Cal-IPC
Symposium
"Wildland
Weeds and
Water"

Wednesday
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Fix it if it is Broken: Why the New California NPDES Aquatic Pesticide Permit is Better

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### Today's Talk

- -The Problem
- -Why a Permit?
- Why Change?
- Questions







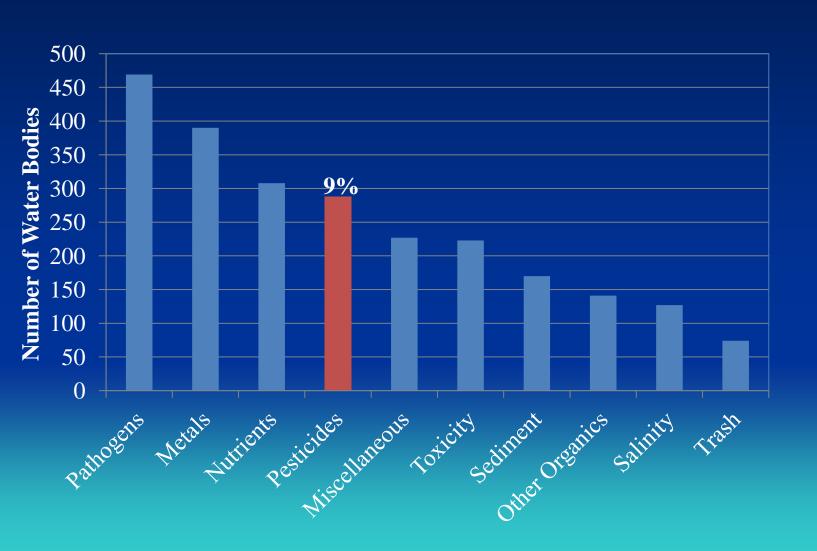
#### Problem #3

## People don't like pesticides

- People really don't like pesticides in their water
- Risk = Toxicity, right?
- 1996 Talent Irrigation District
  - leaking gate releases acrolein-treated water; 92K steelhead die
- On-going Clean Water Act 303(d) List



## 2010 303(d) List: California's 2,496 Impaired Surface Waterbodies







### What is NPDES?

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination
   System
- Part of the Federal Clean Water Act
- Typical Uses: stormwater, construction, industrial discharges
- Benefits:
  - Protect water quality
  - Allows discharge
  - Provides legal protection

### Approved Aquatic Herbicides

 Currently only 12 registered for Use in CA

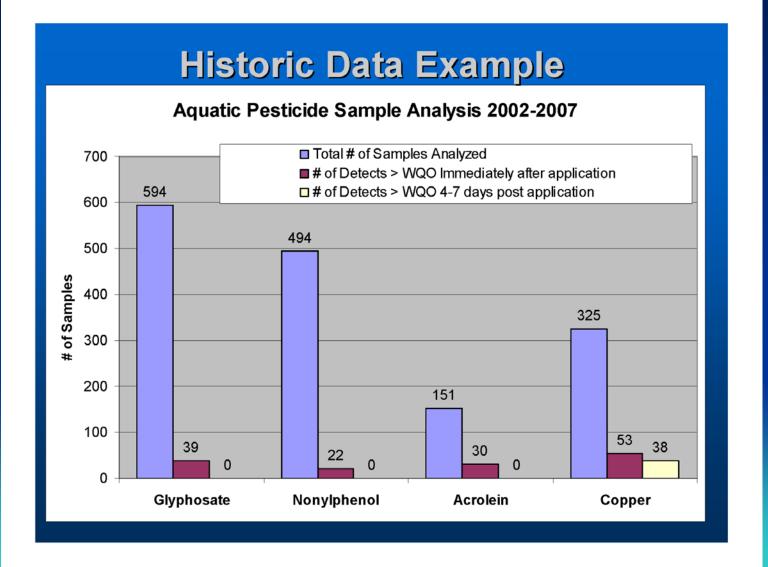


- Acrolein \*
- Copper \*
- 2,4-D
- Diquat
- Endothall
- Fluridone
- Glyphosate
- Imazamox
- Imazapyr
- Penoxsulam
- Sodium Carbonate Peroxyhydrate
- Triclopyr

### Old Permit Data Review

- All Data
  - -100 Permittees
  - -11 Years
- Data "Snippet" Used:
  - -25 Permittees
  - -7 Years

## Old Permit Data Example



## Old Permit Data Summary

### What does Historic Data suggest?

- 9% Exceeded WQO before 7 days
  - No adverse acute impact noted
  - "We applied it, we found it"
- 2% Exceeded WQO after 7 days
  - Solely Due to Copper
  - No adverse chronic impact noted
  - Degradation consistent with literature

#### Bottomline:

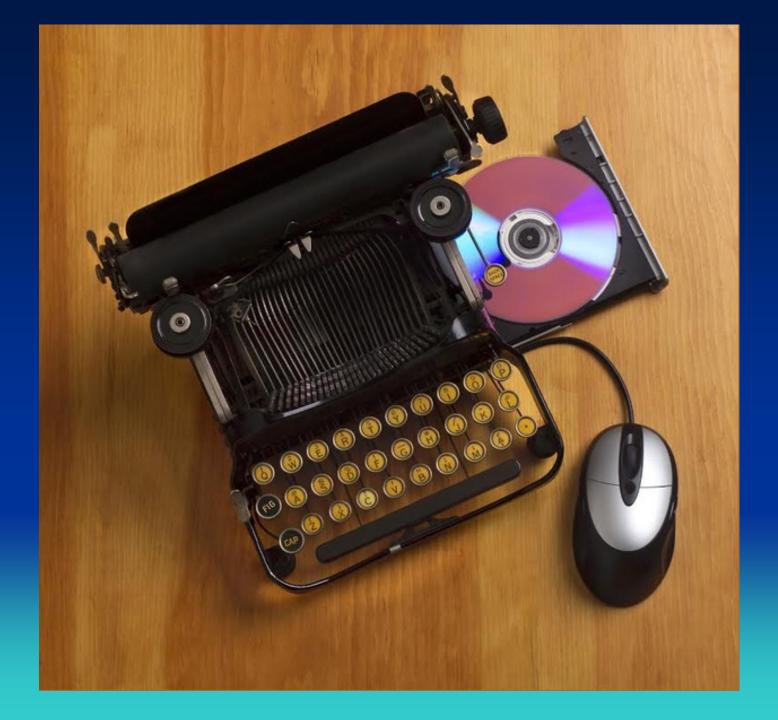
– Follow the label = Acceptable water quality

## Old Permit Data Summary

- Ave Cost/Permittee/Year: \$6,500
- Total "Invested": \$7,100,000

## Why the New Permit?

- The Old Permit Data Showed:
  - Costly
  - WQO Exceedence Rare
  - Acute/chronic impact not apparent
  - Consistent with literature
- Justification For Some Change



# The New and Improved Permit: Key Provisions

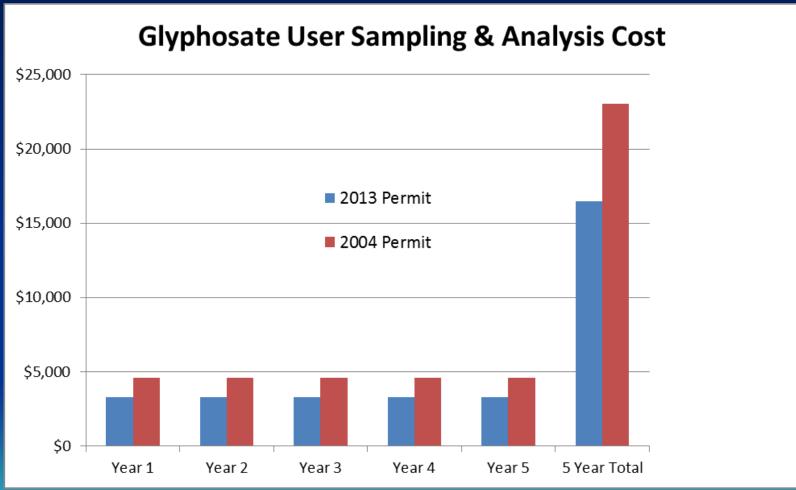
- 3 samples, not 4
- Glyphosate "1 and Out" per setting
- All Others: "6 and Out" per setting
- Group Formation
- New Permit is submitted electronically\*



# Case Study Glyphosate

- Example: For an RCD making up to 24 glyphosate applications per year
- Sampling Requirements
  - –Old Permit → 2 sample events/yr
    - The "10%" Rule
  - -New Permit → 1 sample event
    - The "One and Done" Rule

## Case Study



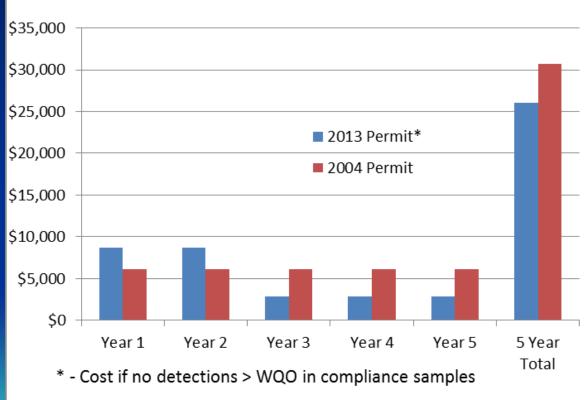


## Case Study Endothal

- Example: For an RCD making up to 3 endothall applications per year
- Sampling Requirements
  - –Old Permit → 2 sample events/yr
    - The "10%" Rule (minimum 2)
  - –New Permit → 1-3 sample events
    - 3 sample events first two years then 1 per year\*

## Case Study

## Endothall: 3 Applications/Year Sampling & Analysis Cost



### The Bottomline

• Old Permit: \$7,000,000

• New Permit: \$3,300,000

• Savings: \$3,700,000

### Summary & Wrap-up

- California Aquatic Pesticide Permit ("Weed Permit")
  - http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\_issue s/programs/npdes/aquatic.shtml
- Join the Lyris Distribution list

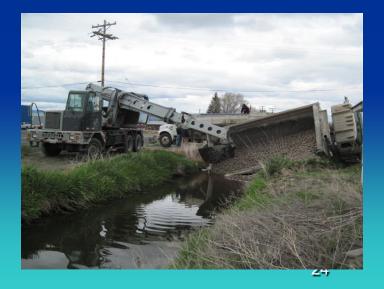




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### More Information

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