed, with an original authorizing signature, to:

The Utah Division of Water Quality  
P.O. Box 144870  
Attn. Pesticide Coordinator  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4870

If hand delivered our Physical Address is:  
The Utah Division of Water Quality  
195 North 1950 West  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4870

B. Requiring an Individual Permit.

1. The *Executive Secretary* may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for an individual *UPDES* permit only if the owner or operator has been notified in writing that an individual permit application is required. This notification shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an

application form, a statement setting a deadline for the discharger to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual *UPDES* permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. Applications for an individual permit shall be submitted to the address of the Division of Water Quality (DWQ) shown below.

Mailing Address:

Department of Environmental Quality  
Division of Water Quality  
PO Box 144870  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870

Physical Address:

Department of Environmental Quality  
Division of Water Quality  
195 North 1950 West  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870

2. The *Executive Secretary* may grant additional time to submit the application upon receipt of a written request of the applicant. If an owner or operator fails to submit in a timely manner an individual *UPDES* permit application as required by the *Executive Secretary*, then the applicability of this permit to the individual *UPDES* permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal.
3. Any discharger authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. In such cases, the permittee shall submit an individual application in accordance with the requirements of *Utah Administrative Code ("UAC") R317-8-3.8(2)(b)2* with reasons supporting the request, to the *Executive Secretary* at the address for the *Division of Water Quality* in the NOI. The request may be granted by issuance of any individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the permittee are adequate to support the request.
4. When an individual *UPDES* permit is issued to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is authorized for coverage under an alternative *UPDES* general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual *UPDES* permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual *UPDES* permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied for coverage under an alternative *UPDES* general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual *UPDES* permittee is automatically

terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the *Executive Secretary*.

C. Eligibility

1. Activities Covered. This permit is available to operators who discharge to surface waters of the State from the application of (1) biological pesticides or (2) chemical pesticides that leave a residue (hereinafter collectively “pesticides”), when the pesticide application is for one of the following pesticide use patterns:
  - a. Mosquito and Other Insect Pests – to control public health/nuisance and other insect pests that may be present on or near standing or flowing surface water. Public health/nuisance and other insect pests in this use category include but are not limited to mosquitoes and black flies.
  - b. Weed and Algae Control – to control invasive or other nuisance weeds and algae in water and at water's edge, including irrigation ditches and/or irrigation canals.
  - c. Nuisance Animal Control – to control invasive or other nuisance animals in water and at water's edge. Nuisance animals in this use category include, but are not limited to fish, lampreys, and mollusks.
  - d. Forest Canopy Pest Control – application of a pesticide to a forest canopy to control the population of a pest species (e.g., insect or pathogen) where to target the pests effectively a portion of the pesticide unavoidably will be applied over and deposited to water.

D. Authorization to Discharge Under This Permit

1. Operators Required to Submit a Notice of Intent (NOI). Operators within the following Operator Groups are required to submit a Notice of Intent to obtain coverage under this general permit for discharges to surface waters of the State resulting from the application of pesticides:
  - a. Operator Group 1 - All Operators involved in all discharges to Category 1 surface waters of the State – all operators involved in the discharge of pesticides on or near surface waters of State, which have been determined by the Water Quality Board to be Category 1 Waters<sup>1</sup> (known as Tier 3 Waters in the Federal Permit), must submit an NOI which details each area where a discharge is to occur. Only pesticide applications which are made to restore or maintain water quality or to protect public health or the environment would be covered under this permit for discharges on or near Category 1 surface waters of the State. The DWQ shall make these decisions on a case-by-case basis and determine, if in fact these discharges are needed. Projects covered under this permit are allowed in Category 1 Waters because pollution will be temporary and limited, and result only

during the actual activity; and best management practices will be employed to minimize pollution effects. The NOI is to be submitted as detailed in "When to Submit an NOI" below.

<sup>1</sup>Category 1 Waters are defined as "Waters of the state which are considered to be of exceptional recreational or ecological significance or have been determined to be a State or National resource requiring protection, and shall be maintained at existing high quality through designation, by the Board after a public hearing, as Category 1 Waters. All surface waters geographically located within the outer boundaries of U.S. National Forests are considered Category 1 Waters." For exceptions, please see *UAC R317-2-12*.

- b. Operator Group 2 - All Government or Quasi-Governmental Agencies or Special Service Districts – all government agencies (federal, state, county or local agencies and special service districts) who discharge pesticides under the conditions described above as a primary purpose or as a significant activity in their operations, must submit an NOI describing each area and watershed where a discharge is to occur regardless of the size of the area to be treated. Application for the NOI must be made as described in "When to Submit an NOI" below.
- c. Operator Group 3 - Other Operators – other operators engaged in the discharge of pesticides for the conditions described above as a primary purpose or as a significant activity in their operations, like private pest control companies, water supply or canal companies or other large operators whose discharges exceed the thresholds detailed in Table 1 below must apply for an NOI to obtain coverage under the PGP. Application for the NOI must be as detailed in "When to Submit an NOI" and Table 1 below. a/ b/
- d. Operator Group 4 - Operators involved in a "Declared Pest Emergency Situation" – all operators that otherwise aren't required to obtain an NOI, but become involved in a "declared pest emergency situation", and will exceed any of the treatment thresholds in Table 1 may discharge as required by the emergency but are required to obtain a NOI a maximum of 30 days after commencement of the discharge. A "Declared Pest Emergency Situation" is an event defined by a public declaration by a federal agency, state, or local government of a pest problem determined to require control through application of a pesticide beginning less than ten days after identification of the need for pest control. This public declaration may be based on a; Significant risk to human health; or Significant economic loss; or Significant risk to; Endangered species, Threatened species, Beneficial organisms, or, the environment. a/ b/

a/ If you are in control over the financing for, or over the decision to perform pest control activities that will result in a discharge and know or reasonably should have known that those activities will exceed one or more of the annual (i.e., calendar year) treatment area thresholds listed in Table 1 below for the "treatment area," or;

b/ If you apply pesticides that result in a discharge and know or reasonably should have known that those activities will exceed one or more of the pesticide application annual (i.e., calendar year) treatment area thresholds listed in Table 1 below for the “treatment area.” To determine whether an entity’s activities will exceed one or more of the annual treatment area thresholds, the entity should exclude from its calculation any pesticide application activities conducted under another entity’s NOI required under (a/) above.

NOI Thresholds for Operator Group Nos. 3 and 4

Table 1 below details the annual thresholds above which the operators in Groups 3 and 4 must obtain an NOI. The thresholds are based upon the total annual application area (total area that the applied pesticide is expected to have an effect) or the total length of stream or canal bank that will be annually treated.

Table 1. Annual Treatment Area Thresholds		
PGP Part	Pesticide Use	Annual Threshold
I.I.1	Mosquitoes and Other Insect Pests:	6,400 acres of treatment area
I.I.2	Weed and Algae Control:	
	- In Water	80 acres of treatment area <sup>1</sup>
	- At Water’s Edge:	100 linear miles of treatment area at water’s edge <sup>2</sup>
I.I.3	Nuisance Animal Control:	
	- In Water	80 acres of treatment area <sup>1</sup>
	- At Water’s Edge	100 linear miles of treatment area at water’s edge <sup>2</sup>
I.I.4	Forest Canopy Pest Control:	6,400 acres of treatment area

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

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

2. Limitations on coverage

- a. Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters. This permit does not provide coverage for any discharges from a pesticide application to waters of the State if the water is identified as impaired by that pesticide or it’s

degradates. For purposes of this permit, impaired waters are those that have been identified pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA as not meeting applicable State water quality standards. Impaired waters for the purposes of this permit include both waters with DWQ approved or EPA-established Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and waters for which DWQ has not yet approved or established a TMDL. *If your discharge would not be eligible under this permit because the water is listed as impaired for that specific pesticide, but you have evidence that shows the water is no longer impaired, you may submit this information to the DWQ and request that coverage be allowed under this permit.*

- b. Discharges Currently or Previously Covered by another Permit. You are not eligible for coverage under this permit if any of the following circumstances apply:
- 1) The discharges are covered by another NPDES permit, or
  - 2) The discharges were included in a permit that within the last five years has been or is in the process of being denied, terminated, or revoked by the DWQ (this does not apply to the routine reissuance of permits every five years).
3. Discharge Authorization Date. You are authorized to Discharge under this permit, after October 31, 2011, however an NOI must be submitted on or before February 15, 2012, to be covered under an UPDES permit for discharges to surface waters of the State as a result of the application of a pesticide. Operators are authorized to discharge under this permit consistent with Table 2 below.

Table 2. Discharge Authorization Date		
Category	NOI Submittal Deadline	Discharge Authorization Date
Operators who know or should have reasonably known, prior to commencement of discharge, that they will exceed an annual treatment area threshold identified in Part I.D.1 for that year.	At least 10 days prior to commencement of discharge.	No earlier than 10 days after a complete and accurate NOI is mailed and postmarked.
Operators who do not know or would reasonably not know until after commencement of discharge, that they will exceed an annual	At least 10 days prior to exceeding an annual treatment area threshold.	Original authorization terminates when annual treatment area threshold is exceeded. No earlier than 10 days after a complete and accurate NOI is mailed and postmarked.



treatment area threshold identified in Part I.D.1 for that year.		
Operators commencing discharge in response to a declared pest emergency situation as defined below that will exceed an annual treatment area threshold identified in Part I.D.1 for that year. <u>a/</u>	No later than 30 days after commencement of discharge. <u>b/</u>	Immediately, for activities conducted in response to declared pest emergency situation.

a/ Declared Pest Emergency Situation – An event defined by a public declaration by a federal agency, state, or local government of a pest problem determined to require control through application of a pesticide beginning less than ten days after identification of the need for pest control. This public declaration may be based on a; Significant risk to human health; Significant economic loss; or Significant risk to; Endangered species, Threatened species, Beneficial organisms, or, the environment.

b/ In the event that a discharge occurs prior to your submitting an NOI, you must comply with all other requirements of this permit immediately.

4. Timing for NOI submittal is based on when an operator is aware or reasonably should be aware through consideration of past experience, planned activities, planning, and other analyses, that it will exceed an annual treatment area threshold during the calendar year, not on the time when the threshold is actually exceeded. For example, many large operators have exceeded the threshold the last several years and have no reason to believe activities will change such that they will not exceed these thresholds in the future. For those operators, NOIs are due prior to commencement of any discharge under this permit.
5. Based on a review of your NOI or other information, DWQ may delay your authorization for further review, or may determine that additional technology-based and/or water quality-based effluent limitations are necessary, or may deny coverage under this permit and require submission of an application for an individual NPDES permit, as detailed in Part I.B.
6. Continuation of this Permit. If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with *R317-8-3.1(4)(d)* and remain in force and effect. If you were authorized to discharge under this permit prior to the expiration date, any discharges authorized under this permit will automatically remain covered by this permit until the earliest of:
  - a. Your authorization for coverage under a reissued permit or a replacement of this permit following your timely and appropriate submittal of a complete NOI requesting authorization to discharge under the new permit and compliance with the requirements of the NOI;

- b. The submittal and processing of your Notice of Termination consistent with I.D.7;
- c. The issuance or denial of an individual permit for a discharge resulting from application of a pesticide that would otherwise be covered under this permit;
- d. A formal permit decision by DWQ not to reissue this general permit, at which time DWQ will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under this permit will cease when coverage under another permit is granted/authorized; or
- e. DWQ has informed you that you are no longer covered under this permit.

7. Terminating Coverage

- a. Submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT). To terminate permit coverage, an operator who is required to submit an NOI as identified in Part I.D, must submit a complete and accurate NOT. Information required to be included in a Notice of Termination (also found on our website at <http://www.waterquality.utah.gov/>) is provided in the NOT. Operators required to submit a Notice of Termination should submit that information on an NOT form and send it to the DWQ. The authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight ten days after the postmarked date that the NOT is mailed to the DWQ. If you submit a Notice of Termination without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part I.D.6, then your Notice of Termination is not valid. You are responsible for complying with the terms of this permit until your authorization is terminated.
- b. When to Submit a Notice of Termination. An operator who is required to submit an NOI as identified in Part I.A. must submit a Notice of Termination within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:
  - 1) A new operator has taken over responsibility of your pest control activities covered under an existing NOI;
  - 2) You have ceased all discharges from the application of pesticides for which you obtained permit coverage and you do not expect to discharge during the remainder of the permit term for any of the use patterns as identified in Part I.D.1.; or
  - 3) You have obtained coverage under an individual permit or an alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by

an NPDES permit, unless you obtained coverage consistent with Part I.B, in which case coverage under this permit will terminate automatically.

- c. Operators covered under this permit that are not required to submit an NOI are terminated from permit coverage when they no longer have a discharge from the application of pesticides or their discharges are covered under an UPDES individual permit or alternative UPDES general permit.

E. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

To meet the effluent limitations in Part I.E., you must implement site-specific control measures that optimize discharges of pesticides to surface waters of the State. The terms "optimize" and "control measure" are defined in Part V.

1. Minimize Pesticide Discharges to Surface Waters of the United States. All operators, regardless of whether you are required to submit an NOI, must minimize the discharge of pollutants resulting from the application of pesticides. All operators must also do the following:
  - a. Use the lowest effective amount of pesticide product per application and optimum frequency of pesticide applications necessary to control the target pest, consistent with reducing the potential for development of pest resistance;
  - b. Perform regular maintenance activities to reduce leaks, spills, or other unintended discharges of pesticides associated with the application of pesticides covered under this permit; and
  - c. Maintain pesticide application equipment in proper operating condition by adhering to any manufacturer's conditions and industry practices, and by calibrating, cleaning, and repairing such equipment on a regular basis to ensure effective pesticide application and pest control. You must ensure that the equipment's rate of pesticide application is calibrated to deliver the precise quantity of pesticide needed to achieve greatest efficacy against the target pest.
  - d. Narrative Standard. It shall be unlawful, and a violation of this permit, for the permittee to discharge or place any waste or other substance in such a way as will be or may become offensive such as unnatural deposits, floating debris, oil, scum or other nuisances such as color, odor or taste, or cause conditions which produce undesirable life or which produce objectionable tastes in aquatic edible organisms; or result in concentrations or combinations of substances which produce undesirable physiological responses in desirable resident fish, or other desirable aquatic life, or undesirable human health effects, as determined by bioassay or other tests performed in accordance with standard procedures.

F. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Practices

This Part applies to any entity that is required to submit an NOI, as required in Part I.D. including any pesticide applicator hired by such entity or any other employee, contractor, subcontractor or other agent must use integrated pests management practices.

If your discharge of pollutants results from the application of a pesticide that is being used solely for the purpose of “pesticide research and development,” as defined in Part V, you are not required to fully implement Part I.I. for such a discharge, but you still must implement Part I.H. to the extent that its requirements do not compromise the research design.

Note: Part I.H of this permit requires any operator that is required to submit an NOI and comply with the provisions of Part I.G. to also develop a written Pesticide Discharge Management Plan (PDMP) to document measures taken to meet the effluent limits for each use category as shown below.

1. Mosquito and Other Insect Pest Control – to control public health/nuisance and other insect pests that develop or are present during a portion of their life cycle in or above standing or flowing water. Public health/nuisance and other insect pests in this use category include but are not limited to mosquitoes and black flies.

This part applies to discharges from the application of pesticides for mosquito and other insect pest control as defined in Part I.F.1.

- a. Identify the Problem. Prior to the first pesticide application covered under this permit that will result in a discharge to surface waters of the State, and at least once each calendar year thereafter prior to the first pesticide application for that calendar year, you must do the following for each pest management area, as defined in Part V.
  - 1) Establish densities for larval and adult mosquito or insect pest populations to serve as action threshold(s) for implementing pest management strategies;
  - 2) Identify target mosquito or insect pest species to develop species-specific pest management strategies based on developmental and behavioral considerations for each species;
  - 3) Identify known breeding sites for source reduction, larval control program, and habitat management;
  - 4) Analyze existing surveillance data to identify new or unidentified sources of mosquito or insect pest problems as well as sites that have recurring pest problems; and
  - 5) In the event there are no data for your pest management area in the past calendar year, see Part I.I. for documentation requirements

regarding why current data are not available and the data you used to meet the permit conditions in Part I.H.

- b. Pest Management Options. Prior to the first pesticide application covered under this permit that will result in a discharge to surface waters of the State, and at least once each calendar year thereafter prior to the first pesticide application for that calendar year, you must select and implement, for each pest management area, efficient and effective means of pest management that minimize discharges resulting from application of pesticides to control mosquitoes or other insect pests. In developing these pest management strategies, you must evaluate the following management options, considering impact to water quality, impact to non-target organisms, pest resistance, feasibility, and cost effectiveness:
  - 1) No action
  - 2) Prevention
  - 3) Mechanical or physical methods
  - 4) Cultural methods
  - 5) Biological control agents
  - 6) Pesticides
  
- c. Pesticide Use. If a pesticide is selected to manage mosquitoes or insect pests and application of the pesticide will result in a discharge to surface waters of the State, you must:
  - 1) Conduct larval and/or adult surveillance prior to each pesticide application to assess the pest management area and to determine when action threshold(s) are met that necessitate the need for pest management;
  - 2) Assess environmental conditions (e.g. temperature, precipitation, and wind speed) in the treatment area prior to each pesticide application to identify whether existing environmental conditions support development of pest populations and are suitable for control activities;
  - 3) Reduce the impact on the environment and on non-target organisms by applying the pesticide only when the action threshold has been met;
  - 4) In situations or locations where practicable and feasible for efficacious control, use larvicides as a preferred pesticide for mosquito or insect pest control when larval action thresholds have been met; and
  - 5) In situations or locations where larvicide use is not practicable or feasible for efficacious control, use adulticides for mosquito or insect pest control when adult action thresholds have been met.
  
2. Weed and Algae Control – to control invasive or other nuisance weeds and algae in water and at water's edge, including irrigation ditches and/or irrigation canals.

This part applies to discharges from the application of pesticides for weed and

algae control as defined in Part I.F.2.

- a. Identify the Problem. Prior to the first pesticide application covered under this permit that will result in a discharge to surface waters of the State, and at least once each calendar year thereafter prior to the first pesticide application for that calendar year you must do the following for each pest management area, as defined in Part V.
  - 1) Identify areas with weed or algae problems and characterize the extent of the problems, including, for example, water use goals not attained (e.g. wildlife habitat, fisheries, vegetation, and recreation);
  - 2) Identify target weed species;
  - 3) Identify possible factors causing or contributing to the weed or algae problem (e.g., nutrients, invasive species, etc);
  - 4) Establish past or present weed or algae densities to serve as action threshold(s) for implementing pest management strategies; and
  - 5) In the event there are no data for your pest management area in the past calendar year, see Part I.I. for documentation requirements regarding why current data are not available and the data you used to meet the permit conditions in Part I.H.
  
- b. Pest Management Options. Prior to the first pesticide application covered under this permit that will result in a discharge to surface waters of the State, and at least once each calendar year thereafter prior to the first pesticide application for that calendar year, you must select and implement, for each pest management area, efficient and effective means of pest management that minimize discharges resulting from application of pesticides to control weeds or algae. In developing these pest management strategies, you must evaluate the following management options, considering impact to water quality, impact to non-target organisms, pest resistance, feasibility, and cost effectiveness:
  - 1) No action
  - 2) Prevention
  - 3) Mechanical or physical methods
  - 4) Cultural methods
  - 5) Biological control agents
  - 6) Pesticides
  
- c. Pesticide Use. If a pesticide is selected to manage weeds or algae and application of the pesticide will result in a discharge to surface waters of the State, you must:
  - 1) Conduct surveillance prior to each pesticide application to assess the pest management area and to determine when the action threshold is met that necessitates the need for pest management; and

- 2) Reduce the impact on the environment and non-target organisms by applying the pesticide only when the action threshold has been met.
3. Nuisance Animal Control –to control invasive or other nuisance animals in water and at water’s edge. Nuisance animals in this use category include, but are not limited to fish, lampreys, and mollusks.

This part applies to discharges from the application of pesticides for nuisance animal control as defined in Part I.F.3.

- a. Identify the Problem. Prior to the first pesticide application covered under this permit that will result in a discharge to surface waters of the State, and at least once each calendar year thereafter prior to the first pesticide application for that calendar year, you must do the following for each pest management area, as defined in Part V.
  - 1) Identify areas with nuisance animal problems and characterize the extent of the problems, including, for example, water use goals not attained (e.g. wildlife habitat, fisheries, vegetation, and recreation);
  - 2) Identify target nuisance animal species;
  - 3) Identify possible factors causing or contributing to the problem (e.g., nutrients, invasive species);
  - 4) Establish past or present nuisance animal densities to serve as action threshold(s) for implementing pest management strategies; and
  - 5) In the event there are no data for your pest management area in the past calendar year, see Part I.I. for documentation requirements regarding why current data are not available and the data you used to meet the permit conditions in Part I.H.
- b. Pest Management Options. Prior to the first pesticide application covered under this permit that will result in a discharge to surface waters of the State, and at least once each year thereafter prior to the first pesticide application during that calendar year, you must select and implement, for each pest management area, efficient and effective means of pest management that minimize discharges resulting from application of pesticides to control nuisance animals. In developing these pest management strategies, you must evaluate the following management options, considering impact to water quality, impact to non-target organisms, pest resistance, feasibility, and cost effectiveness:
  - 1) No action.
  - 2) Prevention
  - 3) Mechanical or physical methods
  - 4) Biological control agents
  - 5) Pesticides

- c. Pesticide Use. If a pesticide is selected to manage nuisance animals and application of the pesticide will result in a discharge to surface waters of the State, you must:
- 1) Conduct surveillance prior to each application to assess the pest management area and to determine when the action threshold is met that necessitates the need for pest management; and
  - 2) Reduce the impact on the environment and non-target organisms by evaluating site restrictions, application timing, and application method in addition to applying the pesticide only when the action threshold has been met.
4. Forest Canopy Pest Control – application of a pesticide to a forest canopy to control the population of a pest species (e.g., insect or pathogen) where to target the pests effectively a portion of the pesticide unavoidably will be applied over and deposited to water.

This part applies to discharges from the application of pesticides for forest canopy pest control as defined in Part I.F.4.

- a. Identify the Problem. Prior to the first pesticide application covered under this permit that will result in a discharge to surface waters of the State, and at least once each calendar year thereafter prior to the first pesticide application in that calendar year, you must do the following for each pest management area, as defined in Part V.
- 1) Establish target pest densities to serve as action threshold(s) for implementing pest management strategies;
  - 2) Identify target species to develop a species-specific pest management strategy based on developmental and behavioral considerations for each species;
  - 3) Identify current distribution of the target pest and assess potential distribution in the absence of control measures; and
  - 4) In the event there are no data for your pest management area in the past calendar year, see Part I.J. for documentation requirements regarding why current data are not available and the data you used to meet the permit conditions in Part I.H.
- b. Pest Management Options. Prior to the first pesticide application covered under this permit that will result in a discharge to surface waters of the State, and at least once each calendar year thereafter prior to the first pesticide application for that calendar year, you must select and implement for each pest management area efficient and effective means of pest management that minimize discharges resulting from application of pesticides to control forestry pests. In developing these pest management strategies, you must evaluate the following management options,



considering impact to water quality, impact to non-target organisms, pest resistance, feasibility, and cost effectiveness:

- 1) No action
- 2) Prevention
- 3) Mechanical/physical methods
- 4) Cultural methods
- 5) Biological control agents
- 6) Pesticides

c. **Pesticide Use.** If a pesticide is selected to manage forestry pests and application of the pesticide will result in a discharge to surface waters of the State, you must:

- 1) Conduct surveillance prior to each application to assess the pest management area and to determine when the pest action threshold is met that necessitates the need for pest management;
- 2) Assess environmental conditions (e.g. temperature, precipitation, and wind speed) in the treatment area to identify conditions that support target pest development and are conducive for treatment activities;
- 3) Reduce the impact on the environment and non-target organisms by evaluating the restrictions, application timing, and application methods in addition to applying the pesticide only when the action thresholds have been met; and
- 4) Evaluate using pesticides against the most susceptible developmental stage.

G. Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations

Your discharge must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable numeric and narrative state water quality standards.

If at any time you become aware, or DWQ determines, that your discharge causes or contributes to an excursion of applicable water quality standards, you must take corrective action as required in Part III.D.

H. Pesticide Discharge Management Plan Requirements

This Part applies to any operator required to submit an NOI, as required in Part I.D. Some sections of the Pesticide Discharge Management Plan (PDMP) will require input from the pesticide applicator.

If you are required to submit an NOI, you must prepare a PDMP for your pest management area. You must keep the plan up-to-date thereafter for the duration of coverage under this general permit, even if your discharges subsequently fall below the applicable NOI threshold. You must develop a PDMP consistent with the deadline outlined in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Pesticide Discharge Management Plan Deadline	
Category	PDMP Deadline
Operators not required to submit an NOI.	Not applicable
Operators who know or should have reasonably known, prior to commencement of discharge, that they will exceed an annual treatment area threshold identified in Part I. Table 1, for that year.	Prior to first pesticide application covered under this permit.
Operators who do not know or would reasonably not know until after commencement of discharge, that they will exceed an annual treatment area threshold identified in Part I. Table, 1 for that year.	Prior to exceeding an annual treatment area threshold.
Operators commencing discharge in response to a <u>declared pest emergency situation</u> as defined in Part V. that will cause the operator to exceed an annual treatment area threshold.	No later than 90 days after responding to declared pest emergency situation.

The PDMP does not contain effluent limitations; the limitations are contained in Part I.G. of the permit. The PDMP documents how you will implement the effluent limitations in Part I.G. of the permit, including your evaluation and selection of control measures to meet those effluent limitations and minimize discharges. In your PDMP, you may incorporate by reference any procedures or plans in other documents that meet the requirements of this permit. If you rely upon other documents to describe how you will comply with the effluent limitations in this permit, such as a pre-existing integrated pest management (IPM) plan, you must attach to your PDMP a copy of any portions of any documents that you are using to document your implementation of the effluent limitations. All operators subject to the effluent limitations described above must implement control measures to satisfy the effluent limitations in Part I.G and I.I. This includes the operator who submitted the NOI as well as any employees, contractors, subcontractors, or other agents. The control measures implemented must be documented and the documentation must be kept up-to-date.

1. Contents of Your Pesticide Discharge Management Plan

Your PDMP must include the following elements:

- a. PDMP Team. You must identify all the persons (by name and contact information) that compose the team as well as each person's individual responsibilities, including:
  - 1) Person(s) responsible for managing pests in relation to the pest management area

- 2) Person(s) responsible for developing and revising the PDMP;
- 3) Person(s) responsible for developing, revising, and implementing corrective actions and other effluent limitation requirements ; and
- 4) Person(s) responsible for pesticide applications. If the pesticide applicator is unknown at the time of plan development, indicate whether or not a for-hire applicator will be used and when you anticipate that you will identify the applicator.

Identification of team members must include any written agreement(s) between you and any other operator(s), such as a for-hire pesticide applicator, that specify the division of responsibilities between operators as necessary to comply with the provisions of this permit.

2. Pest Management Area Description. You must document the following:
  - a. Pest problem description. Document a description of the pest problem at your pest management area, including identification of the target pest(s), source of the pest problem, and source of data used to identify the problem in Parts I.F.1., I.F.2, I.F.3 and I.F.4.
  - b. Action Threshold(s). Describe the action threshold(s) for your pest management area, including a description of how they were determined.
  - c. General location map. In the plan, include a general location map (e.g., USGS quadrangle map, a portion of a city or county map, or other map) that identifies the geographic boundaries of the area to which the plan applies and location of the surface waters of the State; and
  - d. Water quality standards. Document the water quality standards applicable to waters to which there may be a discharge, including the list of pesticide(s) or any degradates for which the water is impaired.
3. Control Measure Description. You must document your evaluation of control measures for your pest management area. You must document the control measures you will implement to comply with the effluent limitations required in Parts I.E. and Part I.G. Include in the description the active ingredient(s) evaluated.
4. Schedules and Procedures. You must document the following schedules and procedures in your PDMP:
  - a. Pertaining to Control Measures Used to Comply with the Effluent Limitations in Part I.G. The following must be documented in your PDMP:
    - 1) Application Rate and Frequency. (Part F.1.) Procedures for determining the lowest effective amount of pesticide product per application and the optimum frequency of pesticide applications necessary to control the target pest, consistent with reducing the potential for development of pest resistance;

- 2) Spill Prevention. (Part IV.H.b). Procedures and schedule of maintenance activities for preventing spills and leaks of pesticides associated with the application of pesticides covered under this permit.
  - 3) Pesticide Application Equipment. (Part I.E.1.c.) Schedules and procedures for maintaining the pesticide application equipment in proper operating condition, including calibrating, cleaning, and repairing the equipment.
  - 4) Pest Surveillance. Part I.F.1.a. Procedures and methods for conducting pre-application pest surveillance.
  - 5) Assessing Environmental Conditions. (Part I.F.1.c.2.) Procedures and methods for assessing environmental conditions in the treatment area.
- b. Pertaining to Other Actions Necessary to Minimize Discharges. The following must be documented in your PDMP:
- 1) Spill Response Procedures – At a minimum you must have:
    - a) Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak must be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of your PDMP team.
    - b) Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies.
  - 2) Incident Response Procedures – At a minimum you must have:
    - a) Procedures for responding to any incident resulting from pesticide applications;
    - b) Procedures for notification of the incident, both internal to your agency/organization and external. Contact information for state/federal permitting agency, nearest emergency medical facility, and nearest hazardous chemical responder must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.
  - 3) Pesticide Monitoring Schedules and Procedures – You must document procedures for monitoring consistent with the requirements in Part II.A. including:
    - a) The process for determining the location of any monitoring;
    - b) A schedule for monitoring;
    - c) The person (or position) responsible for conducting monitoring; and

- d) Procedures for documenting any observed impacts to non-target organisms resulting from your pesticide discharge.

5. Signature Requirements. You must sign, date and certify your PDMP in accordance with Part IV. D.

I. Pesticide Discharge Management Plan Modifications

You must modify your PDMP whenever necessary to address any of the triggering conditions for corrective action in Part III.D. or when a change in pest control activities significantly changes the type or quantity of pollutants discharged. Changes to your PDMP must be made before the next pesticide application that results in a discharge, if practicable, or if not, as soon as possible thereafter. The revised PDMP must be signed and dated in accordance with Part IV.D. You must review your PDMP at a minimum once per calendar year and whenever necessary to update the pest problem identified and pest management strategies evaluated for your pest management area.

J. Pesticide Discharge Management Plan Availability

You must retain a copy of the current PDMP, along with all supporting maps and documents, at the address provided in the NOI. The PDMP and all supporting documents must be readily available, upon request, and copies of any of these documents provided, upon request, to DWQ; EPA; or local agency governing discharges or pesticide applications within their respective jurisdictions; and representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). DWQ may provide copies of your PDMP or other information related to this permit that is in its possession to members of the public. Any Confidential Business Information (CBI), as defined in 40 CFR Part 2, may be withheld from the public provided that a claim of confidentiality is properly asserted and documented in accordance with 40 CFR Part 2; however, CBI must be submitted to EPA, if requested, and may not be withheld from those staff within EPA, FWS, and NMFS cleared for CBI review.

## II. MONITORING, RECORDING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Site Monitoring

1. **Monitoring Requirements for Pesticide Applicators.** You must monitor the amount of pesticide applied to ensure that you are using the lowest amount to effectively control the pest, consistent with reducing the potential for development of pest resistance. You must also monitor your pesticide application activities to ensure you are performing regular maintenance activities and to ensure that your application equipment is in proper operating condition to reduce the potential for leaks, spills, or other unintended discharge of pesticides to surface waters of the State. Additionally, you must monitor your pesticide application activities to ensure that the application equipment is in proper operating condition by adhering to any manufacturer's conditions and industry practices, and by calibrating, cleaning, and repairing equipment on a regular basis.
2. **Visual Monitoring Requirements for all Operators.** All operators covered under this permit must conduct spot checks in the area to and around where pesticides are applied for possible and observable adverse incidents, as defined in Part V., caused by application of pesticides, including but not limited to the unanticipated death or distress of non-target organisms and disruption of wildlife habitat, recreational or municipal water use. Visual assessments of the application site must be performed:
  - a. During any post-application surveillance or efficacy check that you conduct, if surveillance or an efficacy check is conducted.
  - b. During any pesticide application, when considerations for safety and feasibility allow.

### B. Record Keeping and Reporting

You must keep written records as required in this permit. These records must be accurate and complete and sufficient to demonstrate your compliance with the conditions of this permit. You can rely on records and documents developed for other obligations, such as requirements under FIFRA, and state or local pesticide programs, provided all requirements of this permit are satisfied.

The DWQ recommends that all operators covered under this permit keep records of acres or linear miles treated for all applicable use patterns covered under this general permit. The records should be kept up-to-date to help you determine if you will meet the annual treatment area threshold during any calendar year, as identified in Part I. Table 1.

1. All operators must keep the following records:
  - a. A copy of this permit
  - b. A copy of any Adverse Incident Reports (See Part III.G)
  - c. Your rationale for any determination that reporting of an identified adverse incident is not required consistent with allowances identified in Part III.G.1.
  - d. A copy of any corrective action documentation (See Part III.I)
  
2. This part applies to any entity required to submit an NOI and to any pesticide applicator hired by such entity to perform activities covered under this permit. Records listed below are required to be kept at the address provided on the NOI, as identified in Part I.A. Records of equipment maintenance and calibration are to be maintained only by the entity performing the pest application activity (on behalf of self or client).
  - a. A copy of the NOI submitted to DWQ, any correspondence exchanged between you and DWQ specific to coverage under this permit, and a copy of the DWQ acknowledgment letter assigning your permit tracking number;
  - b. The date on which you knew or reasonably should have known that you would exceed an annual treatment area threshold during any calendar year, as identified in Part I. Table 1.;
  - c. Surveillance method(s) used, date(s) of surveillance activities, and findings of surveillance;
  - d. Target pest(s);
  - e. Pest density prior to pesticide application;
  - f. Company name and contact information for pesticide applicator
  - g. Pesticide application date(s);
  - h. Description of treatment area, including location and size (acres or linear feet) of treatment area and identification of any waters, either by name or by location, to which you discharged any pesticide(s);
  - i. Name of each pesticide product used including the DWQ registration number;
  - j. Quantity of pesticide applied (and specify if quantities are for the pesticide product as packaged or as formulated and applied)
  - k. Concentration (%) of active ingredient in formulation;
  - l. For pesticide applications directly to waters, the effective concentration of active ingredient required for control;
  - m. Any unusual or unexpected effects identified to non-target organisms
  - n. Documentation of any equipment cleaning, calibration, and repair (to be kept by pesticide application equipment operator);
  - o. A copy of your PDMP, including any modifications made to the PDMP during the term of this permit.
  
3. All required records must be documented as soon as possible but no later than 14 days following completion of such activity. You must retain any records required under this permit for at least five years from the date that your coverage

under this permit expires or is terminated. You must make available to DWQ, including an authorized representative of DWQ, all records kept under this permit upon request and provide copies of such records, upon request.

4. Twenty-four hour reporting.
    - a. In addition to adverse incident and spill reporting requirements in Part III.G.1 and Part III.H., respectively, you must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time you become aware of the circumstances. A written submission must also be provided within five days of the time you become aware of the circumstances. The written submission must contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
    - b. For purposes of this permit, you must submit a 24-hour report under this section for any upset, as defined in Part III.L. which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
    - c. DWQ may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Part III.G., if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
  5. Other noncompliance. You must report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Part II.B., at the time any applicable reports are asked to be submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Part II.D.
- C. Inspection and Entry.  
You must allow DWQ or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of EPA), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
1. Enter upon your premises where a regulated activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
  2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
    - a. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and



- b. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

D. Monitoring and Records.

1. You must retain records of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the Notice of Intent for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date the permit expires or the date the operator's authorization is terminated. This period may be extended by request of DWQ at any time.
2. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored activity.
3. You must retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, for a period of at least five years from the date the permit expires or the date the operator's authorization is terminated. This period may be extended by request of DWQ at any time.
4. Records of monitoring information must include:
  - a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
  - b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
  - c. The date(s) analyses were performed
  - d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
  - e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
  - f. ~~The~~ results of such analyses.
5. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in the permit.
6. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

III. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Duty to Comply .

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Executive Secretary of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions .

The *Act* provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing provisions of the *Act* is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions of the Act is subject to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 per day of violation; Any person convicted under *UCA 19-5-115(2)* a second time shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50,000 per day. Except as provided at *Part III.G, Adverse Incident Documentation and Reporting, Part III.H, Upset Conditions*, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee of the civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense .

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

D. Corrective Action.

If any of the following situations occur, you must review and, as necessary, revise the evaluation and selection of your control measures to ensure that the situation is eliminated and will not be repeated in the future:

1. An unauthorized release or discharge associated with the application of pesticides (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge not authorized by this or another NPDES permit) occurs;
2. You become aware, or DWQ concludes, that your control measures are not adequate/sufficient for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards;
3. Any monitoring activities indicate that you failed to:
  - a. Use the lowest amount of pesticide produce per application and optimum frequency of pesticide applications necessary to control the target pest, consistent with reducing the potential for development of pest resistance;



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hours of you becoming aware of the adverse incident and must include at least the following information:

- a. The caller's name and telephone number;
  - b. Operator name and mailing address;
  - c. If covered under an NOI, the NOI NPDES tracking number;
  - d. The name and telephone number of a contact person, if different than the person providing the 24-hour notice;
  - e. How and when you became aware of the adverse incident;
  - f. Description of the location of the adverse incident;
  - g. Description of the adverse incident identified and the DWQ pesticide registration number for each product you applied in the area of the adverse incident; and
  - h. Description of any steps you have taken or will take to correct, repair, remedy, cleanup, or otherwise address any adverse effects.
2. If you are unable to notify DWQ within 24 hours, you must do so as soon as possible and also provide your rationale for why you were unable to provide such notification within 24 hours.

The adverse incident notification and reporting requirements are in addition to what the registrant is required to submit under FIFRA section 6(a)(2) and its implementing regulations at 40 CFR Part 159.

3. Reporting of adverse incidents is not required under this permit in the following situations:
- a. You are aware of facts that clearly establish that the adverse incident was not related to toxic effects or exposure from the pesticide application.
  - b. You have been notified in writing by DWQ that the reporting requirement has been waived for this incident or category of incidents.
  - c. You receive information notifying you of an adverse incident but that information is clearly erroneous.
  - d. An adverse incident occurs to pests that are similar in kind to pests identified as potential targets on the FIFRA label.
4. Five (5) Day Adverse Incident Written Report. Within five (5) days of a reportable adverse incident pursuant to Part III.G.1, you must provide a written report of the adverse incident to the DWQ at the NOI, for pesticide regulation (see <http://npic.orst.edu/state1.htm>). Your adverse incident report must include at least the following information:

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- a. Information required to be provided in Part III.G.1;
- b. Date and time you contacted DWQ notifying the Agency of the adverse incident and who you spoke with at DWQ and any instructions you received from DWQ;
- c. Location of incident, including the names of any waters affected and appearance of those waters (sheen, color, clarity, etc);
- d. A description of the circumstances of the adverse incident including species affected, estimated number of individual and approximate size of dead or distressed organisms;
- e. Magnitude and scope of the effected area (e.g. square area or total stream distance affected);
- f. Pesticide application rate, intended use site (e.g., banks, above, or direct to water), method of application, and name of pesticide product, description of pesticide ingredients, and DWQ registration number;
- g. Description of the habitat and the circumstances under which the adverse incident occurred (including any available ambient water data for pesticides applied);
- h. If laboratory tests were performed, indicate what test(s) were performed, and when, and provide a summary of the test results within 5 days after they become available;
- i. If applicable, explain why you believe the adverse incident could not have been caused by exposure to the pesticide;
- j. Actions to be taken to prevent recurrence of adverse incidents; and
- k. Signed and dated in accordance with Part IV.D.1.

You must report adverse incidents even for those instances when the pesticide labeling states that adverse effects may occur.

5. Adverse Incident to Threatened or Endangered Species or Critical Habitat

Notwithstanding any of the other adverse incident notification requirements of this section, if you become aware of an adverse incident to a federally-listed threatened or endangered species or its federally-designated critical habitat, that may have resulted from a discharge from your pesticide application, you must immediately notify the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) at 801-975-3330, Contaminants Division. This notification must be made by telephone immediately upon your becoming aware of the adverse incident and must include at least the following information:

- a. The caller's name and telephone number;
- b. Operator name and mailing address;
- c. The name of the affected species;
- d. How and when you became aware of the adverse incident;
- e. Description of the location of the adverse incident;

- f. Description of the adverse incident, including the DWQ pesticide registration number for each product you applied in the area of the adverse incident; and
- g. Description of any steps you have taken or will take to alleviate the adverse impact to the species.

Additional information on federally-listed threatened or endangered species and federally-designated critical habitat is available from FWS ([www.fws.gov](http://www.fws.gov)) for terrestrial or freshwater species.

H. Reportable Spills and Leaks

- 1. The permittee shall (orally) report any noncompliance including transportation accidents, and spills which may seriously endanger public health or the environment, as soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee first became aware of circumstances. The report shall be made to the Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300, or 24-hour answering service (801) 536-4123.

I. Other Corrective Action Documentation.

For situations identified in III.D., other than for adverse incidents (addressed in Part III.G.1, or reportable spills or leaks (addressed in Part III.H.), you must document the situation triggering corrective action and your planned corrective action within five (5) days you become aware of that situation and retain a copy of this documentation. This documentation must include the following information:

- 1. Identification of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review, including any ambient water quality monitoring that assisted in determining that discharges did not meet water quality standards;
- 2. Brief description of the situation;
- 3. Date the problem was identified.
- 4. Brief description of how the problem was identified and how the operator learned of the situation and date the operator learned of the situation;
- 5. Summary of corrective action taken or to be taken including date initiated and date completed or expected to be completed; and
- 6. Any measures to prevent reoccurrence of such an incident, including notice of whether PDMP modifications are required as a result of the incident.

J. Duty to Mitigate.

You must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

K. Proper Operation and Maintenance.

You must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by you

to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by you only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

L. Upset Conditions.

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph 2 of this section are met. Executive Secretary's administrative determination regarding a claim of upset cannot be judiciously challenged by the permittee until such time as an action is initiated for noncompliance.
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
  - a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
  - b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
  - c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under *Part V.H, Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting*; and,
  - d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under *Part III.J, Duty to Mitigate*.
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

IV. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Permit Actions.

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Your filing of a request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

B. Duty to Reapply.

If you wish to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, you must apply for and obtain authorization as required by the new permit once DWQ issues it.

C. Duty to Provide Information.

You must furnish to DWQ within a reasonable time, any information which DWQ may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. You must also furnish to DWQ or an authorized representative upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

Other information. Where you become aware that you failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Executive Secretary, you must promptly submit such facts or information.

D. Signatory Requirements.

1. All applications, including NOIs, must be signed as follows:

- a. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated activity including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.



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- b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
  - c. For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this subsection, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of DWQ).
2. Your Pesticide Discharge Management Plan (PDMP), including changes to your PDMP to document any corrective actions taken as required by Part I.I., and all reports submitted to DWQ, must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Part IV.D.1.
  - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated activity such as the position of superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
  - c. The signed and dated written authorization is included in the PDMP. A copy must be submitted to DWQ, if requested.
3. All other changes to your PDMP, and other compliance documentation required under this permit, must be signed and dated by the person preparing the change or documentation.
- a. Changes to Authorization. If an authorization under IV.D.1;
  - b. is no longer accurate because the application activities have been purchased by a different entity, a new NOI satisfying the requirements of IV.D.1., must be submitted to DWQ. However, if the only change that is occurring is a change in contact information or a change in the operator's address, the operator need only make a modification to the existing NOI submitted for authorization.
  - c. Any person signing documents in accordance with Part IV.D.1. above must include the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

4. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

E. Reporting Requirements.

1. Anticipated noncompliance. You must give advance notice to the DWQ of any planned changes in the permitted activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
2. Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to DWQ. Where an operator wants to transfer coverage under the permit to a new operator, the original permittee (the first operator) must submit a Notice of Termination pursuant to Part I.D.7. The new operator must submit a Notice of Intent in accordance with Part I.A. See also requirements in, Part IV.H.
3. Pesticide Monitoring Reports. This permit does not require operators to report monitoring results on a routine basis; however, DWQ may, pursuant to Part II.B, require certain operators to monitor and report such results.
  - a. When required, monitoring data must be submitted to DWQ using DWQ's Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form, available at [www.dwqupdes](http://www.dwqupdes), and submitted to the DWQ at the address identified in the NOI.
  - b. If you monitor any pollutant more frequently than required using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as otherwise specified by DWQ, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted to DWQ.
  - c. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements must use an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by DWQ.

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4. Compliance schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- F. Property Rights.  
This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges.
- G. Severability.  
Invalidation of a portion of this permit does not render the whole permit invalid. DWQ's intent is that the permit will remain in effect to the extent possible; in the event that any part of this permit is invalidated, the remaining parts of the permit will remain in effect unless DWQ issues a written statement otherwise.
- H. Transfers.  
This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to DWQ. Where an operator wants to transfer coverage under the permit to a new operator, the original permittee (the first operator) must submit a Notice of Termination pursuant to Part I.D.6. The new operator must submit a Notice of Intent in accordance with Part I.A.

V. DEFINITIONS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND ACRONYMS

A. Definitions

1. "Act" means the "*Utah Water Quality Act*".
2. "Action Threshold" – The point at which pest populations or environmental conditions can no longer be tolerated necessitating that pest control action be taken based on economic, human health, aesthetic, or other effects. Sighting a single pest does not always mean control is needed. Action thresholds help determine both the need for control actions and the proper timing of such actions.
3. "Active Ingredient" – any substance (or group of structurally similar substances if specified by the Agency) that will prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate any pest, or that functions as a plant regulator, desiccant, or defoliant within the meaning of FIFRA sec. 2(a). [40 CFR 152.3] Active ingredient also means a pesticidal substance that is intended to be produced and used in a living plant, or in the produce thereof, and the genetic material necessary for the production of such a pesticidal substance. [40 CFR 174.3]
4. "Adverse Incident" – means an incident that you have observed upon inspection or of which you otherwise become aware, in which:
  - a. A person or non-target organism may have been exposed to a pesticide residue, and
  - b. The person or non-target organism suffered a toxic or adverse effect. The phrase "toxic or adverse effects" includes effects that occur within waters of the State on non-target plants, fish or wildlife that are unusual or unexpected (e.g., effects are to organisms not otherwise described on the pesticide product label or otherwise not expected to be present) as a result of exposure to a pesticide residue, and may include:
    - 1) Distressed or dead juvenile and small fishes
    - 2) Washed up or floating fish
    - 3) Fish swimming abnormally or erratically
    - 4) Fish lying lethargically at water surface or in shallow water
    - 5) Fish that are listless or nonresponsive to disturbance
    - 6) Stunting, wilting, or desiccation of non-target submerged or emergent plants
    - 7) Other dead or visibly distressed non-target organisms (amphibians, turtles, invertebrates, etc.)
    - 8) The phrase, "toxic or adverse effects," also includes any adverse effects to humans (e.g., skin rashes) or domesticated animals that occur either directly or indirectly from a discharge to waters of the

State that are temporally and spatially related to exposure to a pesticide residue (e.g., vomiting, lethargy).

5. "Best Management Practices" (BMPs) – are examples of control measures that may be implemented to meet effluent limitations. These include schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to minimize the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control spillage or leaks, waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. [40 CFR 122.2]
6. "Biological Control Agents" – These agents are organisms that can be introduced to your sites, such as herbivores, predators, parasites, and hyperparasites. [Source: US FWS IPM Guidance, 2004]
7. "Biological Pesticides" (also called biopesticides) - include microbial pesticides, biochemical pesticides and plant-incorporated protectants (PIP). Microbial pesticide means a microbial agent intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or dessicant, that (1) is a eucaryotic microorganism including, but not limited to, protozoa, algae, and fungi; (2) is a procaryotic microorganism, including, but not limited to, Eubacteria and Archaeobacteria; or (3) is a parasitically replicating microscopic element, including but not limited to, viruses. [40 CFR 158.2100(b)] Biochemical pesticide mean a pesticide that (1) is a naturally-occurring substance or structurally-similar and functionally identical to a naturally-occurring substance; (2) has a history of exposure to humans and the environment demonstrating minimal toxicity, or in the case of a synthetically-derived biochemical pesticides, is equivalent to a naturally-occurring substance that has such a history; and (3) Has a non-toxic mode of action to the target pest(s). [40 CFR 158.2000(a)(1)] Plant-incorporated protectant means a pesticidal substance that is intended to be produced and used in a living plant, or in the produce thereof, and the genetic material necessary for production of such a pesticidal substance. It also includes any inert ingredient contained in the plant, or produce thereof. [40 CFR 174.3]
8. "Chemical Pesticides" – all pesticides not otherwise classified as biological pesticides.
9. "Control Measure" – refers to any BMP or other method used to meet the effluent limitations. Control measures must comply with manufacturer specifications, industry standards and recommended industry practices related to the application of pesticides, and relevant legal requirements. Additionally, control measures could include other actions that a prudent operator would implement to reduce and/or eliminate pesticide discharges to waters of the State to comply with the effluent limitations in Parts 2 and 3 of this permit.

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10. Category 1 Waters – Waters which have been determined by the Board to be of exceptional recreational or ecological significance or have been determined to be a State or National resource requiring protection, shall be maintained at existing high quality through designation, by the Board after public hearing, as Category 1 Waters. New point source discharges of wastewater, treated or otherwise, are prohibited in such segments after the effective date of designation. Protection of such segments from pathogens in diffuse, underground sources is covered in R317-5 and R317-7 and the Regulations for Individual Wastewater Disposal Systems (R317-501 through R317-515). Other diffuse sources (nonpoint sources) of wastes shall be controlled to the extent feasible through implementation of best management practices or regulatory programs. Projects such as, but not limited to, construction of dams or roads will be considered where pollution will result only during the actual construction activity, and where best management practices will be employed to minimize pollution effects. Waters of the State designated as Category 1 Waters are listed in R317-2-12.1.
11. "Cultural Methods" - manipulation of the habitat to increase pest mortality by making the habitat less suitable to the pest.
12. "CWA" means *The Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, as amended, by *The Clean Water Act of 1987*.
13. "Declared Pest Emergency Situation" – An event defined by a public declaration by a federal agency, state, or local government of a pest problem determined to require control through application of a pesticide beginning less than ten days after identification of the need for pest control. This public declaration may be based on:
  - a. Significant risk to human health;
  - b. Significant economic loss; or
  - c. Significant risk to:
  - d. Endangered species,
  - e. Threatened species,
  - f. Beneficial organisms, or
  - g. The environment. [40 CFR 166]
14. "Director" – a Regional Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or an authorized representative. [excerpted from 40 CFR 122.2]
15. "Discharge" – when used without qualification, means the "discharge of a pollutant." [40 CFR 122.2]
16. "Discharge" of a pollutant – any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to "waters of State" from any "point source," or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the water of the "contiguous zone" or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft that is

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being used as a means of transportation. This includes additions of pollutants into waters of the U.S. from: surface runoff that is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. [excerpted from 40 CFR 122.2]

17. "DWQ" Approved or Established Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) – "DWQ Approved TMDLs" are those that are developed by a State and approved by DWQ. "DWQ Established TMDLs" are those that are issued by DWQ.
18. "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
19. "Establishment" – generally a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed (e.g., factory, mill, store, hotel, movie theater, mine, farm, airline terminal, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office).
20. "Facility or Activity" – any NPDES "point source" (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program. [40 CFR 122.2]
21. "Federal Facility" – any buildings, installations, structures, land, public works, equipment, aircraft, vessels, and other vehicles and property, owned, operated, or leased by, or constructed or manufactured for the purpose of leasing to, the federal government.
22. "For-Hire Applicator" - Includes persons who make contractual pesticide applications for which they or their employer receives compensation (e.g., lawn care firms, pest control companies).
23. "Impaired Water" (or "Water Quality Impaired Water" or "Water Quality Limited Segment") – A water is impaired for purposes of this permit if it has been identified by DWQ pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as not meeting State water quality standards (these waters are called "water quality limited segments" under 40 CFR 130.2(j)). Impaired waters include both waters with approved or established TMDLs, and those for which a TMDL has not yet been approved or established.
24. "Indian Country" – (a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation; (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States, whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State, and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. This definition includes all land held in trust for an Indian tribe. [18 U.S.C. 1151; 40 CFR 122.2]

25. "Inert Ingredient" - any substance (or group of structurally similar substances if designated by the Agency), other than an active ingredient, that is intentionally included in a pesticide product,. [40 CFR 152.3] Inert ingredient also means any substance, such as a selectable marker, other than the active ingredient, where the substance is used to confirm or ensure the presence of the active ingredient, and includes the genetic material necessary for the production of the substance, provided that genetic material is intentionally introduced into a living plant in addition to the active ingredient. [40 CFR 174.3]
26. "Integrated Pest Management" – is an effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on a combination of common-sense practices. IPM uses current, comprehensive information on the life cycles of pests and their interaction with the environment. This information, in combination with available pest control methods, is used to manage pest damage by the most economical means, and with the least possible hazard to people, property, and the environment.
27. "Mechanical/Physical Methods" - mechanical tools or physical alterations of the environment, for pest prevention or removal.
28. "Minimize" - to reduce and/or eliminate pesticide discharges to waters of the State through the use of “control measures” to the extent technologically available and economically practicable and achievable.
29. "Non-target Organisms" – includes the plant and animal hosts of the target species, the natural enemies of the target species living in the community, and other plants and animals, including vertebrates, living in or near the community that are not the target of the pesticide.
30. "North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)" – developed under the direction and guidance of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as the standard for use by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the collection, tabulation, presentation, and analysis of statistical data describing the U.S. economy. NAICS is scheduled to be reviewed every 5 years for potential revisions with the most recent version being completed in 2007. Under NAICS, an establishment is generally a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed (e.g., factory, mill, store, hotel, movie theater, mine, farm, airline terminal, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office). An enterprise, on the other hand, may consist of more than one location performing the same or different types of economic activities. Each establishment of that enterprise is assigned a NAICS code based on its own primary business activity. Ideally, the primary business activity of an establishment is determined by relative share of production costs and/or capital investment. In practice, other variables, such as revenue, value of shipments, or



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employment, are used as proxies. For this permit, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency uses revenue or value of shipments to determine an establishment's primary business activity. Details of NAICS are available on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/index.html>.

31. "Optimize" – to make as effective, perfect, or useful as possible, to make the best use of.
32. "Operator " – any entity involved in the application of a pesticide that results in a discharge to waters of the U.S. that meets either or both of the following two criteria:
  - a. The entity has control over the financing for, or the decision to perform pesticide applications that result in discharges, including the ability to modify those decisions; or
  - b. The entity has day-to-day control of or performs activities that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers to carry out activities required by the permit or perform such activities themselves).
33. "Person" – an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof.
34. "Pest" – Consistent with 40 CFR 152.5, any organism under circumstances that make it deleterious to man or the environment, if it is:
  - a. Any vertebrate animal other than man;
  - b. Any invertebrate animal, including but not limited to, any insect, other arthropod, nematode, or mollusk such as a slug and snail, but excluding any internal parasite of living man or other living animals;
  - c. Any plant growing where not wanted, including any moss, alga, liverwort, or other plant of any higher order, and any plant part such as a root; or
  - d. Any fungus, bacterium, virus, or other microorganism, except for those on or in living man or other living animals and those on or in processed food or processed animal feed, beverages, drugs (as defined in FFDCA sec. 201(g)(1)) and cosmetics (as defined in FFDCA sec. 201(i)).
35. "Pest Management Area" – The area of land, including any water, for which you are conducting pest management activities covered by this permit.
36. "Pesticide" – means (1) any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling; or mitigating any pest, (2) any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, and (3) any nitrogen stabilizer, except that the term "pesticide" shall not include any article that is a "new animal drug" within the meaning of section 201(w) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(w)), that

has been determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services not to be a new animal drug by a regulation establishing conditions of use for the article, or that is an animal feed within the meaning of section 201(x) of such Act (21 U.S.C. 321(x)) bearing or containing a new animal drug. The term "pesticide" does not include liquid chemical sterilant products (including any sterilant or subordinate disinfectant claims on such products) for use on a critical or semi-critical device, as defined in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321). For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term "critical device" includes any device that introduced directly into the human body, either into or in contact with the bloodstream or normally sterile areas of the body and the term "semi-critical device" includes any device that contacts intact mucous membranes but which does not ordinarily penetrate the blood barrier or otherwise enter normally sterile areas of the body. [FIFRA Section 2(u)]

The term "pesticide" applies to insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides, and various other substances used to control pests. The definition encompasses all uses of pesticides authorized under FIFRA including uses authorized under sections 3 (registration), 5 (experimental use permits), 18 (emergency exemptions), 24(c) (special local needs registrations), and 25(b) (exemptions from FIFRA).

Note: drugs used to control diseases of humans or animals (such as livestock and pets) are not considered pesticides; such drugs are regulated by the Food and Drug Administration. Fertilizers, nutrients, and other substances used to promote plant survival and health are not considered plant growth regulators and thus are not pesticides. Biological control agents, except for certain microorganisms, are exempted from regulation under FIFRA. (Biological control agents include beneficial predators such as birds or ladybugs that eat insect pests, parasitic wasps, fish, etc).

*This permit uses the term "pesticide" when referring to the "pesticide, as applied." When referring to the chemical in the pesticide product with pesticidal qualities, the permit uses the term "active ingredient."*

37. "Pesticide Product" – a pesticide in the particular form (including composition, packaging, and labeling) in which the pesticide is, or is intended to be, distributed or sold. The term includes any physical apparatus used to deliver or apply the pesticide if distributed or sold with the pesticide.
38. "Pesticide Research and Development" – Activities undertaken on a systematic basis to gain new knowledge (research) and/or the application of research findings or other scientific knowledge for the creation of new or significantly improved products or processes (experimental development). These types of activities are generally categorized under the four-digit code of 5417 under the 2007 NAICS.

39. "Pesticide Residue" – includes that portion of a pesticide application that is discharged from a point source to waters of the US and no longer provides pesticidal benefits. It also includes any degradates of the pesticide.
40. "Point source" – any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.
41. "Pollutant" – dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. For purposes of this definition, a "biological pesticide" is considered a "biological material," and any "pesticide residue" resulting from use of a "chemical pesticide" is considered a "chemical waste." [excerpted from 40 CFR 122.2]
42. "Storm water" means storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
43. "Surface waters of the State" means waterbodies, waterways, streams, lakes or rivers that contain standing or flowing water at the time of pesticide application.
44. "Target Pest" – the organism toward which pest control measures are being directed.
45. "Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)" – A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point source discharges; load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and/or natural background, and must include a margin of safety (MOS) and account for seasonal variations. [See section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7]
46. "Treatment Area" – The area of land including any waters, or the linear distance along water's edge, to which pesticides are being applied. Multiple treatment areas may be located within a single "pest management area."
47. "The treatment area" includes the entire area, whether over land or water, where the pesticide application is intended to provide pesticidal benefits. In some instances, the treatment area will be larger than the area where pesticides are actually applied. For example, the treatment area for a stationary drip treatment

into a canal should be calculated by multiplying the width of the canal by the length over which the pesticide is intended to control weeds. The treatment area for a lake or marine area is the water surface area where the application is intended to provide pesticidal benefits.

48. "Treatment area calculations for pesticide applications that occur "at water's edge" ", where the discharge of pesticides directly to waters is unavoidable, are determined by the linear distance over which pesticides are applied. For example, treating both sides of a five mile long river, stream, or ditch is equal to ten miles of treatment area. Treating five miles of shoreline or coast would equal a five mile treatment area.
49. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
50. "Water Quality Impaired" – See 'Impaired Water'.
51. "Water Quality Standards" – A water quality standard defines the water quality goals of a water body, or portion thereof, by designating the use or uses to be made of the water and by setting criteria necessary to protect the uses. Water quality standards also include an anti-degradation policy and implementation procedures. See P.U.D. o. 1 of Jefferson County et al v. Wash Dept of Ecology et al, 511 US 701, 705 (1994). States, Territories, Tribes and DWQ adopt water quality standards to protect public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act (See CWA sections 101(a)2 and 303(c)). Where necessary, DWQ has the authority to promulgate federal water quality standards.
52. "Wetlands" - means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. [40 CFR 122.2]
53. "You" and "Your" – as used in this permit are intended to refer to the operator as the context indicates and that party's activities or responsibilities.
54. Abbreviations and Acronyms

BAT – Best Available Technology Economically Achievable  
BMP – Best Management Practice  
BPJ – Best Professional Judgment

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BPT – Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available  
CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act  
CWA – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq*)  
eNOI – electronic NOI system  
DWQ– U. S. Environmental Protection Agency  
ESA – Endangered Species Act  
FIFRA – Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7 USC 136 *et seq*.  
FWS – U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
IPM – Integrated Pest Management  
NAICS – North American Industry Classification System  
NDWQ– National Environmental Policy Act  
NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act  
NMFS – U. S. National Marine Fisheries Service  
NOI – Notice of Intent  
NOT – Notice of Termination  
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System  
NRC – National Response Center  
NRHP – National Register of Historic Places  
ONRW – Outstanding National Resource Water  
PDMP – Pesticide Discharge Management Plan  
SARA – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act  
SHPO – State Historic Preservation Officer  
THPO – Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load  
WQS – Water Quality Standard

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