

APAI Environmental Permitting Checklist Booklet

*Revised 2023 Asphalt Paving Association of Iowa ~ Dr. Joseph
McGuire Safety & Education Consultant ~ Jessi Heyer APAI ~
Environmental Committee*

**ASPHALT PAVING ASSOCIATION OF IOWA 1606 GOLDEN ASPEN DR
STE 102 AMES IA 50010**

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

Air Quality

Prior to installation, a Construction Permit must be obtained from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (Iowa DNR) for any source which emits a pollutant to the atmosphere. When applying for a Construction Permit, applicants will typically be asked to provide site, process details, an estimate of emissions, production rates, and other pertinent information. There are three types of Construction Permits: Template Permits, Individual Permits and Title V Permits which can be obtained through the EASYAir online program. Effective January 1, 2023, all permits in the State of Iowa must be filed using their on-line process.

EASYAir

The Iowa DNR uses an electronic permit application system for construction and Title V operating permit applications.

It is a web-based, secure system available for submitting permit applications.

EASYAir stands for Environmental Application System. This process is convenient and cuts down on the time between the applicant and the Iowa DNR. The applicant will need to input the asphalt plant information and designate a responsible official to access the application and provide an electronic signature.

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 reduces the time it takes the Iowa DNR to issue a permit. This option is available to applicants able to meet permit conditions.

Allowable emission unit characteristics, and the maximum number allowed, is noted in Section 11 of the template. Emission unit characteristics include dryer heat input, transfer points, and the brake horsepower of the generator used to power the plant are noted in the permit. Conditions of a permit include notification, reporting, and recordkeeping. Depending on the type of asphalt plant, operational conditions listed in Section 14 may apply.

It may take 6 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, operators may add equipment to their facility equipment list if permit conditions allow or they are using a Template Permit.

It may take 12 or more 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 IAC Chapters 22. It may take several months to obtain a Title V Permit.

Compliance Calendar Portables

Minor Source Emission Inventory (MSEI)

Emission inventory reporting is required in every. The schedule varies from state-to-state, but the Iowa DNR requires operators to calculate and report emissions every three years. To simplify the reporting process, the DNR divided the State into three regions (Eastern, Central and Western) and has one region report each year. Portable plants report with the Central Iowa group. Operators calculate their plant 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 by the engine manufacturers to ensure compliance with U.S. EPA’s National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines Rule (RICE Rule). To determine the applicability of this rule, the EPA provides definitions for “stationary”, “mobile”, and “non-road” engines. 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.

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

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 for a hot mix asphalt plant’s “affected” facilities are outlined in Subpart A. Stack testing is required for new plants and may be required when changes are made to existing 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 from a site, which potentially contains pollutants. 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 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.

To determine which newspaper has the largest circulation, call the Iowa Newspaper Association (INA) at (515) 244-2145 or <https://inanews.com/>.

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 site’s final 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 leaves the site from hot mix asphalt plants, concrete batch plants, rock crushing plants and construction sand and gravel facilities. This permit does not allow process water to be discharged from the site, annual testing for PH and total suspended solids is required.

It may take 30 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.

A SWPPP is site specific, identifies possible pollutants sources, impacts to storm water and how to mitigate impacts through control methods. 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

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 or permits required for stream crossings, channel or bank modifications of waterways or other impacts to areas considered to be wetlands.

Section 404

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.

Often, if a federal permit is required, an Archaeological Survey and Biological Assessment may be required before the permit is issued.

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, some counties and municipalities may also require a permit for floodplain development.

When unsure about an operation having the potential to affect a wetland, it is suggested a company representative contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and/or Iowa DNR Floodplain group to determine if a permit is necessary. If one is required, the respective agency will assist in completing the application.

Well in advance of a proposed development, retaining a consultant, with 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

The majority of Iowa’s counties, and most metropolitan areas, have zoning or land use regulations. The counties, cities, and towns, which have zoning ordinances, may or may not regulate the installation of hot mix asphalt facilities. The application process for permitting hot mix asphalt 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 zoning administrators 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.

Septic System

Before installing, renovating or closing a septic system, a company is required to obtain a permit from the local or County Board of Health

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.

Petroleum Product Storage

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC)

A Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan is a federal requirement. It requires facilities with fuel and/or oil storage of 1,320 gallons or more and if the spill could reach Navigable Waters of the U.S. Facility petroleum storage tank 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. It is recommended that every 20 years, tanks greater than 10,000 gallons have integrity testing done.

The SPCC rules apply to tanks that contain petroleum products such as:

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

A SPCC Plan must contain:

- 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 and certified every 5 years. It must also be revised and recertified within six months of changes which affect fuel storage volume, contents, or location.

Major changes to the storage facility must be reviewed, approved, and certified (signed) by a PE.

Administrative changes, such as names and phone numbers must be documented, but do not require the SPCC Plan to be reviewed by a professional engineer.

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.

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 underground tanks and buried piping must be of double-walled construction, Documentation of inspections, cathodic protection tests, leak tests, and other required recordkeeping of the system must be kept. 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 wastes are 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 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 by the company for three (3) years.

The quantity of waste generated determines into what category of generator a company will fall. The amount of regulatory management, applicable to an operation or site, is determined by the category in which they fall.

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.

Online Resource:

University Of Northern Iowa > Iowa Waste Reduction Center > IDNR

Quick Links:

Home: <https://iwrc.uni.edu/>

Iowa Waste Exchange (IWE):

<https://www.iowadnr.gov/Environmental-Protection/Land-Quality/Waste-Planning-Recycling/Iowa-Waste-Exchange-IWE>

Vendor Lists:

<https://iwrc.uni.edu/vendor-lists>

Regulatory Information:

<https://iwrc.uni.edu/regulatory-information>

Waste Products

Used Oil

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

- Drained from engines, filters and so on.
- 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 material, such as spent solvent, or with oil containing 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 hot drained, punctured 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 they remove.

Spent Antifreeze

Spent antifreeze is not considered a hazardous waste by either Iowa DNR or U.S. EPA. However, it should be handled in a responsible manner, recycled on-site or stored 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 companies 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 or manifest for the amount of antifreeze removed.

Parts Cleaners/Solvents

Most maintenance shops, on a routine basis use parts washers containing solvent. 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 it serviced by the vendor monthly. 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, located so they cannot be damaged and under a roof, if possible. The number of batteries stored for recycle or salvage should be limited to less than 220 pounds.

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.

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, such as mercury. If there is a release of hazardous materials or chemicals due to equipment breakage, they must be handled in the appropriate manner and disposal must be in accordance with current regulations.

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 products. Today it is still a legal commodity in many building materials. 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 conditions, the presence of Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) does not pose a risk to workers, vendors or customers. However, it does pose a hazard if it present and becomes airborne when 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 must be removed and disposed of properly by certified professionals.

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. However, concrete cannot have exposed rebar and asphalt cannot be buried below the ground water level. 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

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

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 trees and other materials, removed during construction. Refer to the Iowa Administrative Code or contact the Iowa DNR for additional information on open burning.

Important Phone Numbers

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

DNR Main Line: 515-725-8200

DNR Helpdesk: 877-247-4692

IDNR Air

Construction Permits (EASY Air): 515-725-9569

IDNR Water

Water Permits/Issues: 515-725-8403

Well Permits: 515-725-0237

NPDES Permits: 515-725-0313

Water Use: 515-725-0276

Water Supply: 515-725-8436

Storm Water Permits: 515-725-8417

IDNR Land

Emergency Response to Chemical Spills: 515-725-8694

Waste Management/Recycling: 515-360-1671

IDNR Other

Emergency Response: 515-725-8694

EPCRA: 515-725-3231

Division of Soil Conservation

Mines and Minerals Bureau: 515-242-5003

Abandoned Mine Land Coordinator: 515-281-6147

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 7

11201 Renner Boulevard

Lenexa, Kansas 66219

Serving Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska

913-551-7003

Action Line: 1-800-424-8800

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Clock Tower Building, P. O. Box 2004

Rock Island, IL: 309-794-5351

Omaha, NE: 402-221-3900

Other

Fuel Storage Permits/State Fire Marshal Office:
515-725-6145

DNR Field Offices

Field Office 1 -NE Iowa

(Allamakee, Benton, Blackhawk, 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 responsibility, 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

