

Issuance Date: Date, 2015  
Effective Date: Date, 2015  
Expiration Date: Date, 2020

## AQUATIC MOSQUITO CONTROL GENERAL PERMIT

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and  
State Waste Discharge General Permit

**State of Washington**  
**Department of Ecology**  
Olympia, Washington 98504

In compliance with the provisions of  
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington  
(State of Washington Water Pollution Control Act)  
and  
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq.  
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (The Clean Water Act)

Until this permit expires, is modified, or revoked, Permittees that have properly obtained coverage under this general permit are authorized to discharge in accordance with the special and general conditions that follow.

The Permittee must reapply for permit coverage on or before **DATE, 2020** 180 days before the expiration of this permit if the Permittee intends to continue operations and discharges beyond the term of this permit.



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to permit web page

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Water Quality Program Manager  
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF PERMIT SUBMITTALS .....	4
SPECIAL PERMIT CONDITIONS .....	5
S1. PERMIT COVERAGE.....	5
S1.A Activities Covered Under This Permit .....	5
S1.B Activities That Do Not Need Coverage Under This Permit.....	5
S1.C Geographic Area Covered .....	5
S2. PERMIT ADMINISTRATION .....	6
S2.A Who Must Obtain Permit Coverage .....	6
S2.B How to Apply for Permit Coverage.....	6
S2.C Permit Coverage Timeline.....	7
S2.D How to Modify Permit Coverage .....	8
S2.E How to Transfer Permit Coverage .....	8
S2.F How to Terminate Permit Coverage .....	8
S3. DISCHARGE LIMITS .....	8
S3.A Compliance with Standards.....	8
S3.B Temporary Exceedance of Water Quality Standards .....	9
S3.C Impaired Water Bodies.....	9
S4. PRODUCT USE .....	9
S4.A Active Ingredients Authorized for Use .....	9
S4.B Pesticide Application Requirements.....	9
S4.C Experimental Use .....	11
S5. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN .....	11
S5.A Plan Objectives.....	12
S5.B General Information .....	12
S5.C Surveillance .....	12
S5.D Mapping .....	12
S5.E Action Thresholds.....	13
S5.F Mosquito Control Methods .....	13
S5.G Monitoring for Efficacy/Resistance .....	14
S5.H Record Keeping and Reporting.....	14
S5.I Education and Outreach.....	14
S5.J New Staff Training and Continuing Training for Existing Staff.....	14
S5.K Signature Requirements .....	14
S6. NOTIFICATION AND POSTING REQUIREMENTS.....	14
S6.A Public Notice.....	14
S6.B Posting Requirements.....	15
S7. MONITORING.....	16
S7.A Dip Sampling.....	16
S8. REPORTING .....	17
S8.A Annual Report .....	17
S8.B Records Retention .....	17

S8.C Public Request for Plans.....	18
S8.D Noncompliance Notification .....	18
S9. APPENDICES .....	19
GENERAL CONDITIONS .....	20
G1. DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS.....	20
G2. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.....	20
G3. RIGHT OF ENTRY .....	20
G4. PERMIT COVERAGE REVOKED .....	20
G5. GENERAL PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REVOCATION .....	21
G6. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION .....	21
G7. TOXIC POLLUTANTS.....	22
G8. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR.....	22
G9. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES .....	22
G10. ADDITIONAL MONITORING .....	22
G11. PAYMENT OF FEES .....	22
G12. REQUESTS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM COVERAGE UNDER A GENERAL PERMIT.....	22
G13. TRANSFER OF PERMIT COVERAGE.....	23
G14. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS .....	23
G15. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS.....	23
G16. APPEALS .....	24
G17. SEVERABILITY .....	25
G18. DUTY TO REAPPLY .....	25
APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY.....	26
APPENDIX B: Special Condition S5 IPM PLAN CRITERIA EXAMPLES .....	33

## SUMMARY OF PERMIT SUBMITTALS

Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this permit for submittal requirements.

Permit Condition	Submittal	Frequency	Due Date(s)
S2.B	Application for Permit Coverage	Once	At least 60 days prior to the start of discharge
S2.C	Application to Modify Permit Coverage	As Necessary	As Necessary
S2.D	Transfer of Permit Coverage	As Necessary	As Necessary
S2.E	Termination of Permit Coverage	Once	After the Permittee has determined that it will no longer discharge due to mosquito control activity
S8.A	Annual Report	1/year	By December 31 each year
S8.C	Public or Ecology Request for IPM Plan	As Necessary	Within 7 days of Ecology Notification to Permittee
S8.D	Noncompliance Notification	As Necessary	As Necessary
G5	Permit Modification and Revocation	As Necessary	As Necessary
G6	Request for Modification	As Necessary	As Necessary
G18	Re-Application for Permit Coverage	1/ permit cycle	Must be received by <b>DATE 2020</b>

The text of this permit contains words in bold *italics*. Words in italics are the first usage of a word in this permit and are defined in Appendix A: Glossary.

# SPECIAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

## S1. PERMIT COVERAGE

### S1.A Activities Covered Under This Permit

This general permit covers all mosquito control *activities* that result in a *discharge* of *larvicides* or *indirect* discharge of *adulticides* to *waters of the state of Washington*.

This permit does not apply to homeowner use of pesticides for residential control of mosquitoes.

### S1.B Activities That Do Not Need Coverage Under This Permit

The following sites do not require coverage under this permit:

1. Mosquito control activities taking place under another Ecology permit that addresses the discharge of larvicides or adulticides.
2. Constructed detention or retention ponds designed specifically for wastewater or stormwater treatment that do not have an outlet to surface waters of the state, or ponds that do not discharge to other water bodies during or for two weeks after treatment.
3. Constructed detention and retention ponds where Ecology regulates its discharge under another permit and the permit allows chemical treatment.
4. Any *constructed water body* five acres or less in surface area with no discharge to other surface waters of the state during treatment and for two weeks after treatment.
5. *Upland farm ponds* with no discharge to other surface waters of the state during treatment and for two weeks after treatment.
6. Treatment conducted on *seasonally dry land surfaces* as long as treatment occurs when the area is dry and the active ingredient is not biologically available when the water returns.
7. Irrigation water that will not discharge to surface waters of the state during application of for two weeks following application.
8. Research activities when applying chemicals or products to water bodies under a State Experimental Use permit (see special condition S4.C).

### S1.C Geographic Area Covered

This permit covers the activities listed in special condition S1.A within the State of Washington.

This permit does not apply to:

1. Federal lands in Washington where a federal agency made the decision to apply or is the *entity* applying larvicides or adulticides.
2. *Indian Country* and *trust or restricted lands* except portions of the Puyallup Reservation as noted. Puyallup Exception: Following the Puyallup Tribe of Indians Land Claims Settlement Act of 1989, 25 U.S.C. §1773; this permit does apply to land within the Puyallup Reservation except for discharges to surface water on land held in trust by the federal government.

## **S2. PERMIT ADMINISTRATION**

### **S2.A Who Must Obtain Permit Coverage**

*Aquatic licensed* commercial *pesticide applicators* and their *sponsor* or government entities that plan to use larvicides or adulticides to control mosquitoes must obtain coverage under this permit.

Commercial pesticide applicators must obtain a separate coverage for each sponsor. The *permit coverage area* applies to the area where the sponsor has authority (e.g., the sponsor's property).

Government entities may obtain a single permit coverage for their *jurisdiction*.

Research and development activities related to mosquito control using pesticides taking place under a Federal *experimental use permit* must obtain coverage under this permit.

### **S2.B How to Apply for Permit Coverage**

Ecology is making changes to its online permit application and annual reporting system and, when complete, may modify this permit to account for these changes.

Entities that propose to begin discharge of larvicides or adulticides to waters of the state on or after the effective date of this general permit must:

1. Submit an application for coverage no later than 60 days prior to the first proposed discharge date. A complete application includes:
  - a. A complete and signed Notice of Intent (NOI).
  - b. A map of the area where larvicides or adulticides may be applied (e.g., map of an entity's area of jurisdiction).
  - c. A complete and signed State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist or SEPA determination if completed at the local level.

2. Complete the NOI online. The applicant must access Ecology's online data management system *Secure Access Washington* (<http://secureaccess.wa.gov>), fill out the NOI online, then print and sign the document.
3. Mail the complete application to:  
  
Department of Ecology  
Water Quality Program  
Attn: Aquatic Pesticide Permit Manager  
PO Box 47696  
Olympia, WA 98504-7696
4. Using the Public Notice Template in the NOI, publish a public notice once a week for two weeks with at least seven days between publications in single newspaper of general circulation in the county. Publish the public notice only after Ecology has received the complete application for permit coverage.
5. If using adulticides, develop an *Integrated Mosquito Management (IPM) Plan* that meets the requirements in special condition S5. The IPM plan must be completed so that the public may view it during the public comment period.

### **S2.C Permit Coverage Timeline**

1. If the applicant does not receive notification from Ecology, permit coverage automatically commences on whichever of the following dates occurs last:
  - a. The 31st day following receipt by Ecology of a completed application for coverage.
  - b. The 31st day following the end of a 30-day public comment period.
  - c. The effective date of the general permit.
2. Ecology may need additional time to review the application:
  - a. If the application is incomplete.
  - b. If it requires additional site-specific information.
  - c. If the public requests a public hearing.
  - d. If members of the public file comments.
  - e. When more information is necessary to determine whether coverage under the general permit is appropriate.
3. When Ecology needs additional time:

- a. Ecology will notify the applicant in writing within 30 days and identify the issues that the applicant must resolve before a decision can be reached.
- b. Ecology will submit the final decision to the applicant in writing. If Ecology approves the application for coverage, coverage begins the 31st day following approval, or the date the approval letter is issued, whichever is later.

### **S2.D How to Modify Permit Coverage**

Entities that propose changes to the mosquito control activities authorized by their original permit coverage, such as expanding the area covered, must revise and re-submit permit application materials in accordance with Special Condition S2.B.

### **S2.E How to Transfer Permit Coverage**

A Permittee may transfer coverage to a new Permittee, in accordance with General Condition G13 of this permit, using the Transfer of Coverage Form found here: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/ECY070447.html>

Both the original Permittee and the new Permittee must sign the form and provide the date that the new Permittee will take responsibility for permit coverage. Once both parties have signed the form, the new Permittee becomes responsible for permit compliance and permit fees on the date indicated on the form. The original Permittee remains responsible for, and subject to, all permit conditions and permit fees until the transfer is effective.

### **S2.F How to Terminate Permit Coverage**

A Permittee may request termination of permit coverage by submitting a completed Notice of Termination (NOT) form found here: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/ECY070448.html>

The Permittee will continue to incur an annual permit fee unless it submits a NOT form even if no application of larvicides or adulticides takes place. Once permit coverage is cancelled, the Permittee may no longer discharge larvicides or adulticides to waters of the state unless it applies for, and gains coverage under this permit again.

## **S3. DISCHARGE LIMITS**

### **S3.A Compliance with Standards**

1. The application of products listed in Special Condition S4.A must not cause or contribute to a violation of the Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington (chapter 173-201A WAC), Ground Water Quality Standards (chapter 173-200 WAC), Sediment Management Standards (chapter 173-204 WAC), and human health criteria in the National Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131.36).
2. Permittees must use *all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART)* when applying larvicides or adulticides. Compliance with this permit, the *Washington Pesticide Control Act*, the *Washington*

*Pesticide Application Act*, the requirements of the *Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)* label constitute AKART.

### **S3.B Temporary Exceedance of Water Quality Standards**

Temporary exceedance of water quality standards are allowed under this permit provided the Permittee complies with the provisions of WAC 173-201A-410.

### **S3.C Impaired Water Bodies**

The Permittee must ensure that the application of larvicides or adulticides does not cause or contribute to further impairment of waters of the state for any parameter for which a water body is listed as impaired.

## **S4. PRODUCT USE**

The Permittee must comply with all requirements on the FIFRA product label. Permit requirements do not reduce the requirements on the FIFRA label.

This permit does not convey property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights.

### **S4.A Active Ingredients Authorized for Use**

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> (H-5a5b)             | 9. Etofenprox                |
| 2. <i>Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis</i> (Bti) | 10. Naled                    |
| 3. Malathion                                       | 11. Natural Pyrethrins       |
| 4. Methoprene                                      | 12. Permethrin               |
| 5. Monomolecular Surface Films (MSF)               | 13. Piperonyl Butoxide (PBO) |
| 6. Paraffinic White Mineral Oil                    | 14. Prallethrin              |
| 7. Spinosad  | 15. Resmethrin               |
| 8. Temephos  | 16. Sumithrin (d-phenothrin) |

### **S4.B Pesticide Application Requirements**

1. **Direct supervision** of the application of larvicides or adulticides must be performed by a licensed pesticide applicator with a Public Health Pest Control, Aquatic, or a Statewide category endorsement
2. All applicators have current training in the use of the equipment necessary to apply larvicides or adulticides (or both) correctly.
3. Appropriately trained personnel calibrate the application equipment.
4. **Larvicides**

The Permittee may apply larvicides if one or more of the following conditions are met:

- a. Pretreatment *surveillance* of mosquito breeding sites indicates that at least one larva/pupa is present in at least one of three *dips*. In the event that the Permittee finds larva/pupa, and the area is treated, the Permittee may continue pre-emptive larvicide treatments without dipping for the remainder of the treatment season.
- b. Methoprene, Bacillus sphaericus, and Bti based larvicides may be used as a pre-emergent dry-land treatment without dipping in areas that have a historical record of mosquito hatches following flooding.
- c. The application site is in, or adjacent to a county in which mosquitoes test positive for bird, animal, or human mosquito-borne disease during the current treatment season.
- d. The treatment site is a catch basin, storm drain, and utility or transportation vault.
- e. State or local health authorities declare a public health threat or emergency related to mosquito-borne disease.

The Permittee may not apply temephos or malathion in lakes, streams, in the littoral zone of water bodies, or the sites referenced in special condition S4.B.6. Use of malathion and temephos is only allowed in response to the development of pesticide resistance within a specific larval mosquito population and with the approval of Ecology after consultation with WDFW.

## 5. **Adulticides**

- a. Adulticide discharges may only indirectly enter water.
- b. The Permittee must use *ultra low volume* (ULV) application equipment to apply adulticides if available. If ULV equipment is not available, the Permittee may use other FIFRA label-approved application techniques.
- c. The use of malathion and naled as an adulticide shall be done in accordance with the Permittee's IPM plan. These chemicals may not be used in the vulnerable species areas referenced in special condition S4.B.6.

## 6. **Vulnerable Species**

The Permittee must ensure that the application of larvicides or adulticides does not cause permanent harm to vulnerable species, which include endangered, threatened, sensitive, or candidate species.

WDFW identified specific areas, which are known habitat for vulnerable species. These areas are identified in the document titled "*Areas of Restricted Larvicide and Adulticide Use Due to Presence of Vulnerable Species*" (areas of concern).

For those areas identified in “*Areas of Restricted Larvicide and Adulticide Use Due to Presence of Vulnerable Species*” that are within the Permittee’s jurisdiction, the Permittee must develop a plan for the management of mosquitoes within the area of concern. The plan must be submitted to Ecology for review and approval. Ecology’s approval is required prior to the use of larvicides and adulticides in areas containing vulnerable species. Ecology will not approve the plan without concurrence from WDFW and the affected land management agency, if one exists.

Plans must include:

- a. How mosquitoes are managed in the area of concern, including timing of application, larvicides and adulticides used, and how impacts to vulnerable species will be minimized or eliminated.
- b. Letters of concurrence from WDFW and the affected land management agency, if one exists.
- c. Identification of how the Permittee will notify WDFW and affected land management agencies when treatments will be occurring in areas identified as habitat for vulnerable species.

Until the plan is completed and approved by Ecology, the Permittee is limited to the use of *Bacillus sphaericus* and Bti based larvicides.

Ecology may periodically update the information contained in “*Areas of Restricted Larvicide and Adulticide Use Due to Presence of Vulnerable Species*” when new information becomes available.

#### **S4.C Experimental Use**

The Permittee may apply larvicides or adulticides not listed in special condition S4.A on a limited basis in the context of a research and development efforts related to chemical control of mosquitoes. Permittees may not apply larvicides or adulticides covered under an Experimental Use Permit to areas identified in the document “*Areas of Restricted Larvicide and Adulticide Use Due to Presence of Vulnerable Species*”.

Discharges for the sole purpose of research and development are not required to develop and implement an IPM plan (special condition S5) but must follow all other permit requirements.

### **S5. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN**

After the effective date of this permit, the Permittee must keep the IPM plan updated as needed to reflect current practice. An updated copy of the IPM plan must be maintained at the Permittee’s business office and available upon request to Ecology and the public.

Permittees who only apply larvicides may use the most recent version of Ecology's publication "*Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control*, (publication number 03-10-023) or equivalent in place of developing their own IPM plan. If the Permittee later decides to include adulticides in its mosquito control operations, it must develop an IPM plan prior to using adulticides.

Appendix B provides examples of information that may be used to satisfy specific IPM plan elements. Appendix B is not an all-inclusive list; there are likely other options available that may be used to satisfy the permit requirements.

Permittee's IPM plans must include the plan elements given below in Special Conditions S5.A through S5.K

### **S5.A Plan Objectives**

1. Adequately control adult mosquitoes while minimizing indirect discharge to water.
2. Document the decision process of where, when, and how mosquito control is implemented within a Permittee's permit coverage area.

### **S5.B General Information**

1. Permittee contact information (name, business phone, physical business address, and mailing address if different);
2. Permittee's permit coverage area;
3. Map showing permit coverage area; and
4. Emergency reporting (e.g., pesticide exposure or spills to waters of the state)

### **S5.C Surveillance**

1. Larval Mosquito Surveillance

Refer to special condition S4.B. If post-larviciding surveillance is conducted, describe the surveillance method and procedures.

2. Adult Mosquito Surveillance

If the Permittee applies adulticides, the Permittee must implement an adult mosquito surveillance program. Describe the adult mosquito surveillance procedures used to determine when and where adult mosquito control is employed.

### **S5.D Mapping**

The Permittee must implement a mapping and/or tracking system to document the following.

1. Mosquito breeding sites,

2. No-spray zones including organic farms, beehives, etc.,
3. Vulnerable species habitat in the Permittee's permit coverage area (provided in "Areas of Restricted Larvicide and Adulticide Use Due to Presence of Vulnerable Species"), and
4. Other relevant information as decided by the Permittee.

#### **S5.E Action Thresholds**

1. Larval Mosquito *Action Thresholds*

For larval mosquito action thresholds, refer to special condition-S4.B.

2. Adult Mosquito Action Thresholds

The Permittee must identify thresholds to determine when adult mosquito control is necessary. Describe the thresholds used and the surveillance values for the chosen surveillance method or methods (special condition S5.C) that meet the thresholds.

#### **S5.F Mosquito Control Methods**

The Permittee must evaluate and identify the mosquito control methods that will be used in its permit coverage area. Mosquito control methods may include:

1. Physical Control and/or Source Reduction
2. Biological Mosquito Control
3. Pesticide-Based Larval Mosquito Control
  - a. Special condition S4.A lists allowed larvicides. The Permittee must include labels for all larvicide products used in the IPM plan, or where they may be accessed.
  - b. Equipment Calibration and Maintenance

The Permittee must also address schedules and procedures for maintaining the application equipment in proper operating condition, including calibrating, cleaning, and repairing the pesticide application equipment.

4. Pesticide-Based Adult Mosquito Control
  - a. Special condition S4.A lists allowed adulticides. The Permittee must include labels for all adulticide products used in the IPM plan, or where they may be accessed.
  - b. Equipment Calibration and Maintenance

The Permittee must also address schedules and procedures for maintaining the application equipment in proper operating condition, including calibrating, cleaning, and repairing the pesticide application equipment.

#### **S5.G Monitoring for Efficacy/Resistance**

If the Permittee has implemented a pesticide resistance-monitoring program, describe it in this element of the IPM plan.

#### **S5.H Record Keeping and Reporting**

Refer to special condition S8 for required recordkeeping and reporting requirements to include in the IPM plan.

#### **S5.I Education and Outreach**

If the Permittee conducts any public education or outreach about mosquito control, describe it in this element of the IPM plan.

#### **S5.J New Staff Training and Continuing Training for Existing Staff**

Describe staff training procedures for new staff and on-going routine training. Alternatively, the Permittee may reference its training manual, if available. If a training manual is referenced, include the date it was last updated.

#### **S5.K Signature Requirements**

The person with signature authority (General Condition G15) must sign and certify the IPM plan has been developed and implemented as written using the language below.

*“I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information in the IPM plan is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete and will be updated as necessary. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. Unless the Department of Ecology Permit has more stringent requirements, all FIFRA label directions and requirements will be followed.”*

### **S6. NOTIFICATION AND POSTING REQUIREMENTS**

#### **S6.A Public Notice**

1. Permittees must provide public notice of mosquito control activities. Permittees may provide public notice on their websites and distribute the notice to identified interested parties through email or other electronic means. Alternatively, the

Permittee may publish a public notice in a newspaper with general circulation within the area where larvicide or adulticide application will take place.

State agencies with statewide permit coverage (e.g., WSDOT), may publish a public notice in one major newspaper of general circulation for each agency region (e.g., WSDOT Olympic Region, North Central Region) where the mosquito control activity will take place.

Permittees must provide public notice at least ten (10) days before the first pesticide application of the season.

This notice must include:

- a. The pesticide(s) planned for use and the active ingredient(s).
  - b. The approximate date ranges of planned treatments.
  - c. The approximate treatment location(s).
  - d. The online location where the public may find pesticide application updates (if available online).
  - e. The application area posting procedures if the use of larvicides with water-use restrictions is planned.
  - f. The name and telephone number of the Permittee and the Ecology Aquatic Pesticides Permit Manager.
  - g. The telephone number, email address or web site where a person may contact the Permittee to have their name put on a “No Spray” list.
2. The Permittee’s notification to the public regarding mosquito control activities must continue throughout the treatment season if applications occur.
  3. The Permittee must notify wildlife refuges 24 hours in advance of aerial application of adulticides or larvicides over the refuge.
  4. The Permittee must make maps available, to the public, of the adulticide application areas. Maps posted on web pages or available hard copies meet this requirement.

### **S6.B Posting Requirements**

1. The Permittee must post notices at all reasonable points of public access to the treatment areas when applying larvicides with water-use restrictions to water bodies used for water supply, fish and shellfish harvesting, swimming, or other water contact activities.

2. The Permittee need not post notices at sites that are not publically accessible (e.g., catch basins, storm drains, utility and transportation vaults).

## **S7. MONITORING**

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 CFR Part 136 (or as applicable in 40 CFR subchapters N [Parts 400–471] or O [Parts 501-503]) unless otherwise specified in this permit. Ecology may only specify alternative methods for parameters without limits and for those parameters without an EPA approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

All samples must be analyzed by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories*, Chapter 173-50 WAC. The following parameters need not be accredited or registered:

1. Flow.
2. Temperature.
3. Settleable solids.
4. Conductivity, except that conductivity must be accredited if the laboratory must otherwise be registered or accredited.
5. pH, except that pH must be accredited if the laboratory must otherwise be registered or accredited.
6. Turbidity, except that turbidity must be accredited if the laboratory must otherwise be registered or accredited.
7. Parameters which are used solely for internal process control

Documentation of monitoring activities and results must include (if applicable):

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling.
2. The date analyses were performed.
3. Who performed the analyses.
4. The analytical techniques/methods used (if any).
5. The results of such analyses.

### **S7.A Dip Sampling**

1. When Permittees conduct larval treatments requiring dip samples (special condition S4.B), the Permittee must record the:
  - a. Date and location dipping occurred;
  - b. The contractor firm or individual who collected the sample or performed the measurement;
  - c. The larvae count of the dip sample.

2. The Permittee need not submit this information as part of the annual report but must make the information available to Ecology upon request.

## **S8. REPORTING**

Ecology is making changes to its online permit application and annual reporting system and, when complete, may modify this permit to account for the changes.

### **S8.A Annual Report**

By December 31 of each year, the Permittees must submit an annual report electronically through Ecology's online data management system (Secure Access Washington at <https://secureaccess.wa.gov>). A signed and dated hard copy of the annual report must also be mailed to:

Department of Ecology  
Water Quality Program  
Attn: Aquatic Pesticide Permit Manager  
PO Box 47696  
Olympia, WA 98504-7696

The annual report must include:

- a. Permit Number.
- b. Permittee Name.
- c. Name of the location treated. The location is the area for which the Permittee has permit coverage for (e.g., ABC Golf Club, ABC City storm drain system, ABC County, ABC *Mosquito Control District*),
- d. Total amount of each active ingredient applied during the season in pounds.
- e. Whether treatment occurred in areas identified as vulnerable species habitat
- f. Total amount of each active ingredient applied during the season in pounds to areas identified as vulnerable species habit.

### **S8.B Records Retention**

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of five (5) years. Such information must include copies of all reports and records required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit.

The Permittee must keep records longer in the event of unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by Ecology.

The Permittee must make the records, reports, other documents, and information required by this permit available to Ecology upon request.

**S8.C Public Request for Plans**

If a Permittee’s IPM plan is requested by the public, Ecology will notify the Permittee. The Permittee has seven days from the date Ecology notified the Permittee to submit the IPM plan to Ecology.

**S8.D Noncompliance Notification**

Compliance with the requirements of this special condition does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failing to comply.

In the event the Permittee is unable to comply with any part of this permit, which may threaten human health or the environment, the Permittee must:

1. Immediately take action to minimize potential pollution or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.
2. Immediately notify the appropriate Ecology regional office and the aquatic pesticides permit manager of the failure to comply via the regional spills telephone hotline and the aquatic pesticides permit manager’s phone number below.

**Central (CRO) ----- 509-575-2490**

Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, and Yakima counties

**Eastern (ERO) ----- 509-329-3400**

Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman counties

**Northwest (NWRO) ----- 425-649-7000**

Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom counties

**Southwest (SWRO) ----- 360-407-6300**

Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Mason, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum counties

**Aquatic Pesticide Permit Manager ----- 360-407-6283**

3. The Permittee must provide a written report to Ecology within five (5) days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any permit non-compliance unless Ecology requests and earlier submission. The report must contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause, the exact date(s), time(s), place(s), and duration(s) of

the noncompliance, whether the noncompliance has been corrected and, if not, when the noncompliance will be corrected, and the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

4. The Permittee must submit noncompliance notifications to:

Washington State Department of Ecology  
Water Quality Program  
Attn: Aquatic Pesticide Permit Manager  
PO Box 47696  
Olympia, WA 98504-7696

5. If using adulticides, the Permittee must update its IPM plan, prior to the next application, to address the noncompliance and reduce the likelihood of the incident occurring again.

## **S9. APPENDICES**

The attached appendices are incorporated by reference into this permit.

**Appendix A: Definitions**

**Appendix B: Special Condition S5 IPM Plan Criteria Examples**

# GENERAL CONDITIONS

## G1. DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

All discharges and activities authorized by this general permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this general permit. The discharge of any pollutant more frequently than, or at a concentration in excess of that authorized by this general permit shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this general permit.

## G2. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Permittee shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities or systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, which are installed by a Permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

## G3. RIGHT OF ENTRY

The Permittee shall allow an authorized representative of Ecology, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law:

- A. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records shall be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
- B. To have access to and copy at reasonable times any records that shall be kept under the terms of this permit;
- C. To inspect at reasonable times any monitoring equipment or method of monitoring required in this permit;
- D. To inspect at reasonable times any collection, treatment, pollution management, or discharge facilities; and
- E. To sample at reasonable times any discharge of pollutants.

## G4. PERMIT COVERAGE REVOKED

Pursuant with chapter 43.21B RCW and chapter 173-226 WAC, the Director may require any discharger authorized by this permit to apply for and obtain coverage under an individual permit or another more specific and appropriate general permit. Cases where revocation of coverage may be required include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. Violation of any term or condition of this permit;
- B. Obtaining coverage under this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- C. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090;
- D. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes to water quality standards violations;
- E. Nonpayment of permit fees or penalties assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465 and chapter 173-224 WAC;
- F. Failure of the Permittee to satisfy the public notice requirements of WAC 173-226-130(5), when applicable; or Permittees who have their coverage revoked for cause according to WAC 173-226-240 may request temporary coverage under this permit during the time an individual permit is being developed, provided the request is made within ninety (90) days from the time of revocation and is submitted along with a complete individual permit application form.

#### **G5. GENERAL PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REVOCATION**

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of chapter 173-226 WAC. Grounds for modification or revocation and reissuance include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. When a change which occurs in the technology or practices for control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the category of dischargers covered under this permit;
- B. When effluent limitation guidelines or standards are promulgated pursuant to the FWPCA or chapter 90.48 RCW, for the category of dischargers covered under this permit;
- C. When a water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to the category of dischargers covered under this permit is approved; or
- D. When information is obtained which indicates that cumulative effects on the environment from dischargers covered under this permit are unacceptable.

#### **G6. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION**

A Permittee who knows or has reason to believe that any activity has occurred or will occur which would constitute cause for modification or revocation under Condition G5 above, or 40 CFR 122.62 shall report such plans, or such information, to Ecology so that a decision can be made on whether action to modify coverage or revoke coverage under this permit will be

required. Ecology may then require submission of a new application for coverage under this, or another general permit, or an application for an individual permit. Submission of a new application does not relieve the Permittee of the duty to comply with all the terms and conditions of the existing permit until the new application for coverage has been approved and corresponding permit has been issued.

#### **G7. TOXIC POLLUTANTS**

The Permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

#### **G8. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR**

All other requirements of 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 are incorporated in this general permit by reference.

#### **G9. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES**

Nothing in this permit shall be construed as excusing the Permittee from compliance with any applicable Federal, State, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

#### **G10. ADDITIONAL MONITORING**

Ecology may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative orders or permit modification.

#### **G11. PAYMENT OF FEES**

The Permittee shall submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by Ecology. Ecology may revoke this permit coverage or take enforcement, collection, or other actions, if the permit fees established under chapter 173-224 WAC are not paid.

#### **G12. REQUESTS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM COVERAGE UNDER A GENERAL PERMIT**

Any discharger authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from coverage under this general permit by applying for an individual permit. The discharger shall submit to the Director an application as described in WAC 173-220-040 or WAC 173-216-070, whichever is applicable, with reasons supporting the request. These reasons must fully document how an individual permit will apply to the applicant in a way that the general permit cannot.

Ecology may make specific requests for information to support the request. The Director shall either issue an individual permit or deny the request with a statement explaining the reason for the denial. When an individual permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to this general permit, the applicability of this general permit to that Permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

### **G13. TRANSFER OF PERMIT COVERAGE**

This permit coverage may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:

- A. The Permittee notifies the Department at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date.
- B. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.
- C. The Department does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee of its intent to modify or revoke permit coverage.

### **G14. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS**

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs may be deemed a separate and additional violation. Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit shall incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to ten thousand dollars for every such violation. Each and every such violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance shall be and be deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

### **G15. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS**

All applications, reports, or information submitted to Ecology shall be signed and certified.

- A. All permit applications shall be signed:
  - 1. In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer.
  - 2. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner of a partnership.
  - 3. In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
  - 4. In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

- B. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology.
  2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)
- C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph B.2 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph B.2 above must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

*I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.*

## **G16. APPEALS**

The terms and conditions of the mosquito control general permit are subject to appeal. There are two different appeal categories.

- A. The permit terms and conditions as they apply to the appropriate class of dischargers are subject to appeal within thirty (30) days of issuance of the mosquito control general permit in accordance with chapter 43.21(B) RCW and chapter 173-226 WAC; and
- B. The applicability of the permit terms and conditions to an individual discharger are subject to appeal in accordance with chapter 43.21(B) RCW within thirty (30) days of the effective date of coverage of that discharger.

An appeal of the coverage of the mosquito control general permit to an individual discharger is limited to the applicability or non-applicability of the mosquito control general permit to that same discharger. Appeal of this permit coverage of an individual discharger will not affect any other individual dischargers. If the terms and conditions of the mosquito control general permit are found to be inapplicable to any discharger(s), the matter shall be remanded to Ecology for consideration of issuance of an individual permit or permits.

#### **G17. SEVERABILITY**

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this general permit or application of any provision of this general permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this general permit, shall not be affected thereby.

#### **G18. DUTY TO REAPPLY**

The Permittee shall reapply for coverage under this permit at least one hundred and eighty (180) days prior to the specified expiration date of this permit. An expired permit and coverage under the permit continues in force and effect until Ecology issues a new permit (coverage) or until Ecology cancels it. Only those facilities that have reapplied for coverage under this permit are covered under the continued permit.

## APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

**All definitions listed below are for use in the context of this permit only.**

**Active Ingredient(s):**

The substance or substances in a pesticide product that causes the desired toxic biological effects. See Pesticide Product.

**Action Threshold:**

The density of, or number of individuals in, a pest population that triggers management activities.

**Adulticide:**

A pesticide designed to kill adult mosquitoes. See Pesticide.

**All known, available, and reasonable methods of pollution control, prevention and treatment (AKART):**

A technology-based approach of engineering and economic decision-making for limiting pollutants from discharges. AKART represents the most current methodology for preventing, controlling, and abating pollution that can be reasonably installed or used at a reasonable cost. Described in chapters 90.48 and 90.54 RCW and chapters 173-201A, 173-204, 173-216 and 173-220 WAC. See Discharge and Pollutant.

**Applicant:**

The entity who seeks coverage under this permit by submitting a completed notice of intent and all required supporting materials to the Washington State Department of Ecology. See Entity, Notice of intent, and Permit.

**Application for Coverage (same as Notice of intent):**

A formal request for coverage under this general permit using the paper or electronic form developed by the Washington State Department of Ecology for that purpose. See General Permit.

**Applicator:**

An individual licensed to apply pesticides by the Washington Department of Agriculture under Chapter 17.21 RCW and Chapter 16-228 WAC. See Pesticide.

**Best Management Practices (BMP):**

Activity, prohibition, maintenance procedure, or other physical, structural, and/or managerial practice to prevent or reduce pollution of and other adverse impacts to the waters of Washington State. BMPs include treatment systems, operating schedules and procedures, and practices used singularly or in combination to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, and drainage from raw material storage. BMPs may be further categorized as operational source control, erosion and sediment control, and treatment BMPs. See Waters of the State of Washington.

**Code of Federal Regulations (CFR):**

The codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

**Constructed water body:**

A man-made water body created in an area that was not part of a previously existing surface water of the state, such as a lake, river, pond, stream, inland water, wetland, or salt water. See Waters of the State of Washington.

**Dip/Dipping:**

The act of scooping up a small amount of water and examining it for the presence/absence of mosquito larvae.

**Discharge (the noun form is the same as Effluent):**

1. To release or add material (e.g., pollutant) to Waters of the State of Washington.
2. The material discharged, including surface runoff that has been collected or channeled by man.

See Waters of the State of Washington.

**Entity (same as Party):**

Any person or organization, including, but not limited to: cities, counties, municipalities, Indian tribes, public utility districts, public health districts, port authorities, mosquito control districts, special purpose districts, irrigation districts, state and local agencies, companies, firms, corporations, partnerships, associations, consortia, joint ventures, estates, industries, commercial pesticide applicators, licensed pesticide applicators, and any other commercial, private, public, governmental, or non-governmental organizations, or their legal representatives, agents, or assignees. See Applicator and Pesticide.

For the aquatic mosquito control permit, the party must have operational control of mosquito control pesticide applications.

**Experimental Use Permit:**

Federal or state permit that allows the use of a currently unregistered pesticide or a new use of a registered pesticide in the context of a research and development effort for registration of that pesticide or of a new use of that pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Section 3. See Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and Permit.

**Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA):**

The federal law that set up the basic U.S. system of pesticide regulation to protect applicators, consumers, and the environment through establishment of regulations that require uniform pesticide product labeling, use restrictions, and review and labeling of new pesticides (7 U.S. Code Section 136 et seq. as amended). See Applicator and Pesticide Product.

**General Permit:**

A single permit that covers multiple characteristically similar dischargers of a point source category within a designated geographical area, in lieu of many individual permits that are issued separately to each discharger. See Permit.

**Indirect Discharge:**

The purposeful application of a pesticide product to an area where incidental overspray, drift, or dripping of the pesticide product into waters of the state is likely, but not intentional.

**Indian Country:**

Means as defined in 18 USC 1151: “*Except as otherwise provided in sections 1154 and 1156 of this title, the term ‘Indian country’, as used in this chapter, means (a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation, (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state, and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.*”

**Integrated Pest Management (IPM):**

An approach for managing the selection and use of pest control activities, either singly or in a coordinated decision-making strategy. The elements of integrated pest management include: (1) Pest prevention activities; (2) Monitoring for the presence of pests, pest density, and pest damage; (3) Setting action thresholds based upon a cost/benefit analysis of potential health, public safety, economic, or aesthetic effects of pests on the interests of producers, society, and the environment to determine whether pest control activities must take place; (4) Selecting pest control activities using a strategy that may employ biological, cultural, mechanical, and chemical control methods; and (5) Evaluating the effectiveness of pest control activities. See Pest.

**Integrated pest management plan (IPM Plan):**

A plan that documents the system for implementing integrated pest management. See Integrated Pest Management.

**Jurisdiction:**

1. The practical authority granted to a formally constituted legal body to deal with and make pronouncements on legal matters and, by implication, to administer justice within a defined area of responsibility.
2. The geographical area or subject matter to which such practical authority applies.

**Larvicide:**

A pesticide designed to kill mosquitoes during their larva and pupa life stages. See Pesticide.

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES):**

The Federal wastewater permitting system for discharges of pollutants from point sources to the navigable waters of the United States authorized under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has authorized the State of Washington to issue and administer NPDES permits for non-Federal point sources within the State. See Discharge and Pollutant.

**Notice of Intent (NOI):**

A formal application or request for coverage under this National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System general permit pursuant to WAC 173-226-200. See Application for coverage, General permit, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

**Notice of Termination (NOT):**

A request for termination of coverage under this general permit. See General Permit.

**Permit:**

An authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by a formally constituted legal body, such as the Washington State Department of Ecology, to a facility, activity, or entity to treat, store, dispose, or discharge materials or wastes, specifying the waste treatment and control requirements and waste discharge conditions. Unless the context requires differently, “permit” refers to individual and general permits authorized under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program. See Discharge, Entity, General Permit, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and Treatment.

**Permittee:**

The entity that has applied to Ecology and been issued coverage under this general permit for a discharge of pollutants to waters of the State of Washington. Each general permit may have specific requirements describing who is eligible to be a Permittee. See Discharge, Entity, General Permit, Pollutant, and Waters of the State of Washington.

**Permit Coverage Area:**

The area within which a Permittee may conduct its permitted activities, such as a facility or site at a specific address, or a defined area within the jurisdiction of a government or municipality. See Jurisdiction and Permittee.

**Pest:**

Any annoying, harmful, or injurious organism; any organism normally considered to be annoying, harmful, or injurious; or an organism that the Director of the Washington State Department of Agriculture declares to be a pest. Examples include nematodes, insects, snails, slugs, rodents, weeds, and certain microorganisms and viruses. Viruses, bacteria, parasites, and other microorganisms are not considered pests for this permit if they are found on or in a living person or other animal or on or in processed food, beverages, or pharmaceuticals.

**Pesticide:**

Any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, control, repel, or mitigate any pest; to be used as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant; or to be used as an adjuvant with a pesticide. See Pest.

**Pesticide Product:**

The set of active, inert, and other ingredients specific to a pesticide formulation for which a Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act label is available. See Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and Pesticide.

**Pesticide Resistance:**

Adaptation of a pest to a specific pesticide that results in reduced efficacy on the target pest. See Pesticide.

**Planned Treatments:**

A schedule of treatment dates developed by the Permittee at the beginning of the treatment season.

**Pollutant (in water):**

Any discharged substance or pathogenic organism that would: (1) Alter the biological, chemical, physical, radiological, or thermal properties of any water of the State of Washington, (2) Would be likely to create a nuisance or render such water harmful, detrimental, or injurious (a) to the public health, safety, or welfare, (b) to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses, or (c) to any animal or plant life, either terrestrial or aquatic, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through the food chain.

Pollutants may include, but are not limited to, the following: solid waste, incinerator residue, garbage, sewage, sewage sludge, filter backwash, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, dredged spoil, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and other industrial, municipal, and agricultural wastes.

See Discharge, Permit, Pollutant, and Waters of the State of Washington.

**Public Access:**

The point of entry to a location that all members of the community may use, i.e., a publicly accessible area. See Publicly Accessible Area.

**Publicly Accessible Area:**

A location that all members of the community may use. Limited restrictions may apply, such as allowing usage to only holders of a required pass, requiring payment of a fee, and limiting access to certain hours (e.g., daylight hours). Examples of publicly accessible areas include state and local parks; picnic areas; public roadways, walkways, trails, and parking lots; swimming beaches; boat launches; docks; and marinas.

**Sponsor:**

For the aquatic plant and algae permit, an individual or a private or public entity who has: (1) A vested or financial interest in the treatment of aquatic plants and algae in a particular water body; and (2) The authority to administer common areas of the water body or locations within the water body for the purposes of aquatic plant and algae management. Entities with this authority include Lake Management Districts formed under Chapter 36.61 RCW, Special Purpose Districts formed under Title 57 RCW, Homeowners Associations formed under Chapter 64.38 RCW, and groups operating under the provisions of Chapter 90.24 RCW. Other entities may also have the authority to manage common areas in public or private water bodies. Typically, the sponsor retains a licensed applicator to apply pesticides for aquatic plant and algae management. For treatment on individual lots, the sponsor must have the authority to contract for aquatic plant and algae management within the lot boundaries. See Applicator, Entity, Permit, Pesticide, and Treatment.

**Surveillance:**

The use of pest monitoring techniques to determine when pest populations have reached a level at which treatment is desired. See Pest and Treatment.

**Toxic:**

Causing death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction), or physical deformations in any organism or its offspring upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation.

**Treat:**

To intentionally apply a pesticide or other chemical to the water, vegetation, air, or soil to control or kill a target organism or species; to remove or inactivate bioavailable phosphorus; or to regulate some other ecosystem process.

See Pesticide and Pollutant.

**Treatment:**

The intentional application of a pesticide or other chemical to the water, vegetation, air, or soil to control or eradicate a target organism or species; to remove or inactivate bioavailable phosphorus; or to regulate some other ecosystem process.

See Pesticide and Pollutant.

**Trust or Restricted Lands:**

Means as defined in 25 USC 2201(4): “(i) “*trust or restricted lands*” means lands, title to which is held by the United States in trust for an Indian tribe or individual, or which is held by an Indian tribe or individual subject to a restriction by the United States against alienation; and (ii) “*trust or restricted interest in land*” or “*trust or restricted interest in a parcel of land*” means an interest in land, the title to which interest is held in trust by the United States for an Indian tribe or individual, or which is held by an Indian tribe or individual subject to a restriction by the United States against alienation.”

**Ultra-low Volume Pesticide Application:**

A type of pesticide application in which an extremely fine aerosol is generated with a particle size between 0.1 and 50 micrometers and with 80 percent of the particles between 0.1 and 30 micrometers. See Pesticide.

**Upland farm pond:**

Private farm ponds created on upland sites that did not incorporate natural water bodies (WAC 173-201A-260(3)(f)).

**Washington Pesticide Control Act:**

Chapter 15.58 Revised Code Washington (RCW)

**Waters of the State of Washington:**

All waters within the geographic boundaries of the State of Washington defined as “waters of the United States” in 40 CFR 122.2, and all waters defined as “waters of the state” in RCW 90.48.020. These waters of the state include lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, wetlands, marine waters, estuaries, underground waters, and all other fresh or brackish waters

and water courses within the jurisdiction of the State of Washington, plus drainages to those surface waters. See Jurisdiction and Waters of the United States.

**Waters of the United States:**

All waters defined as “waters of the United States” in 40 CFR 122.2. See Code of Federal Regulations.

**In the absence of other definitions set forth herein, the definitions set forth in 40 CFR Part 403.3 or in chapter 90.48 RCW apply.**

## **APPENDIX B: SPECIAL CONDITION S5 IPM PLAN CRITERIA EXAMPLES**

This appendix provides examples of criteria that may be used to meet IPM planning requirements listed in special condition S5. These examples cover the sections that have many possible options for meeting the requirements. Other options may be available.

### **C. Surveillance**

Examples of adult mosquito surveillance include, but are not limited to:

- Complaints
- Historical data (e.g., mapping from previous seasons)
- Landing counts
- Mosquito population density
- Mosquito trapping (e.g., female mosquito counts)
- Mosquito identification
- Service requests
- Staff observation

Mosquito-borne disease surveillance may also include, but is not limited to:

- Avian morbidity/mortality and disease testing
- Community involvement (e.g., reporting of dead birds, horse disease cases)
- Animal disease case monitoring
- Historical disease data
- Human disease case monitoring
- Live bird surveillance (captive or free-range sentinel birds)
- Mosquito trapping, identification, and disease testing
- RAMP testing for West Nile Virus from Response Biomedical Corporation
- VecTest for West Nile virus, St. Louis Encephalitis, Western Equine Encephalitis from Medical Analysis Systems, Inc.
- State, university, commercial lab testing (e.g., PCR testing)

### **D. Mapping**

Examples of what may be included in a mapping system include, but are not limited to:

- Mosquito surveillance data
- Mosquito breeding sites
- Mosquito population trends
- Where and what mosquito control measures are implemented
- Mosquito-borne disease surveillance data
- Organic farm locations
- Locations of chemically sensitive individuals,
- No-Spray request locations

## **E. Action Thresholds**

Examples of action thresholds include, but are not limited to:

- Mosquito population densities (e.g., community accepted mosquito population density levels)
- Larval counts (e.g., dip counts – 1 larval in three dips)
- Routine adult mosquito control thresholds based on surveillance
- Actions when surveillance indicates a threat of disease outbreak.
- Actions during a mosquito-borne disease outbreak.

## **F. Mosquito Control Methods**

### *1. Physical Control or Source Reduction*

Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Habitat modification – public and private lands (e.g., ditch and impoundment maintenance)
- Vegetation Management
- Sanitation (e.g., cleaning gutters, birdbaths, unused swimming pools)
- Water holding container cleanup (e.g., tire pile removal)
- Water management (e.g., irrigation water, stormwater run-off)
- Regional water management projects (e.g., proactive collaboration with public and/or private landowners, wastewater treatment facilities)

### *2. Biological Control*

Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Stocking of native or non-native fish species.
- Terrestrial predator (e.g., bird, bat, and predatory insect) habitat creation and/or restoration.
- Aquatic predator (e.g., dragonfly naiads, diving beetles) habitat restoration/creation.

### *3. Pesticide-Based Larval Mosquito Control*

Larvicides allowed for use are listed in S4.A.

### *4. Pesticide-Based Adult Mosquito Control*

Adulticides allowed for use are listed in S4.B.

## **I. Education and Outreach**

Examples of what may be included in education and outreach include, but are not limited to:

- Fairs
- Workshops for community
- Education materials
- Web site
- Presentations

## **J. New Staff Training and Continuing Training for Existing Staff**

Examples of what may be included in a training program include, but are not limited to:

- Employee training manual or program
- Employee quick reference guides
- New employees work with experienced employees
- Conferences
- Training classes
- WSDA pesticide licensing