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AQUATIC MOSQUITO CONTROL GENERAL PERMIT

**A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and State Waste
Discharge General Permit for Pesticide Discharges Associated
With Mosquito Control Activities**

**State of Washington
Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington 98504-7600**

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

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.

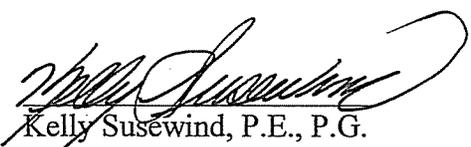

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SUMMARY OF PERMIT SUBMITTALS

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

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	Due Date(s)
S1.D	Transfer Coverage from DOH	Once	By August 17, 2010
S1.D	DOH Blanket Coverage Expires	Once	October 16, 2010
S2	Application for Permit Coverage	Once	At least 60 days prior to the start of discharge
S2.F	Complete Development of IMM for New Applicants	Once	Before coverage is issued
S5	Update IMM for Existing Permittees	As Necessary	By June 18, 2011 then as necessary
S5	Ecology Request for IMM	Per Ecology Request	Within 14 days of request
S8.A	Annual Report	1/year	By December 31 each year
S8.C	Noncompliance Notification	As Necessary	As Necessary
S8.D	Public Request for IMM	As Necessary	Within 14 days of request
G5	Permit Modification and Revocation	As Necessary	As Necessary
G6	Request for Modification	As Necessary	As Necessary
G13	Request for Transfer of Coverage	As Necessary	As Necessary
G18	Re-Application for Permit Coverage	Once per permit cycle	Must be received by December 20, 2014

REQUIRED ONSITE DOCUMENTATION

Permit Section	Document	Due Date
S5	Integrated Mosquito Management Plan	Existing Permittees June 18, 2011
S2.F and S5	Integrated Mosquito Management Plan	Before coverage is issued for New Applicants

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

SPECIAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

S1. PERMIT COVERAGE

This permit covers the use of *larvicides* and *adulticides* to control mosquitoes in the State of Washington.

A. Who Must Obtain Permit Coverage

All *entities* that control mosquitoes must obtain coverage under this permit when the activity, including activities conducted under a Federal *Experimental Use Permit*, results in a *discharge* of *pesticide(s)* or *pesticide residues* to *waters of the state*.

Applicants for coverage must be the operator that is in functional control of the pesticide application and may include mosquito control districts, local or state government and private licensed applicators.

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

B. Permit Area

This general permit covers mosquito control activities in all areas of Washington State, except for federal and tribal lands.

C. Authorized Discharges

Permittees are authorized to discharge pesticides and pesticide residues from mosquito control activities provided the Permittee complies with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Adulticides may be discharged to the following water bodies.

1. Man-made detention or retention ponds designed specifically for wastewater or stormwater treatment that does not have an outlet to surface waters of the state, or ponds that are not likely to discharge during, or for two weeks after, treatment.
2. Any *constructed water body* five acres or less in surface area with no discharge to other surface waters of the state during, or for two weeks after, treatment.
3. *Upland farm ponds* with no discharge to other surface waters of the state during, or for two weeks after, treatment.
4. Standing irrigation water that will not discharge to surface waters of the state during application or for two weeks following application.

D. Transfer of Washington State Department of Health Blanket Permit Coverage

1. New coverages under Washington State Department of Health (DOH) *blanket coverage* will no longer occur on or after **May 19, 2010**.
2. Existing blanket coverage under DOH expires on **October 16, 2010**, 120 days after the effective date of this permit.
3. Entities that control mosquitoes currently covered under DOH blanket coverage, have until **August 17, 2010** to complete a transfer of permit coverage from DOH.
4. To transfer permit coverage from DOH, entities that control mosquitoes must complete the transfer form provided in Appendix C and submit it to Ecology at the following address:

Washington State Department of Ecology
Water Quality Program
Attn: Aquatic Pesticide Permit Manager
PO Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600
5. If the applicant does not receive notification of the coverage decision from Ecology, coverage under this permit will begin automatically on the 61st day following Ecology's receipt of a complete transfer form.

S2. APPLICATION FOR COVERAGE

Entities that propose to begin mosquito control activities on or after the effective date of this general permit must:

- A. Submit a complete and accurate permit application (Notice of Intent or NOI) to Ecology **at least 60 days** before beginning the mosquito control activity that will result in a discharge to waters of the state.
- B. Complete the NOI for the proposed activity 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.
- C. The application must include certification that the application has met the applicable public notice and *State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)* requirements in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-226-200(f).
- D. Mail the complete NOI hard copy to:

Department of Ecology
Water Quality Program
Attn: Aquatic Pesticide Permit Manager
PO Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

- E. Use the Public Notice Template provided as Appendix D of this permit. Publish the public notice twice, one week apart, in a local newspaper of general circulation (or regional newspaper if a local newspaper is not available) that an application for permit coverage has been made.
- F. If using adulticides, develop a complete *Integrated Mosquito Management (IMM) Plan* that meets the requirements in Section S5. The IMM plan must be completed so that the public may view it during the public comment period.

At the end of the required 30-day public comment period, Ecology will consider comments about the applicability of this permit to the proposed mosquito control activity before deciding to issue permit coverage. If the applicant does not receive notification of a coverage decision from Ecology, coverage under this permit will begin automatically on the 61st day following Ecology's acceptance of a completed NOI.

S3. DISCHARGE LIMITS

A. Compliance with Standards

1. The application of pesticides must not cause or contribute to violations of the Water Quality Standards for Surface Water 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-based criteria in the National Toxics Rule (*40 CFR* 131.36). Discharges that do not comply with these standards are prohibited.
2. For the purposes of this permit, Permittees must use *all known, available, and reasonable methods of pollution control, prevention and treatment (AKART)* when applying pesticides. Compliance with this permit, the *Washington Pesticide Control Act* and the requirements of the *Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)* label constitute AKART.

B. Temporary Exceedance of Water Quality Standards for Larvicides

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

C. Pesticide Application Requirements

The Permittee must comply with the requirements in this permit and FIFRA label requirements. Permit requirements do not reduce the requirements on the FIFRA label. The Permittee must:

1. Ensure that a licensed *pesticide applicator*, with the appropriate Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) license and certification, have direct supervision responsibilities for the use of pesticides during application.

2. Ensure that all applicators under supervision of the licensed applicator have current training in the use of the equipment necessary to apply pesticides correctly.
3. Use *Ultra Low Volume* (ULV) application equipment to apply adulticides if available. If ULV equipment is not available, use other FIFRA label-approved application techniques.
4. Appropriately trained personnel must calibrate the application equipment for the pesticide product used.
5. Adulticide discharges to *waters of concern* may only be *incidental*.

S4. PESTICIDE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

A. Larvicide Active Ingredients Authorized for Use

1. *Bacillus sphaericus* (H-5a5b)
2. *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti)
3. Malathion
4. Methoprene
5. Monomolecular surface films (MSF)
6. Paraffinic white mineral oil
7. Spinosad
8. Temephos

B. Adulticide Active Ingredients Authorized for Use

1. Etofenprox
2. Malathion
3. Naled
4. Natural Pyrethrins
5. Permethrin
6. Piperonyl Butoxide (PBO)
7. Prallethrin

8. Resmethrin
9. Sumithrin (d-phenothrin)

C. Additional Restrictions for Larvicides and Adulticides

1. The Permittee may apply larvicides provided one or more of the following conditions are met.
 - a. Pretreatment *surveillance* of a potential larvicide application site indicates that at least one larvae/pupae is present in at least one of three *dips*. In the event that the Permittee finds larvae/pupae, and the area is treated, the Permittee may continue pre-emptive larvicide treatments without dipping for the remainder of the treatment season.
 - b. Methoprene may be used as a pre-emergent dry-land treatment without dipping on intermittently flooded areas that have a historical record of mosquito hatches following flooding.
 - c. The Permittee has developed and obtained Ecology approval of a large-site sampling protocol prior to treatment.
 - d. The application site is in, or adjacent to a county in which mosquito, bird, animal, or human mosquito-borne disease cases are confirmed during the current treatment season.
 - e. The treatment site is a catch basin, storm drain, and utility or transportation vault.
 - f. State or local health authorities declare a public health threat or emergency related to mosquito-borne disease.
2. Appendix B of this permit details specific geographical areas that are important to species that are state designated as sensitive, threatened, candidate, and endangered in the State of Washington. Ecology may update Appendix B based on new information. Prior to the use of malathion, monomolecular surface films, paraffinic white mineral oil, or adulticides in Appendix B areas, the Permittee must obtain Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) approval. Contact information for WDFW Regional Wildlife Biologists may be accessed at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/about/contact/>.
3. Permittees may only use paraffinic white mineral oil or malathion as larvicides if other pesticides are ineffective at a specific treatment site and the water body is non-fish-bearing. To determine if the water body is fish bearing, consult with WDFW. Contact information for WDFW Regional Wildlife Biologists may be accessed at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/about/contact/>.

4. The Permittee may not apply temephos in lakes, streams, in the littoral zone of water bodies, or on sites listed in Appendix B of this permit. The permit allows the use of temephos only in response to the development of pesticide resistance within a specific larval mosquito population with the approval of Ecology.
5. The use of malathion and naled as an adulticide shall be done in accordance with the Permittee's IMM plan to control adult mosquito pesticide resistance.

D. Experimental Use of Pesticide Active Ingredients

The Permittee may apply other pesticide active ingredients not listed in this permit on a limited basis in the context of a research and development effort under the jurisdictions of EPA and WSDA through the issuance of an Experimental Use Permit (State or Federal). Permittees may not apply pesticide active ingredients covered under an Experimental Use Permit to areas identified in Appendix B.

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

S5. INTEGRATED MOSQUITO MANAGEMENT PLAN

Permittees that transfer coverage from DOH have one year from the effective date of this permit to develop and implement an IMM plan for the mosquito control activities that take place within their *permit coverage area*. Permittees with an existing IMM plan in place, must review it to see that it contains the information required in this section.

After the effective date of this permit, the Permittee must keep the IMM plan updated. An updated copy of the IMM 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 Ecology publication "*Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control*, May 2004 (publication number 03-10-023) or equivalent in place of developing their own IMM plan. If the Permittee later decides to include adulticides in its mosquito control operations, it must develop a full IMM plan.

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

A. Plan Objectives

1. Ensure that discharges from mosquito control activities do not cause or contribute to a violation of Water Quality Standards for Surface Water 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-based criteria in the National Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131.36).

2. Adequately control adult mosquitoes while minimizing the incidental discharges to waters of concern.
3. Document the decision process of where, when, and how mosquito control is implemented within a Permittee's permit coverage area.

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)

C. Surveillance

1. Larval Mosquito Surveillance

Refer to permit Section S4.C.1.a. If post-larviciding surveillance is conducted, describe the surveillance method and procedures.

2. Adult Mosquito General Surveillance

If the Permittee applies pesticides for the control of adult mosquitoes, the Permittee must implement an adult mosquito surveillance program. Describe the adult mosquito surveillance procedures that are used to determine when and where adult mosquito control is employed.

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. Endangered species critical habitat in the Permittee's permit coverage area (provided in Appendix B), and
4. Other relevant information as decided by the Permittee.

E. Action Thresholds

1. Larval Mosquito *Action Thresholds*

For larval mosquito action thresholds, refer to permit section S4.C.1.a-f.

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 (Section S5.C) that meet the thresholds.

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. Section S4.A lists allowed larvicides. The Permittee must include labels for all larvicide products used in the IMM plan.
 - 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. Section S4.B lists allowed adulticides. The Permittee must include labels for all adulticide products used in the IMM plan.
 - 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.

G. Monitoring for Efficacy/Resistance

If the Permittee has implemented a pesticide resistance-monitoring program, describe it here.

H. Record Keeping and Reporting

Refer to permit section S8.A-D.

I. Education and Outreach

If the Permittee conducts any public education or outreach about mosquito control, describe it here.

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.

K. Signature Requirements

The person with signature authority (General Condition G15) must sign and certify the IMM 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 IMM 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.”

L. Public Access to IMM Plans

The Permittee must provide access to, or a copy of, the IMM plan to the public when requested in writing. Upon receiving a written request from the public for the IMM plan, the Permittee must:

1. Provide a copy of the IMM plan to the requester within 14 days of receipt of the written request; or
2. Notify the requester within 10 days of the receipt of the written request of the location and times within normal business hours when the requester may view the IMM plan and provide access to the IMM plan within 14 days of receipt of the written request; or
3. Provide a copy of the IMM plan to Ecology, where the requester may view the records, within 14 days of a request; or the Permittee may arrange with the requester for an alternative location for viewing and/or copying the IMM plan. If access to the IMM plan is provided at a location other than an Ecology office, the Permittee will provide reasonable access to copying services for which it may charge a reasonable fee.

S6. PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF PESTICIDE USE

A. Public Notice

1. The Permittee must publish a 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. Where the public can find accurate information about the pesticides planned for use.
 - f. The application area posting procedures if the use of larvicides with *water-use restrictions* is planned.
 - g. The name and telephone number of the Permittee and the Ecology Aquatic Pesticides Permit Manager.
 - h. 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. 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, etc.) where the mosquito control activity will take place.
3. The Permittee’s notification to the public regarding mosquito control activities must continue throughout the treatment season if pesticide applications occur. After the initial newspaper notice, the Permittee may notify the public using a method other than notices in the newspaper, such as web site postings, mailings, or radio spots.

B. Posting Requirements

1. The Permittee must post notices at all reasonable points of public ingress and egress to the treatment areas when applying larvicides with water-use restrictions to water bodies used for water supply, fish and shellfish harvesting, or *water contact activities*.
2. The Permittee need not post notices at sites that are not directly accessible to the public (e.g. catch basins, storm drains, utility and transportation vaults, etc).

3. The Permittee must make maps available to the public of the adulticide application areas. Web site maps or available hard copies meet this requirement.

S7. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Pesticide Use

The Permittee must monitor the amounts of pesticides used and report pesticide application quantities as required in Section S8.

B. Dip Sampling

1. When Permittees conduct larval treatments requiring dip samples (Sections S4.C.1), 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 REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee must submit pesticide application information in accordance with the following conditions.

A. Annual Report

1. 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 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

2. 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*, etc),
- d. Active Ingredient (e.g. Bti, permethrin, etc.),
- e. Total amount of active ingredient applied for each season, and
- f. Measurement units (pounds or gallons).

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.

C. Noncompliance Notifications

The Permittee must take the following actions when it violates or is unable to comply with any permit condition:

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.
 - a. **Southwest Regional Office: 1-360-407-6300**
(Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Mason, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum counties)
 - b. **Northwest Regional Office: 1-425-649-7000**
(Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom counties)
 - c. **Central Regional Office: 1-509-575-2490**
(Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, and Yakima counties)

- d. **Eastern Regional Office: 1-509-329-3400**
(Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman counties)
 - e. **Aquatic Pesticide Permit Manager: 1-360-407-6283**
3. The Permittee must provide a written report to Ecology within 30 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. A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
 - b. The exact date, time, place, and duration of the noncompliance.
 - c. Whether the noncompliance has been corrected and, if not, when the noncompliance will be corrected.
 - d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
 4. Compliance with the requirements of this section does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit of the resulting liability for failure to comply.
 5. The Permittee must submit noncompliance reports to:

Washington State Department of Ecology
Water Quality Program
Attn: Aquatic Pesticide Permit Manager
PO Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600
 6. The Permittee must update its IMM plan to address the noncompliance to reduce the likelihood of the incident occurring again.

S9. APPENDICES

The attached appendices are incorporated by reference into this permit.

- A. APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY
- B. APPENDIX B: AREAS OF RESTRICTED PESTICIDE USE DUE TO PRESENCE OF LISTED SPECIES
- C. APPENDIX C: TRANSFER OF PERMIT COVERAGE FORM
- D. APPENDIX D: PERMIT COVERAGE PUBLIC NOTICE TEMPLATE

E. APPENDIX E: SECTION S5 IMM 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. In the case of a municipal, State or other public facility, all permit applications shall be signed by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. In the case of a corporation, partnership, or sole proprietorship, all permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president of a corporation, a general partner of a partnership, or the proprietor of a sole proprietorship.
- 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 ingredient(s) in a pesticide *product* that provides the insecticidal effects.

Action Threshold: A level of mosquito abundance, based on surveillance, at which mosquito control is conducted.

Adulticide: A pesticide product designed to kill adult mosquitoes.

All known, available, and reasonable methods of pollution control, prevention and treatment (AKART): a technology-based approach to limiting pollutants from discharges. Described in chapters 90.48 and 90.54 RCW and chapters 173-201A, 173-204, 173-216 and 173-220 WAC.

Applicant: An entity that submits a completed NOI and SEPA checklist to Ecology for permit coverage after the effective date of this permit. This does not include entities that transferred coverage from DOH before blanket coverage expired October 16, 2010.

Best Management Practices (BMP): Practices, procedures, techniques, equipment, physical controls, or any actions that minimize the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state in addition to other permit requirements.

Blanket Coverage: Coverage extended to entities that control mosquitoes by Washington Department of Health under their NPDES permit coverage. Expires October 16, 2010.

Constructed water body: A human-made water body that is not part of a previously existing natural water of the state, such as ponds, streams, wetlands, etc.

Dip(s)/Dipping: The act of scooping up a small amount of water and examining it for the presence/absence of mosquito larvae.

Discharge: The addition of any pollutant to a water of the state.

Entity(s): Any person or organization that is in operational control of mosquito control pesticide applications. This may include mosquito control districts, commercial pesticide applicators, cities, counties, public utility districts, public health districts, municipalities, state and local agencies, and any other commercial, private, public, or government entity providing mosquito control.

Experimental Use Permit: Federal and state permits that allow the use of unregistered pesticides in the context of research and development for registration of the pesticide under FIFRA Section 3. Also covers research and development for registration of a new use of a currently registered pesticide under FIFRA Section 3. See 40 CFR 172, RCW 15.58.405, and WAC 16-228-1460.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA): A set of Federal regulations that establishes uniform pesticide product labeling, use restrictions, and review of new pesticides.

Incidental: A trivial amount of adulticide that does not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards and which occurs due to circumstances beyond the control of the applicator during a proper pesticide application following the terms and conditions of this permit including FIFRA label requirements and practices to control incidental discharges of adulticide to surface water. Circumstances beyond the applicators control include, but are not limited to, sudden shifts in wind direction, an increase in wind speed at the target application area, equipment malfunction, etc. Practices to control incidental discharge to surface waters include, but are not limited to, altering course around waters of concern, using other types of spray equipment that have a smaller spray width (swath), and turning application equipment off when passing waters of concern.

Integrated Mosquito Management (IMM) Plan: An ecologically-based strategy for mosquito control that incorporates monitoring, biological, physical, and chemical controls in order to manage pests with the least possible hazard to people, the environment and property. IMM considers all available control actions, including no action.

Larvicide: A pesticide product that targets mosquito larva and pupa life stages.

Mosquito Control District (MCD): A district organized under the authority of chapter 17.28 RCW for the control of mosquitoes in Washington State.

Permittee: Entities that are in operational control of the pesticide discharge and have coverage under this permit.

Permit Coverage Area: The area included in a Permittee's coverage, for example, a city that has permit coverage would have coverage for entire area within the city's incorporated area.

Pesticide: A product that has toxic properties and is used to control pest organisms.

Pesticide Applicator: An individual with the appropriate Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) license(s) to apply larvicides and/or adulticides.

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

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

Pollutant(s): Any substance discharged that would alter the chemical, physical, thermal, biological, or radiological integrity of the waters of the state or would be likely to create a nuisance or renders such waters harmful, detrimental or injurious to the public health, safety, or welfare, or to any legitimate beneficial use, or to any animal life, either terrestrial or aquatic. Pollutants include, but are not limited to, the following: dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological

materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD5, TDS, toxicity, odor, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste.

Primary Contact Recreation: Means activities where a person would have direct contact with water to the point of complete submergence including, but not limited to, skin diving, swimming, and water skiing (WAC 173-201A-020).

Product(s): The set of active, inert, and other ingredients specific to a pesticide formulation (e.g. Altosid, Permanone, or Trumpet EC).

Range(s): A specific series of dates that anticipates the months of planned treatment. This is a planned range - it can be exceeded if public health concerns arise.

Residue: Any excess pesticide applied during an application or any excess pesticide and its degradation products left behind after the pesticide has completed its purpose.

Restricted Access Systems: Restricted access areas that are accessible only through manholes or other means. Not readily accessible to the public (e.g. water, electrical or transportation vaults, storm drains, catch basins, etc.)

Secondary Contact Recreation: Means activities where a person's water contact would be limited (e.g. wading or fishing) to the extent that bacterial infections of eyes, ears, respirator or digestive systems or urogenital areas would normally be avoided (173-201A-020 WAC).

Secure Access Washington (SAW): The web-based application where entities may apply for permit coverage and Permittee's may update permit coverage information and submit annual reports. SAW is located at <https://secureaccess.wa.gov>.

State Environmental Policy Act: Chapter 43.21C RCW and chapter 197-11 WAC.

Surveillance: For larviciding purposes, this is using a dip sampler to check for the presence/absence of mosquito larva and/or pupa in a waterbody. For adulticiding this is using the method(s) specified in the IMM plan for determining, if necessary, when and where to initiate adult mosquito control measures.

Ultra Low Volume (ULV): A type of pesticide application in which an extremely fine aerosol fog is generated with a particle size between 0.1 and 50 microns (microns = micrometers) and 80% of the particles are between 0.1 and 30 microns. Actual particle size is regulated on the FIFRA label. Uses approximately 1 fluid ounce per acre, depending FIFRA label requirements.

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)

Water Contact Activities: Activities defined in 173-201A-020 as *primary contact recreation* or *secondary contact recreation*.

Waters of Concern: All natural bodies of water, including but not limited to, lakes, rivers, streams, ponds and wetlands, and the natural tributaries to those bodies of water.

Waters of the State: includes those waters defined as “waters of the Unites States” in 40 CFR Subpart 122.2 within the geographic boundaries of Washington State. State statute defines “waters of the state” to include lakes rivers, ponds, streams, wetlands, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington (chapter 90.48. RCW).

Water-Use Restriction: This refers to any product labeled for restricted water use immediately after treatment (currently applies only to malathion (larvicide), temephos, and paraffinic white mineral oil).

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: AREAS OF RESTRICTED PESTICIDE USE DUE TO PRESENCE OF LISTED SPECIES

Criteria Used for the Restrictions

The criteria WDFW uses for denoting species as vulnerable are:

- 1) State species of concern (e.g., listed as state endangered, threatened, sensitive, or candidate).
- 2) Current range and distribution of the species was highly localized.
- 3) The species inhabited freshwater wetlands during most of the mosquito control treatment period.

Six species initially met those criteria: northern leopard frog (*Rana pipiens*), Oregon spotted frog (*Rana pretiosa*), western toad (*Bufo boreas*), western pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*), American white pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*), and one butterfly, the Yuma skipper (*Ochlodes yuma*).

WDFW identified areas occupied by the two extant populations of northern leopard frog; two extant western Washington populations of Oregon spotted frog; western toad breeding ponds (for western Washington only); the three remaining western pond turtle populations; the single American white pelican breeding colony; and the one known Washington Yuma skipper population.

Based on the review of published literature, expert advice, and the vulnerability of these rare and endangered animals and their freshwater invertebrate food resources WDFW requested that if mosquito control is deemed necessary in the areas WDFW described in April 2003, that it be restricted to the use of Bacillus products.

Aerial Applications

An exception to the WDFW request regarding the use of certain larvicides was made for the single American white pelican breeding colony. The colony resides on islands and along the shores of the Columbia River, south of the confluence of the Snake River, in Walla Walla and Benton counties. While bio-chemicals such as methoprene were not of concern for the pelican breeding colony, the method of aerial application was believed to be unacceptably disturbing for their successful breeding. It was agreed that aerial applications would not be made on the pelican breeding areas, whereas less obtrusive methods of mosquito control were acceptable near these sites.

Discussions among several WDFW biologists found that aerial applications of larvicides disturbed work being done in a few wildlife refuge areas around the state. It was therefore agreed that operators making aerial applications over wildlife refuges should notify the appropriate regional WDFW office of their scheduled aerial applications at least 24 hours prior to spraying. The notification can be made by phone or fax.

Area of Impact

Only a few populations of northern leopard frog, Oregon spotted frog, western toad, western pond turtle, and Yuma skipper remain in Washington. The total area occupied by these species in rivers, lakes, ponds, and wetlands is tiny, comprising of portions of 117 sections (<0.18% of Washington State). The areas identified for northern leopard frog (36 Sections) and western pond turtle (13 Sections) are owned or managed by WDFW. A prudent, risk-adverse approach is warranted with vulnerable threatened and endangered species.

The following areas are restricted to the use of *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti) and *Bacillus sphaericus* (H-5a5b):

1. Grant County, north of Moses Lake, within the Crab Creek watershed: T21N R27E Sections 1, 12, and 13; T21N R28E Sections 7, 17, 18, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33.
2. Grant County, south and west of Moses Lake and south of Interstate-90, the northern portion of the Potholes: T19N R27E Sections 33, 34, 35, and 36; T19N R28E Sections 31 and 32, 29, 30; T18N R27E Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 17; T18N R28E Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18.
3. Grant County, area within and near the Sun Lakes – Dry Falls State Park wetlands: T24N R27E and 28E.
4. Kitsap County: lakes, ponds, and wetlands located in T22N R1W Sections 1, 2, 10, 11, and 12.
5. Klickitat County, west of the Klickitat River, all waters in T3N R12E Sections 28, 29, 32, and 33.
6. Mason County, on the Kitsap Peninsula: lakes, ponds, and wetlands located in T23NR2W Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, and 23.
7. Pierce and Kitsap counties, Carney Lake, located in T22N R1W.
8. Pierce, Thurston, and Lewis counties, within the Nisqually River watershed: Alder Lake (or Alder Lake Reservoir), located in townships: T15N R4E and 5E.
9. Pierce County, south of Tacoma, Chambers Creek and associated waters in T20NR2E Sections 26 and 27.
10. Skamania County, east of Carson, all waters in T3N R8E Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, and 36; T3NR9E Sections 30 and 31.
11. Thurston County, west of Yelm: lakes, ponds, and wetlands located in T17N R1E Sections 8, 9, 16, and 21.
12. Thurston County, south of Olympia and east of Interstate-5, within the Black River watershed, the Beaver Creek drainage, located in T16N R2W Sections 9, 10, 11, and 12; T16N R1W Section 7.

13. Thurston County, south of Olympia and west of Interstate-5, within the Black River watershed: Black River proper from south of Black Lake to the Chehalis River confluence, and the following tributaries, Stony Creek, Dempsey Creek, Salmon Creek, and Blooms Ditch. Legal description as follows for these sensitive areas: T17N R3W Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 35, and 36; T17N R2W Sections 7, 18, 19, and 30; T16N R3W Sections 2, 11, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 30, and 31; T16N R4W Sections 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36.



APPENDIX C: TRANSFER OF PERMIT COVERAGE

Mosquito Control General Permit

DO NOT ALTER THIS FORM

The new Permittee(s) must sign this form. Provide the date that the new Permittee assumes responsibility for the permit coverage. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

I. Original Permittee

Permittee's Name:	
Permit Number:	
Mailing Address:	
City:	State: Zip:
Phone Number:	Fax Number:
Email address:	

II. New Permittee

Name:	
Title:	
Agency/Company:	
Mailing Address:	
City:	State: Zip:
Phone Number:	Fax Number:
Email address:	
New Permittee will assume responsibility and liability for coverage on:	
	Month / Day / Year
**Signature:	

III. New On-Site Contact Person (if different than above)

Contact Name:	
Title:	
Company Name:	
Mailing Address:	
City:	State: Zip:
Phone:	Cell Phone:
Email Address (optional):	

** The new Permittee signature in Section II of this form must be in compliance with General Condition G15 of this permit.

APPENDIX D: PUBLIC NOTICE TEMPLATE FOR NEW APPLICANTS

The public notice must be published at least *once* each week for *two* consecutive weeks, in a *single* newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties where the mosquito control activities will take place. The **bold** language is required by WAC 173-226-130 and must be included as part of the public notice in its entirety. The Permittee may add information to this template, but no information may be removed or changed.

PUBLIC NOTICE TEMPLATE

(Insert Applicant Name) **is seeking coverage under the Aquatic Mosquito Control General Permit.** (Insert Applicant Name) **is located at** (Insert applicant business address and phone number).

The proposed coverage applies to the geographical area describe below (Describe the boundaries of mosquito control operations):

Areas within the described boundaries may be treated to control mosquitoes. The insecticides planned for use are (list all active ingredients anticipated for use):

Any person desiring to present their views to the Department of Ecology regarding this application may do so in writing within 30 days of the last date of publication of this notice. Comments must be submitted to the Department of Ecology. Any person interested in the Department's action on the application may notify the Department of their interest within 30 days of the last date of publication of this notice.

Submit comments to:

**Department of Ecology
Water Quality Program
Attn: Aquatic Pesticide Permit Manager
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600**

APPENDIX E: SECTION S5 IMM PLAN CRITERIA EXAMPLES

This appendix provides examples of criteria that may be used to meet IMM planning requirements listed in Section S5. These examples cover the sections that have many possible options for meeting the requirements. Other possible 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, etc)
- 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 (cleaning gutters, bird baths, unused swimming pools, etc)
- 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, etc)

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, etc) 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