

Kyle Henry

Reykjavík, 31. október 2024
UST202410-198/P.V.B.
09.04.00

Subject: permit to fly a drone at Mývatn and Skógafoss

The Environment Agency of Iceland has received an application from Kyle Henry, dated October, 22nd 2024, for permit to fly a drone within Hverfjall, Mývatn and Skógafoss.

Hverfjall is protected as a natural monument, cf. regulation no. 1261/2011. Disturbance to vegetation and wildlife is prohibited. The guest should follow marked paths at any given time.

Mývatn and Laxá area is protected according to act no. 97/2004. Permission from the Environment Agency of Iceland is needed for construction work and all activity that can affect wildlife, geological formations, vegetation and landscape in the area.

Skógafoss is protected as a natural monument, cf. regulation no. 477/1987. Disturbance to geological formations, vegetation and wild animal life in the protected area is prohibited. Photography, cinemaphotography and events that can affect visitors experience in the area are subjected to a permit from the Environment Agency of Iceland. Operating an unmanned aircraft/drone within the protected area is subjected to a permit from the Environment Agency of Iceland.

The geothermal area east of Mývatn is not protected or under the supervision of Environment Agency. The applicant needs to apply directly to landowner of the area if a permit is needed.

Description of the project:

Permit is requested to fly a drone at east side of Mývatn, Hverfjall and Skógafoss. Maps showing the areas intended to fly over was included in the application. Number of employees would be 1 person and the flights would take place on January 15th and 20th 2024.

Review:

In accordance to art. 25. in regulation 665/2012 the Environment Agency of Iceland requested a review from the Icelandic Institute of Natural History, on October 24th 2024.

The review from Icelandic Institute of Natural History was received on October 30th 2024. In their review it is stated that the Icelandic Institute of Natural History, thinks it is unwise to grant permission for drone flights within the protected area at a time when birdlife is particularly vulnerable, especially during nesting and molting periods. The specified dates, January 15th -20th 2025, is outside of that period, but it should be noted that waterfowl are present at Mývatn year-round. The Institute of Natural History does not oppose granting the permit, provided care is taken not to disturb birdlife.

Impact assessment:

The Environment Agency of Iceland considers the project not likely to have negative effect on nature and conservation value of the sites at the time requested. Droneflight might have negative impact on birdlife at lake Mývatn if drone is used over icefree areas where birds are. Droneflight might have negative impact on other visitors experience in the sites but the impact can be reduced if conditions of the permit are followed.

Conclusions and conditions:

After revision of the application, regulations for the sites and management plans it is concluded that no permission is needed to fly a drone in the protected area Hverfjall in the period requested if the flight does not disturb other visitors experience.

The Environment Agency of Iceland hereby grants Kyle Henry permission on its behalf to fly a drone within the protected areas Mývatn and Skógafoss as described above on January 15th and 20th 2025 on the following conditions:

- Keep this letter with you on site during the project.
- The applicant shall inform rangers in the area about their arrival and departure. This is to be done 24 hours before entering the area and again before leaving it.
- If the project dates or description changes the Environment Agency shall be notified as soon as possible.
- Crew members should always stay on authorized paths/tracks/roads.
- The crew must follow rules of conduct that apply to the area.
- If any complications occur during the project, please contact the ranger or the Environment Agency of Iceland, tel. +354 591 2000.
- The project's staff is required to prevent all disturbance to the environment and make sure that all litter is removed from the sites.
- If the material is meant for public viewing it must be noted in the video/subtext that permission from the Environment Agency was obtained for the filming/photography.
- The crew should be conscious of other guests on the sites and make sure that filming causes as little disturbance as possible to other visitors.
- An unmanned aircraft should never be flown in close proximity to people. Please take precaution not to disturb people's experience, their safety or personal privacy nor the general peace of the protected areas being filmed.
- According to Icelandic law it is forbidden to fly close to cliffs where birds nest. An unmanned aircraft should never be flown near animals or birds, neither in nesting

areas nor during nesting season or any other seasonal time when animals or bird habitats are considered vulnerable.

- **It is not allowed to fly drones over icefree parts of lake Mývatn due to wildlife protection.**
- Flight time should be kept to a minimum and flight should be avoided during the area's busiest times of the day.
- If the use of unmanned aircraft causes disturbance to wildlife in the area, its use should be ceased at once.
- The conductor of the unmanned aircraft is responsible for the aircraft within the protected area. This includes taking responsibility of any possible risk of harm to people, fauna and nature and leaving no permanent marks on the site in question. Should the aircraft crash, all components from it must be collected and removed from the area.
- **It is forbidden to fly drones in the canyon in front of the waterfall at Skógafoss due to wildlife protection.**
- It is forbidden to fly drones next to bird cliffs in a closer proximity than 50 meters, if birds are in the cliffs.
- If falcons or eagles are seen in the area, it is not allowed to fly the drone there.

If the licensee causes damage to nature, according to art. 87 in the Nature Conservation Act no. 60/2013, the Environment Agency of Iceland can, according to the Nature Conservation Act, f.e. order the licensee to fix damage to nature and vegetation and/or stop the project.

The Environment Agency of Iceland can according to art. 89 in the Nature Conservation Act no. 60/2013 change conditions of the permit, add new conditions or withdraw the permit in order to prevent damage to nature if environmental conditions change.

According to art 89. in the Nature Conservation Act no. 60/2013 the Environment Agency can withdraw the permit if conditions of the permit are not complied to.

Unmanned aircraft should take off and land in a safe distance from other visitors according to regulation 990/2017 on unmanned aircrafts.

The usage of a drone shall be according to regulation no. 990/2017 on the operation of remotely piloted aircraft (<https://www.icetra.is/aviation/drones/>).

Please note that according to the regulation all drones used for commercial flight need to be registered at the Icelandic Transport Authority.

A permission from the landowners and/or the municipality might be needed for the project.

Permission fee:

Environment Agency of Iceland charges a fee for processing applications for permits in protected areas based on Article 92 of Act no. 61/2013 on Nature Conservation. The fee for droneflight for recreational flight in up to two areas is **41.600 ISK** according to art. 29. b. in the agency's tariff no. 1410/2023.

Supervision:

The Environment Agency will supervise the project. The supervisor will be a ranger from the Environment Agency.

Sincerely

Dagbjörg Jónsdóttir
advisor

Þórdís Vilhelmína Bragadóttir
advisor