

Application Type Renewal
Facility Type Pesticides
Permit Type Individual

**NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET
PESTICIDES**

Application No. PA0270776
APS ID 806314
Authorization ID 1426926

Applicant and Facility Information

Applicant Name	<u>PA DCNR Bureau of Forestry, Division of Forest Health</u>	Facility Name	<u>DCNR Division of Forest Health</u>
Applicant Address	<u>PO Box 8552 Harrisburg, PA 17105-8552</u>	Facility Address	<u>PO Box 8552 Harrisburg, PA 17105-8552</u>
Applicant Contact	<u>Andrew Rohrbaugh</u>	Facility Contact	<u>Andrew Rohrbaugh</u>
Applicant Phone	<u>(717) 705-2823</u>	Facility Phone	<u>(717) 705-2823</u>
Client ID	<u>65563</u>	Site ID	<u>770521</u>
SIC Code	<u>0851</u>	Municipality	<u>Statewide</u>
SIC Description	<u>Agriculture - Forestry Services</u>	County	<u>Statewide</u>
Date Application Received	<u>February 9, 2023</u>	WQM Required	<u>No</u>
Date Application Accepted	<u>March 28, 2023</u>	EPA Waived	<u>Yes</u>
Purpose of Application	<u>Permit Renewal Application to continue discharges associated with pesticide application.</u>		

Internal Review and Recommendations

The Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) Bureau of Forestry (BOF) submitted a permit renewal application package to renew the permit coverage under permit number PA0270776 for the discharge of pesticides to control forest canopy pests, specifically targeting spongy moths. The current permit was effective on September 1, 2018 and will expire on August 31, 2023.

Background

The species *Lymantria dispar*, commonly referred to as spongy moth (also previously referred to as gypsy moth), is an invasive moth species. Spongy moth was first introduced to the United States in 1869 in Massachusetts and has since spread to most states in the eastern United States. Spongy moths present a problem due to spongy moth larvae consumption of tree leaves, shrubs and plants, which has led to defoliation of forests in the eastern United States. Attempts in the United States at eradicating spongy moth populations and controlling their migration date back to the early 1900s.

Spongy moths were first documented in Pennsylvania in the year 1932. The Pennsylvania DCNR began spongy moth suppression projects in 1972. The purpose of these suppression projects is to reduce spongy moth populations to mitigate the aesthetic, economic, and environmental losses caused by spongy moth caterpillars feeding on forested areas. The application of pesticides to forest canopies to target spongy moth populations is one of the primary suppression projects. The DNCR BOF Division of Forest Health performs annual surveys for spongy moth egg masses to identify the locations of the spongy moth populations to establish the areas where pesticide application should occur. The application of the pesticides to forest canopies is achieved by dispersing the pesticide through aerial application by using airplanes. Aerial application of pesticides is achieved by misting the pesticide overtop of the intended area. For some pesticides, the pesticide is mixed with water to aid in the dispersal on to the forest canopy.

Pesticides

The proposed pesticides are outlined in Table 1 below.

Approve	Deny	Signatures	Date
X		Brett M Steers Brett Steers, P.E. / Environmental Engineer	April 27, 2023
X		<i>Maria Schumack</i> Maria L Schumack, P.E./ Environmental Engineer Manager	April 28, 2023

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Table 1. Proposed pesticides

Pesticide Name	EPA Reg. #	Dosage*	Unit	Target Species
FORAY 76B ¹	73049-49	0.5	Gallons/ acre	North American spongy moth
Gypchek ²	27586-2	5 – 6	Fluid Ounces/ acre in ½ to ¾ gallon of water	Used to control gypsy moth only if there is a federally listed threatened or endangered non-target lepidopteran species present and it is determined that Btk cannot be used.
Mimic 2LV ¹	8033-113	4 – 8	Fluid Ounces/ acre in ½ to ¾ gallon of water	High egg mass density of gypsy moth where use of Btk showed failure in past.

¹ FORAY 76B and Mimic 2LV are applied one time per year.

² Gypchek is applied twice per year. The two applications are spaced between 5 and 10 days apart.

Changes Since the Last Permit Renewal

No changes in pesticides and/or usage have been requested in comparison to the current permit.

Treatment Areas

The BOF determines the treatment areas for the pesticide application annually based on gypsy moth egg mass surveys. Therefore, all counties within Pennsylvania are included as potential treatment areas. The treatment areas for each calendar year are typically determined during January of that year. Specific treatment area spray locations for subsequent years will be available as GIS shapefiles, which include watershed information and High Quality and Exceptional Value Waters locations for each proposed treatment area. These files will be placed on the DCNR Interactive Map on the DCNR website.

BOF determined Gypchek will not be needed in 2023 based on the determined treatment areas.

PNDI

Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) search receipts were submitted and follow-up with other agencies was completed as necessary.

Anti-Degradation

An anti-degradation module was completed and reviewed in conjunction with the Bureau of Clean Water, Division of Water Quality Standards. The Department has determined that BOF has satisfied the Department's standards with respect to the issuance of this NPDES individual Pesticide Permit. The Department bases its conclusions upon materials submitted by BOF in its permit application, no new active ingredients or pesticide products are proposed, and BOF's pesticide discharge management plan continues to implement a 300 foot buffer for all open bodies of water and non-forested wetlands for the spraying of Mimic 2LV.

Recommendation

DEP has approved the pesticides included in Table 1 above for the noted dosage rates.

The permit renewal will also contain the provision that a request for approval may be used for a change in the pesticide (active ingredient) that will be used for a treatment area; or an increase in the total amount (dosage) of pesticide that will be used in a treatment area. As a part of this condition pesticides with same active ingredients but different EPA registration number (due to change in active ingredient proportion or change in manufacturer) may be used if the total concentration of such pesticides does not change.

Public Participation

DEP will publish notice of the receipt of the NPDES permit application and a tentative decision to issue the individual NPDES permit in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.82. Upon publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*, DEP will accept written comments from interested persons for a 30-day period (which may be extended for one additional 15-day period at DEP's discretion), which will be considered in making a final decision on the application. Any person may

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request or petition for a public hearing with respect to the application. A public hearing may be held if DEP determines that there is significant public interest in holding a hearing. If a hearing is held, notice of the hearing will be published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* at least 30 days prior to the hearing and in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the geographical area of the discharge.