

Environmental Permitting Checklist

2020-2021 Asphalt Paving Association of Iowa

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All time frames listed are estimated and actual times may vary.

Air Quality

A Construction Permit must be obtained from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (Iowa DNR) prior to constructing any source which emits a pollutant to the atmosphere. When applying for a Construction Permit, applicants will typically be asked to provide site information, process details, an estimate of emissions, production rates, and other pertinent details. There are three types of Construction Permits: Template Permits, Individual Permits and Title V Permits.

Template Permits

The Iowa DNR has developed Template Permits for aggregate processing, hot mix asphalt and concrete batch plants. Template Permits simplify the application process for new sources and reduce the time it takes the Iowa DNR to issue a permit. This permit option is available to any operator who is able to meet the outlined conditions.

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources Air Quality Construction Permit for a Hot Mix Asphalt Plant is the template permit for asphalt plants. This permit is for the construction and operation of emission units and control equipment associated with an asphalt plant. Allowable emission unit characteristics and the maximum number of each emission unit allowed is noted in Section 11 of the template. Emission unit characteristics include limiting dryer heat input, transfer points, and the brake horsepower of the generator used to power the plant are noted in the permit. Conditions of this permit include notification, reporting and recordkeeping. Depending on the type of asphalt plant, operational conditions listed in Section 14 will apply.

It may take 12 weeks to obtain a template permit.

Individual Permits

In situations where Template Permits do not meet an operator's needs, an Individual Permit is available. This permit may require an operator to conduct air dispersion modeling to determine predicted attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

A Construction Permit (Individual or Template) is also required for all generators, pumps or power units having 400 brake horsepower or greater. Rented or leased equipment is subject to Iowa DNR Air Quality Rules and must be permitted or conform to the small unit exemption requirements. Alternatively, the operator may add equipment to the facility equipment list if permit conditions allow or if the facility is using a Template Permit.

It may take 12 weeks to obtain an individual permit.

Title V Permits

Large facilities may be subject to the permitting requirements of Title V of the Clean Air Act of 1990. Title V permits are required for facilities that:

- Discharge more than 100 tons per year of criteria pollutants,
- Discharge more than 10 tons per year of any single hazardous air pollutant, or
- Discharge more than 25 tons per year of all combined hazardous air pollutants.

For more information on Title V Permits, contact the Iowa DNR or refer to Iowa Administrative Code

Chapters 22.100 through 22.116.

It may take several months to obtain a Title V Permit.

Minor Source Emission Inventory (MSEI)

Emission inventory reporting is required in every state. However, the schedule varies from state-to-state. The Iowa DNR has divided the State into thirds (Eastern, Central and Western) and has only one group report each year. Portable plants report with the Central Iowa group. Iowa requires operators to report emissions every three years. Operators calculate emissions based on production from the previous fiscal year.

National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

All “stationary” spark or compression ignition engines under 400 horsepower are required to be registered to ensure compliance with U.S. EPA’s National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (NESHAP RICE) Rule. To determine the applicability of this rule, the EPA provides definitions for “stationary”, “mobile”, and “non-road”. For more information on the RICE rules, refer to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ or the Iowa DNR Air Quality webpage under Air Toxics – NESHAP.

In addition, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII and Subpart JJJJ contain performance standards for compression and spark ignition internal combustion engines. The regulations contain emission standards that must be met by the engine manufacturers and are referred to as Tier 2, Tier 3, interim Tier 4 and final Tier 4.

All generators used for electrical power must meet Tier 2, Tier 3, interim Tier 4 or final Tier 4 emission standards.

New Source Performance Standards

NSPS Subpart I

“The affected facility to which the provisions of this subpart apply is each hot mix asphalt facility. For the purpose of this subpart, a hot mix asphalt facility is comprised only of any combination of the following: dryers; systems for screening, handling, storing, and

weighing hot aggregate; systems for loading, transferring, and storing mineral filler; systems for mixing hot mix asphalt; and the loading, transfer, and storage systems associated with emission control systems”. Any facility outlined above that commenced construction or modification after June 11, 1973 is subject to the requirements of NSPS Subpart I.

Testing, notification, and record keeping requirements of hot mix asphalt plant “affected” facilities are outlined in Subpart A. Stack testing is required for new plants and may be required when changes are made to plants. Notification of scheduled opacity or stack tests must be provided to the Iowa DNR and/or U.S. EPA.

Water Quality

A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is required for the discharge of water which potentially contains a pollutant from a site. The Iowa DNR can issue an individual permit for a specific site or a General Permit for common sites with a typical discharge. All NPDES permits will outline public notification, conditions, effluent limitations, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

Public Notification

Iowa Administrative Code 567–64.6(1) “c” (1) requires applicants for General Permits to make public notice when seeking coverage. The public notice must be published for at least one day in a newspaper with the largest circulation in the area where the discharge is located. A clipping of the public notice or an affidavit from the newspaper must be included with the application to demonstrate completion of the public notification requirement. Wording of the notice is specified by Iowa DNR rule and can be obtained on their website.

When a facility is relocated to a site not included in the original notice, the public notice must be published at least one day in one newspaper with the largest circulation in the area in which the facility is to be located or where the activity will occur, unless notification for the new location was made previously as described earlier in this paragraph.

NPDES General Permit #2 (Storm Water Permit)

Storm Water Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity for Construction Activities is applicable to construction activities at new or undisturbed locations. The permit outlines erosion and sediment control measures, describes topsoil preservation and provides weekly inspection requirements which must be followed until the final site condition is achieved and soils are stabilized. A public notice is required for this permit application.

It may take 60 days to obtain this permit.

NPDES General Permit #3 (Storm Water Permit)

A NPDES General Permit #3 is required any time storm water discharge associated with industrial

activity from asphalt plants, concrete batch plants, rock crushing plants and construction sand and gravel facilities leaves the site. This permit only allows stormwater to leave the site. Monitoring and testing for total suspended solids is required.

General Permit # 3 for the construction industry is generally the most reasonable for aggregates, hot mix asphalt and ready-mix concrete producers.

It may take 60 days to obtain this permit.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP)

A SWPPP is required for sites that obtain coverage under General Permit #2 or #3 for storm water discharges. These plans do not have to be submitted to any regulatory agency but must be available on site. There are documents available which outline the requirements and provide a format for developing a SWPPP.

The SWPPP identifies possible pollutants sources, impacts to storm water and how to mitigate impacts through control methods. Each plan is site specific and targets areas of concern. The storm water permit for the site will outline what the plan needs to address but a typical storm water plan will include:

- Facility description
- Pollution Prevention Team
- Risk identification
- Best management practices (BMP’s)
- A map of the site and outfalls
- Sampling data
- Signatory certification of the plan

General Permit #5 (Waste Water Permit)

A NPDES General Permit #5 is required any time wash water, process water or groundwater is discharged from a site. Whenever water is discharged off-site, samples must be collected, and the results reported to the Iowa DNR.

This permit authorizes discharge of the following to waters of the United States within the State of Iowa:

- Materials wash water,
- Materials transport water,
- Scrubber water used for air pollution control,
- Water used for dust suppression,
- Mine or quarry dewatering, and

- Non-contact cooling water used for cooling of crusher bearings, drills, saws, dryers, pumps and air compressors from facilities primarily engaged in mining or quarrying the following materials:
 - Dimension Stone (SIC 1411);
 - Crushed and Broken Limestone (SIC 1422);
 - Construction Sand and Gravel (SIC 1442);
 - Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Minerals, NEC (SIC 1459), except bentonite and magnesite.

It may take 30 days to obtain this permit.

Wetlands and Navigable Waters

The Iowa DNR and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers require permits for certain activities that affect waters of the United States or the State of Iowa.

This includes Flood Plain Permits which may involve hydraulic modeling for floodway definition and/or backwater effects, as well as helping to establish finished floor elevations. Permits are required for stream crossings, channel or bank modifications of waterways or impacts to areas considered to be wetlands.

Section 401/404

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) “requires that an applicant for a federal license or permit provide a certification that any discharges from the facility will comply with the act, including state-established water quality standard requirements”.

A Section 404 Permit “is required if the proposed activity will involve a jurisdictional act (dredging or filling) in a jurisdictional area (a water of the United States). Examples of dredging activities include excavation, clearing of vegetation and the removal of trash.

Section 10

Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 USC 403) prohibits the obstruction or alteration of navigable waters of the United States without a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Iowa DNR requires a permit for “construction” in a

floodplain. In addition to Federal and State regulation, some counties and municipalities also have floodplain development permitting requirements.

It is suggested you contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and/or Iowa DNR if you are unsure if your operation has potential to affect a wetland, floodplain, stream to determine if a permit is necessary. If a permit is required, the respective agency will assist you in completing the application.

Well in advance of the proposed development, retaining a consultant who has expertise in Wetlands and Navigable Waters, Section 401/404 or Section 10 is strongly recommended.

It may take 6 months or longer to obtain these permits.

Other Permits

Zoning

Approximately 85 of Iowa's counties and most metropolitan areas have zoning or land use regulations. The counties, cities and towns which have ordinances may or may not regulate the installation of Hot Mix Asphalt production plants. The application process for permitting hot mix asphalt production facilities tends to vary from filing a simple application to very detailed site operation and restoration plans.

It is always a good practice to meet with county and/or city governmental representatives to determine if any "local land use" permits are required.

Given the sometimes controversial nature of these permit applications, it may take several months for these permit applications to be reviewed and granted.

Above Ground Fuel Storage

Companies who have aboveground fuel tanks with an excess of 1,100 gallons must ensure the tanks are designed in compliance with recommendations outlined in National Fire Protection Association guidelines (NFPA 30) and the storage facility must be approved by the Iowa State Fire Marshal. In addition, companies who store Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in excess of 2,000 gallons are required to submit plans to the State Fire Marshal.

The Iowa State Fire Marshall charges an annual fee for each tank 1,100 gallons and larger.

It may take 2 weeks or more to obtain this permit.

Septic System

Installed septic systems require a permit through the local County Board of Health which is responsible for regulation of the construction, renovation and closure of septic systems.

It may take up to 3 weeks to obtain this permit.

Drinking Water/Well

Well permits must be obtained from a County or the Iowa DNR prior to drilling.

It may take 2 weeks or more to obtain this permit.

Oil Storage

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC)

A Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan is required for facilities with fuel and/or oil storage of 1,320 gallons or more. Facility totals must include all containers of 55-gallons or larger. Underground storage tanks with a capacity of 42,000 gallons or more are also subject to SPCC regulations. Facilities which have at least one tank with a capacity over 5,000 gallons must have the SPCC Plan certified by a Professional Engineer (PE). An operator can self-certify a SPCC Plan for the facility if all tanks have a capacity of less than 5,000 gallons. Tier I and Tier II templates for self- certification are available online. More information on this topic can be found in 40 CFR parts 110 and 112.

The SPCC rules apply to tanks that contain materials such as:

- Gasoline
- Diesel Fuel
- Oil
- Used Oil (not contaminated)
- Waste Oil (contaminated)
- Kerosene

A SPCC Plan contains:

- General site information,
- A prediction of expected spill volume and direction of flow,
- Summary of containment structures for each aboveground storage tank (AST),
- Inspection frequency and procedures,
- Personnel training,
- Site security measures,
- Spill prevention measures, and
- Spill clean-up process

The SPCC Plan must be reviewed every 5 years. The Plan must be revised and recertified within six months of changes which affect fuel storage volume, contents or location. Major changes to the fuel storage facility must be reviewed, approved and signed by a PE.

Administrative changes such as names and phone numbers do not require the SPCC Plan to be reviewed by a PE.

Underground Fuel Storage Facilities

Underground fuel storage facilities must be approved by the Iowa DNR. The Iowa DNR will issue a “tag” on an annual basis to certify the tank meets all requirements. Fuel suppliers will not fill a tank unless a current “tag” is attached. All newly installed facilities must be of double -walled construction, including tanks and any buried piping. Certain regular inspections, leak tests, recordkeeping and documentation is required on these tank systems. Insurance or other financial assurance mechanisms must be in place to cover environmental contamination issues.

After 1998, all Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) must have:

- Certified installation,
- Spill and overfill protection,
- Corrosion protection,
- Leak detection systems, and
- Insurance

Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste is identified and regulated by Federal and State legislation such as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Toxic Substance Control Act, and Clean Water Act.

A waste product is hazardous if it is listed, identified in the RCRA regulations (40 CFR 261 Subpart D) or exhibits the following characteristics:

- **Ignitable:** Wastes which are flammable or easily combustible. Examples include paint wastes, certain degreasers and solvents.
- **Corrosive:** Wastes which dissolve metals or other materials or burn the skin. Examples include acids, bases or mixtures having a pH of less than 2 or greater than 12.5.
- **Reactivity:** Wastes that are unstable or undergo rapid or violent chemical reaction when mixed with wastes or other materials. Examples include bleaches, oxidizers and certain lab wastes.
- **Toxicity:** Wastes which contain high concentrations of heavy metal, certain pesticides or herbicides. Examples include products which contain lead, mercury, chromium, spent fluorescent light bulbs and batteries.

All hazardous waste containers must:

- Be in good condition,
- Show the accumulation start date,
- Indicate the contents,
- Be compatible with stored waste,
- Be closed except for filling or emptying,
- Be clearly marked "Hazardous Waste",
- Be inspected weekly for leaks, and
- Be taken off site within 180 days.

Hazardous waste must be shipped with an U.S. EPA registered transporter who will provide shipping manifests and other required documents showing appropriate disposal. Hazardous waste disposal manifests must be retained for three (3) years.

The quantity of waste generated determines what category of generator a company will fall into. The amount of regulatory management which applies to the operation or site is determined by the site's category. The operation or site will fall into one of the following categories.

Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG)

A VSQG creates 220 pounds or less of non-acute hazardous waste and less than 2.2 pounds of acute hazardous waste in a calendar month. The total amount of waste accumulated on-site cannot exceed 2,200 pounds of non-acute hazardous waste in a 180-day period. All hazardous waste must be disposed of at an approved site. No EPA identification number is required.

Small Quantity Generator (SQG)

SQG's are limited to generating no more than 2,200 pounds of non-acute hazardous waste per calendar month. The total amount of waste accumulated on-site cannot exceed 13,200 pounds in a 180-day period. The facility must obtain an EPA identification number.

Large Quantity Generator (LQG)

A LQG generates over 2,200 pounds of waste per calendar month. The facility is subject to all hazardous waste management rules and must obtain an EPA identification number.

Waste

Used Oil

Used oil is defined as any oil which has been refined from crude oil or any synthetic oil that has been contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. This includes oil which has been:

- Drained from engines, filters, etc.
- Wrung from absorbents
- Contaminated when burned for energy
- Recovered from wastewater
- Discarded but contains no PCB's or other hazardous waste

Almost all producers of hot mix asphalt either recycle or burn used oil for energy recovery. The Iowa DNR does not consider used oil a hazardous waste nor do Federal regulations. Used oil is managed separately from hazardous waste.

However, used oil is considered a hazardous waste if it is mixed with a hazardous waste such as spent solvent or with oil which contains polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB's). It is a sound management practice to not mix used oil with any other substance.

Storage of used oil must be in containers that are:

- In good condition,
- Compatible for used oil storage, and
- Labeled "Used Oil"

If used oil is not used on site for heating and is shipped off-site, it is a good practice to use an EPA registered transporter who will provide the company with paperwork to show disposal was handled appropriately. An approved transporter can test and sell used oil, but a facility operator can only sell used oil to others to burn if halogen testing has been conducted.

A company can transport no more than 55-gallons of used oil in its own vehicles to a collection point without a permit. In addition, before used oil is recycled as fuel for company shop furnaces, it would be prudent to contact the Iowa DNR Air Bureau to see if any requirements must be met.

Oil Filters

Iowa law requires businesses to recycle all oil filters they generate, filters cannot be put in dumpsters.

Used oil filters can be disposed of in two ways:

- Some automotive businesses may serve as drop off points for used oil filters
- Filters can be taken to a Regional Collection Center

If these options are not available, private companies will provide drums for storage of drained oil filters and will pick them up for disposal. If a private disposal firm is used, make certain the company provides its certification number from the U.S. EPA and a bill of lading for the filters removed.

Oil filters must be "hot" drained and punctured before disposal.

Spent Antifreeze

Spent antifreeze is not considered a hazardous waste by either Iowa DNR or U.S EPA. Spent antifreeze should be handled in a responsible manner by recycling it on-site or storing in drums for off-site recycling. Drums used for storing spent antifreeze should be clearly labeled and properly stored. Under no circumstances should spent antifreeze be mixed with other products such as used oil or solvents.

As with used oil, there are firms who will provide you with containers for storing spent antifreeze and will remove them for recycling. If this method is chosen, make certain the transporter provides proper U.S. EPA certification and a bill of lading for the amount of antifreeze removed.

Parts Cleaners/Solvents

Most maintenance shops use parts washers containing solvent on a routine basis. When used, the solvent becomes contaminated with metals and other chemicals. Solvent, contaminated in this manner, is generally considered a hazardous material and must be treated accordingly.

The simplest way to deal with this is to have a parts washer with a solvent capacity of 30 gallons or less and have the vendor service it on a monthly basis. By limiting the capacity of the solvent, a company would be considered a "very small quantity generator" and not need a U.S. EPA identification number.

By using a U.S. EPA approved vendor to service the parts washer, a proper manifest will be provided to show appropriate disposal. These hazardous waste

disposal manifests must be kept for three years.

Used Batteries

Batteries from mobile equipment and other company vehicles must be handled as waste products.

The simplest method to dispose of spent batteries is to exchange them with the vendor at the time new ones are purchased. When this process is not available, used batteries should be stored on pallets in an upright position. The area designated for battery storage should be dry and located so that batteries are not damaged by other activities. The number of batteries stored should be limited to the minimum that will be accepted by the recycle or salvage business.

Used Tires

Iowa Code prohibits disposal of used tires by either burning or burying. At no time should used tires be abandoned on a site.

When possible, used tires should be exchanged with the vendor when new tires are purchased. When this cannot be done, used tires should be stored in a designated area. There are several firms in Iowa and surrounding states that will take, for a fee, used tires including larger truck and front-end loader tires. The Iowa DNR maintains and can provide a list of companies with a list of firms approved to take used tires.

Lab Chemicals

Disposal of some lab chemicals can be accomplished by diluting with water and/or neutralizing them and pouring them down a sink. This method of disposal is exempt from Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), but may be subject to the rules of publicly owned water treatment works. If you are uncertain about proper discarding of lab chemicals, it is a good practice to discuss their disposal with the manager of the local water treatment plant.

Some older lab equipment may contain hazardous materials. If there is a release of hazardous chemicals due to equipment breakage, the chemical or material must be handled in the appropriate manner and disposal must be in accordance with current regulations. The Iowa DNR can assist you with this.

Fluorescent Bulbs

All fluorescent bulbs contain mercury and according to RCRA are considered hazardous waste. Under current Iowa Code, it is not permissible to dispose of fluorescent bulbs in Iowa landfills. Fluorescent bulbs are treated as special waste and require recycling in an unbroken form. High Intensity Discharge lamps (HID) and metal halides bulbs also fall under this rule. If specific conditions are met, some big box stores will accept these types of bulbs for disposal. Contact the local Hazardous Waste Center to assist with this issue.

Asbestos

Since the 1970's, the U.S. EPA has banned the use of asbestos in many building materials. Due to its prior use however, it may still remain in many structures. As a result, building owners must determine if asbestos is present any time a structure is renovated or demolished. If present in sufficient quantity and condition to pose a threat of release to the environment, the asbestos containing materials must be removed. If allowed to remain in place, precautions must be implemented to prevent exposure to personnel at the site.

Under normal use, the presence of asbestos containing materials (ACM) does not pose a risk to employees, vendors or customers. However, ACM does pose a hazard if a building is renovated or demolished. Offices, shops and other buildings must have an asbestos inspection conducted prior to renovation or demolition and, if present, ACM needs to be removed and disposed of properly.

Hazardous Building Materials

Hazardous building materials such as lead-based paint, mercury filled thermostat switches and PCB-filled light ballasts may be present in offices, shops or other buildings controlled by the company.

Disposal of PCB contaminated materials, lead, mercury and other compounds are subject to more stringent requirements than other demolition debris.

Broken Concrete and Asphalt

It is acceptable to bury or landfill broken concrete and asphalt as an alternate method of disposal. It is a good

policy to check with the local Iowa DNR office prior to disposal of these materials in this manner.

Partially Filled Paint Cans

Liquid paint cannot be sent for disposal to a solid waste landfill in its liquid form. In order to dispose of these at a landfill, the lids must be removed, and the paint allowed to dry before placing containers in a dumpster.

Liquid paint cans containing liquid can be taken to a Regional Waste Collection Center for disposal.

Other Items to Consider

Tier II Reports

Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Act (EPCRA), a Tier II Hazardous Chemical Release report must be submitted by March 1st each year to the Iowa DNR Environmental Services Division. Copies of the report must also be forwarded to the Local Emergency Planning Coordinator (LEPC) and the local fire department.

Reporting is required for the storage of any material for which a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) has been developed and whose storage exceeds a threshold limit. The threshold limit for an extremely hazardous substance is 500 pounds and for other materials is 10,000 pounds.

Toxic Release Inventories (TRI)

A Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) tracks the management of listed toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. Facilities in various industries must report annually how much of each chemical is released to the environment and how the material is managed through recycling, energy recovery, or treatment.

Open Burning

Open burning of on-site generated trash is prohibited in the State of Iowa. This includes “burn barrels” or other containers used in this manner. There are some exemptions to this rule, such as burning of trees and other materials, removed during the course of construction. Refer to Iowa Administrative Code or contact the Iowa DNR for additional information on open burning.

Disposal of Waste Products

The following is a list of vendors who can assist in disposal of waste products. This list is not an endorsement or recommendation of any company or firm.

Used Oil/Filter and Antifreeze Disposal

Cedar Falls Oil Co.

319 W 7th St.

Janesville, IA 50647

319-987-2192

Iowa Gold Distributing

600 Lehl St.

Central City, IA 52214

319-842-0507

North Iowa Sand & Gravel Inc.

18237 Killdeer Ave.

Mason City, IA 50401

641-424-5591

Safety-Kleen

4704 NE 22nd St.

Des Moines, IA 50313

515-262-2949

Safety-Kleen

3035 West 73rd Street

Davenport, IA 52806

563-386-3024

Valley Environmental

3330 Highway S74 South

Newton, IA 50208

877-754-1600

Solvent Disposal

Safety-Kleen

4704 NE 22nd St.

Des Moines, IA 50313

515-262-2949

Safety-Kleen

3035 West 73rd Street

Davenport, IA 52806

563-386-3024

Northland Products Company

1000 Rainbow Dr.

Waterloo, IA 50704

319-234-5585

Environmental Management Services

1030 South Rolff

Davenport, IA 52802

563-322-9000

Tire Disposal

Solid Waste Division IDNR

515- 725-8307

American Power Group Corp.

213 N. Lantry St.

Algona, IA 50511

866-994-7697

UT Tire Recyclers

1914 E. Euclid

Des Moines, IA 50313

515-262-4900

Hazardous Materials/Lab Wastes

Midwest Recycling & Mercury Recovery Services

860 White Street

Dubuque, IA 52001

800-311-9636

Important Phone Numbers

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

DNR Main Line: 515-725-8200

DNR Helpdesk: 515-281-5703

IDNR Air

Construction Permits (Air): 515-725-9549

IDNR Water

Water Permits/Issues: 515-725-8403

Well Permits: 515-725-0462

NPDES Permits: 515-725-8411

Water Use: 515-725-0276

Storm Water Permits: 515-725-8417

IDNR Land

Emergency Response to Chemical Spills: 515-725-8694

Waste Management/Recycling: 515-725-8302

IDNR Other

Emergency Response: 515-725-0386

EPCRA: 515-725-0302

Division of Soil Conservation

Mines and Minerals Bureau: 515-281-6147

Abandoned Mine Land Coordinator: 515-281-5347

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 7

Serving Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska

913-551-7003

Action Line: 1-800-223-0425

11201 Renner Boulevard

Lenexa, Kansas 66219

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Clock Tower Building, P. O. Box 2004

Rock Island, IL: 309-794-5380

Omaha, NE: 402-995-2229

Other

Fuel Storage Permits/State Fire Marshal Office:

515-725-6145

Explosives/Individual Blaster Licensing: 515-725-6178

DNR Field Offices

Field Office 1 -NE Iowa

(Allamakee, Benton, Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Chickasaw, Clayton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Howard, Jackson, Jones, Linn, and Winneshiek counties)

909 West Main Street, #4

Manchester, IA 52057

P: 563-927-2640

F: 563-927-2075

Field Office 2 -N Central Iowa

(Butler, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Humboldt, Kossuth, Mitchell, Webster, Winnebago, Worth, and Wright counties)

2300 15th Street SW

Mason City, IA 50401

P: 641-424-4073

F: 641-424-9342

Field Office 3 - NW Iowa

(Buena Vista, Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Ida, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Sac, Sioux, and Woodbury counties)

1900 North Grand Ave., Suite E17

Spencer, IA 51301

P: 712-262-4177

F: 712-262-2901

Field Office 4 -SW Iowa

(Adair, Adams, Audubon, Carroll, Cass, Crawford, Fremont, Greene, Guthrie, Harrison Mills, Monona, Montgomery, Page, Pottawattamie, Ringgold, Shelby, Taylor, and Union counties)

1401 Sunnyside Lane

Atlantic, IA 50022

P: 712-243-1934

F: 712-243-6251

Field Office 5 -S Central Iowa

(Appanoose, Boone, Clarke, Dallas, Decatur, Jasper, Lucas, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Polk, Poweshiek, Story, Tama, Warren, and Wayne counties)

502 E. 9th St.

Des Moines, IA 50319-0034

P: 515-725-0268

F: 515-725-0218

Field Office 6 -SE Iowa

(Cedar, Clinton, Davis, Des Moines, Henry, Iowa, Jefferson, Johnson, Keokuk, Lee, Louisa, Muscatine, Scott, Van Buren, Wapello, and Washington counties)

1023 W. Madison

Washington, IA 52353

P: 319-653-2135

F: 319-653-2856

CALL YOUR LOCAL FIELD OFFICE IF YOU OBSERVE:

- Fish kill - Report as soon as possible including numbers, sizes and species involved.
- Chemical spills - Note location, date/time and party responsible, if known.
- Strange color or odor in stream or river - Report as soon as possible with a description. Note if aquatic life or fish seem stressed or are dead.
- Improper disposal of hazardous substances - Note if drums, cans or plastic buckets are present.
- Open dumping