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Effective Date: June 20, 2024
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FINAL 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 is revoked, Permittees that have properly obtained coverage under this Permit are authorized to discharge in accordance with the special and general conditions that follow.



Vincent McGowan, P.E.
Water Quality Program Manager
Washington State Department of Ecology

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¹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Accessibility-equity/Accessibility>

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SUMMARY OF SUBMITTALS

This permit contains **bold** text indicating the first usage of acronyms, abbreviations or terms defined in Appendix A – Acronyms and Abbreviations or Appendix B - Glossary.

The table below lists submittal requirements of this Permit in chronological order and includes the permit section of the requirement. Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this Permit for additional submittal requirements. The following table is for quick reference only. Enforceable submittal requirements are contained in the permit narrative.

Table 1: Required Permit Submittals

Submittal Date	Action	Section
By December 31 st , each year	Submit the Annual Report to the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology).	S8.A
By December 16, 2028	Reapply for (renew) permit coverage: Duty to Reapply	S2.F G14
Within 7 days of receiving notification from Ecology	Submit the Integrated Pest Management plan to Ecology.	S7.A
As necessary	If adulticides will be used, submit an Integrated Pest Management plan	S2.C.1.c
As necessary	If treatments will occur in areas designated by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) having vulnerable species, submit an Areas of Concern plan for approval prior to treatment.	S4.C.4
As necessary	Notify Ecology of the failure to comply with permit terms.	S8.C
At least 60 days prior to proposed changes	Notify Ecology of the need for permit modification.	S2.E G11
As necessary	Notify Ecology of the need to transfer permit coverage.	S2.G
Once discharges due to mosquito control activities no longer occur	Submit the Notice of Termination (NOT) to Ecology.	S2.H
60 days before discharge	New facilities must submit applications for coverage (Notice of Intent, NOI).	S2.B

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. PERMIT COVERAGE

A. Activities Covered Under This Permit

The Aquatic Mosquito Control General Permit (**Permit**) conditionally authorizes the discharge of **larvicides** or the **indirect** discharge of **adulticides** to **waters of the State of Washington** (waters of the State), that result from mosquito control activities. Once coverage is obtained, the **entity** that applied for permit coverage is known as the “Permittee.” The requirements in this permit are directed to the Permittee unless specified otherwise.

B. Activities NOT Covered Under This Permit

This Permit does not apply to the following activities and sites.

1. Homeowner use of pesticides for residential control of mosquitoes.
2. Mosquito control activities covered by another Ecology permit.
3. Constructed detention or retention ponds:
 - a) Designed for wastewater or stormwater **treatment** that do not have an outlet to surface waters of the State, or
 - b) That do not discharge to other surface waters of the State during and for two weeks after treatment, or
 - c) Covered by an Ecology permit that allows chemical treatment.
4. **Constructed waterbodies** that have a surface area of five acres or less, and do not discharge to other surface waters of the State during, and for two weeks after, treatment.
5. **Upland farm ponds** that do not discharge to other surface waters of the State during, and for two weeks after, treatment.
6. Treatment conducted on seasonally dry land surfaces. The treatment **must** occur when the area is dry, and the **active ingredient** used in the treatment is not biologically available when water returns.
7. Irrigation water that will not discharge to surface waters of the State during, and for two weeks after, treatment.
8. Research activities one acre or less in size, covered under a federal **experimental use permit** (EUP) or a state EUP (Special Condition S4.D), that involve the application of larvicides or adulticides to surface waters of the State.

C. Geographic Area Covered Under This Permit

This Permit covers the activities listed in Special Condition S1.A (Activities Covered Under This Permit) that occur within Washington State. This Permit does not apply to:

1. Activities conducted by any department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government of the United States, or another entity, such as a private contractor, performing mosquito control activities on behalf of the Federal Government. (For more information, see section 5.1 of the Fact Sheet for this permit.)
2. “**Indian Country**” as defined in 18 U.S.C. §1151 and **trust or restricted lands** except portions of the Puyallup Reservation (see **Puyallup Exception** in the glossary in Appendix B).

S2. APPLYING FOR PERMIT COVERAGE AND PERMIT ADMINISTRATION

A. Who Must Apply for Permit Coverage

1. The following entities must obtain coverage under this Permit.
 - a) A **licensed applicator**, and their **sponsor**, that plans to use larvicides or adulticides (pesticides) to control mosquitoes.
 - b) A government entity that plans to use pesticides to control mosquitoes.
 - c) Mosquito control activities where a non-federal entity operates on federal lands as the decision-maker and applicator.
 - d) Research and development efforts related to the chemical control of mosquitoes that involve the application of pesticides to surface waters of the State, are over one acre in size, and are operating under a federal experimental use permit or a state experimental use permit, unless the project is conducted at a site excluded from coverage under this permit (Special Condition S1.B).
 2. Permit coverages
 - a) **Pesticide** applicators must obtain a separate permit coverage for each sponsor and specify the **permit coverage area** for that sponsor. The permit coverage area applies to the area where the sponsor has authority (for example, the sponsor’s property).
 - b) Government entities may obtain a single permit coverage for their **jurisdiction**.
 3. Existing Permittees
- See Special Condition S2.F (How to Renew Permit Coverage).

B. When to Apply for Permit Coverage

The entity seeking new coverage or renewing coverage under this Permit must apply as follows:

1. Existing operations
 - a) Unpermitted existing operations that require coverage under this permit shall submit a complete and accurate permit application to Ecology.
 - b) Existing operation means one that began activities that result in a discharge or a potential discharge to waters of the State prior to the effective date of this general permit, June 20, 2024 and meets the Permit Coverage renewal requirement in WAC 197-11-800 (13) (i).
2. New operations
 - a) New operation means one that begins activities that result in a discharge or a potential discharge to waters of the State on or after the effective date of this general permit, June 20, 2024. All unpermitted new operations that require coverage under this permit shall submit a complete and accurate permit application to Ecology at least 60 days before the first proposed discharge date, as required by RCW 90.48.170.
 - b) The application shall include certification that the facility has met the applicable public notice and State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requirements in WAC 173-226-200(3)(f).

After receipt of a complete application for coverage, Ecology will issue a decision on permit coverage pursuant to Special Condition S2.D (When Permit Coverage is Effective). Once permit coverage is issued, the entity who applied for coverage becomes the Permittee.

3. Existing Permittees

See Special Condition S2.F (How to Renew Permit Coverage).

C. How to Apply for Permit Coverage

The entity seeking coverage under this Permit, or the Permittee renewing permit coverage, must do the following.

1. Submit to Ecology, a complete application for coverage. A complete application for coverage includes:
 - a) A complete and signed Notice of Intent (NOI). Use the link on [the Aquatic Mosquito Control General Permit](https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Aquatic-pesticide-permits/Aquatic-mosquito-control)² webpage.
 - b) A map of the permit coverage area showing where pesticides may be applied (for example, a map of the entity's jurisdiction).

² <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Aquatic-pesticide-permits/Aquatic-mosquito-control>

- c) If the **applicant** intends to use adulticides, an **Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan** is also required. The IPM plan must reflect the applicant's plan to control mosquitoes at the time of submittal. The IPM plan must meet the requirements in Special Condition S5 (Integrated Pest Management Plan).
2. Submit a complete application to Ecology in accordance with Special Condition S8.D (How to Submit Documents to Ecology).
3. A Responsible Person, in accordance with General Condition G5.A.1 (Signatory Requirements), must sign the signature page of the application for coverage and submit it to Ecology.
4. Public notice
 - a) Entities not currently covered by this Permit.
 - i. Entities that propose to discharge pesticides to surface waters of the State on or after the effective date of this Permit, must provide public notice by doing the following:
 - Use the Public Notice Template on the application for coverage.
 - Publish the public notice once a week for two (2) weeks with at least seven (7) days between publications in a single newspaper of general circulation in the county where the facility is located.
 - Certify in their application for coverage that they met the public notice requirement.
 - ii. At the time the second notice is published, a 30-day comment period begins. At the end of the thirty (30)-day public comment period, Ecology will consider any received comments about the applicability of this Permit to the applicant before issuing a decision on permit coverage pursuant to Special Condition S2.D (When Permit Coverage is Effective).
 - b) Existing Permittees applying to modify their permit coverage under Special Condition S2.E (Modification of Permit Coverage) must also comply with the public notice requirements specified above.
 - c) Permittees renewing their permit coverage are not required to publish another public notice, but must comply with the requirements of Special Condition S2.F.

D. When Permit Coverage is Effective

1. Permit coverage begins on the day Ecology issues the approval letter to the applicant.
2. 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 after Ecology receives a complete application for coverage packet.
 - b) The 31st day after the end of a 30-day public comment period, if a comment period is required.

- c) The effective date of this Permit.
- 3. Ecology will notify the applicant if additional time is needed to review the application when:
 - a) The application for coverage packet is incomplete.
 - b) Ecology requires additional site-specific information.
 - c) Members of the public request a public hearing about the applicability or non-applicability of this Permit to the operation proposed for coverage.
 - d) Members of the public submit comments.
 - e) More information is necessary to determine if coverage under this Permit is appropriate.

E. Modification of Permit Coverage

Permittees that intend to change the mosquito control activities authorized by their current permit coverage per General Condition G11, such as expanding the original geographic area covered, must:

1. Complete an application for coverage and sign it in accordance with General Condition G5 (Signatory Requirements). With the submittal, provide certification that the proposed change has complied with the SEPA review in accordance with Chapter 43.21C.020 Revised Code of Washington (RCW). This certification is required by WAC 173-226-200 (3)(f).
2. Submit the complete and signed application for coverage to Ecology at least sixty (60) days before implementing the proposed change. Submission of the application for coverage does not relieve permittees of the duty to comply with the terms and conditions of this Permit. Submit the complete application for coverage to Ecology in accordance with Special Condition S8.D (How to Submit Documents to Ecology).
3. Complete the public notice requirements in WAC 173-226-130(5), as described in Special Condition S2.C.4.a above.
4. If Ecology approves the modified permit coverage, Ecology will send a letter notifying the permittee.

F. How to Renew Permit Coverage

Existing Permittees who intend to continue mosquito control operations and discharges beyond the term of this Permit must submit a complete renewal application for coverage to Ecology no later than one hundred and eighty (180) days prior to the expiration date of this Permit. Submit a complete renewal application to Ecology on or before December 17, 2028, in accordance with Special Condition S2.C (How to Apply for Permit Coverage) and General Condition 14.

Permittees renewing their permit coverage are not required to publish another public notice or submit another SEPA checklist.

G. How to Transfer Permit Coverage

1. Coverage under this Permit will automatically transfer from the original Permittee (current permit holder) to the proposed Permittee if all the following conditions are met.
 - a) The existing Permittee and proposed Permittee must submit to Ecology a complete Transfer of Coverage form in accordance with Special Condition S8.D (How to Submit Documents to Ecology). The Transfer of Coverage form is available on Ecology's [Aquatic Mosquito Control General Permit](#)³ website.
 - b) The Transfer of Coverage form must contain a specific date for the transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability.
 - c) The Transfer of Coverage form must be signed by the existing Permittee and the proposed Permittee (General Condition G5).
2. As part of the transfer, the previous Permittee must supply the new Permittee with copies of all permit documents. The previous Permittee should contact Ecology regarding any Confidential Business Information.
3. The original Permittee remains responsible for, and subject to, all permit conditions and permit fees until the transfer of permit coverage is effective.
4. Once coverage under this Permit has been transferred, the new Permittee is required to comply with the existing permit documents provided by the previous Permittee until the new Permittee updates the documents to reflect any changes made by the new Permittee.

H. How to Terminate Permit Coverage

Permittees may request Ecology terminate their permit coverage when they will no longer discharge mosquito control pesticides to surface waters of the State.

1. To request termination of permit coverage, submit the complete Notice of Termination (NOT) application, found on Ecology's [Aquatic Mosquito General Permit](#)³ website. The NOT application must be signed in accordance with General Condition G5 (Signatory Requirements) and submitted to Ecology in accordance with Special Condition S8.D (How to Submit Documents to Ecology).
2. Permittees will continue to incur an annual permit fee (Chapter 173-224 WAC) until Ecology approves the signed NOT application and cancels your permit coverage.
3. Ecology may deny the NOT application if the permittee does not meet the eligibility requirements. If Ecology approves the NOT application, Ecology will send a letter notifying the permittee that their permit coverage is terminated.

³ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Aquatic-pesticide-permits/Aquatic-mosquito-control>

S3. DISCHARGE LIMITS

A. Compliance with Standards

1. The application of pesticides or other products under this permit 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-based criteria in the National Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131.36). Ecology prohibits discharges that do not comply with these standards.
 - a) When applying pesticides listed in Special Condition S4.B (Active Ingredients Authorized for Use), the Permittee must use all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (**AKART**). Compliance with the following constitutes AKART.
 - i. This permit.
 - ii. The Washington Pesticide Control Act and rules adopted thereunder (RCW 15.58).
 - iii. The Washington Pesticide Application Act and rules adopted thereunder (RCW 17.21).
 - iv. The **Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)**. (7 U.S.C. §136 et seq.)
 - v. The pesticide, adjuvant, marker or tracer dye, and other product labels (referred to collectively as Product Labels in this permit) currently registered and approved for use in Washington State.
 - vi. Areas of Restricted Pesticide Use shown in the online WDFW map.
2. Nothing in this Permit excuses the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statute, ordinance, or regulation. Examples of statutes and regulations that are possibly relevant to mosquito control activities include the following:
 - a) State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), and WAC 173-226-200.
 - b) The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. §1531 et seq.)
 - c) If drones are used in the application of pesticides, the requirements of 14 CFR Part 137 apply. This section governs the use of aircraft, including drones, to dispense or spray substances used for pest control.
 - d) All applicable federal, state, and local laws.
3. Discharges not in compliance with the standards in Special Condition S3 (Discharge Limits) are prohibited.

B. Temporary Exceedance of Water Quality Standards

WAC 173-201A-410 allows short-term exceedance of the criteria and classifications established by this regulation when certain conditions are met. Permittees must condition, time, and restrict activities in a manner that will minimize water quality degradation to existing and characteristic uses.

Activities covered under this permit are allocated a temporary zone of impact on beneficial uses, but the impact must be transient (hours or days) and must allow for full restoration of water quality and protection of beneficial uses upon project completion. The conditions of this permit constitute the requirements of a short-term water quality modification (WAC 173-201A-410).

C. Impaired Waterbodies

Do not discharge any adulticide or larvicide to a waterbody where the adulticide or larvicide contains a chemical, or has a chemical degrade, for which the waterbody is listed as impaired (Category 5). The current impaired waterbody list is available at the [Washington State Water Quality Assessment](#)⁴ website.

S4. PESTICIDE USE

A. Authorized Discharges

The application of pesticides or other products under this permit:

1. Must comply with all requirements on the product label. The requirements in this Permit do not reduce the requirements on the product label.
2. Does not:
 - a) Convey property rights or any exclusive privileges.
 - b) Authorize injury to private property or invasion of personal rights.
 - c) Authorize violations of RCW 77.15.120 and 77.15.130, such as the taking of state endangered or protected fish or wildlife without authorization. These species are identified in WAC 220-610-010 and WAC 220-200-100.

B. Active Ingredients Authorized for Use

1. This Permit conditionally authorizes the use of the following larvicides to control mosquitoes.
 - **Bacillus sphaericus (H-5a5b)**
 - **Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis (BTI)**
 - **Paraffin oil or mineral oil**
 - **Malathion**
 - **Methoprene**

⁴ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/ApprovedWQA/ApprovedPages/ApprovedSearch.aspx>

- **Monomolecular surface films**
 - **Spinosad**
2. This Permit conditionally authorizes the use of the following adulticides to control mosquitoes.
 - **Deltamethrin**
 - **Etofenprox**
 - **Malathion**
 - **Naled**
 - **Natural pyrethrins**
 - **Permethrin**
 - **Piperonyl butoxide (PBO)**
 - **Prallethrin**
 - **Resmethrin**
 - **Sumithrin (d-phenothrin)**
 3. Do not apply a pesticide that contains an active ingredient not listed in Special Condition S4.B (Active Ingredients Authorized for Use).
 4. Do not apply an adjuvant to aquatic environments unless the product is approved for aquatic use in Washington by WSDA. Contact WSDA Registration Services to ensure any adjuvants intended for use are registered in Washington and approved for aquatic use sites at pestreg@agr.wa.gov or (360) 902-2030.

C. Pesticide Application Requirements

1. Applicator and personnel requirements.

The Permittee must ensure that:

- a) A properly licensed applicator has direct supervision responsibilities for the use of pesticides during treatment.
 - b) All applicators, including those under the direct supervision of a licensed applicator, have current training in the use of the equipment used for treatment and that they use approved treatment techniques.
 - c) Appropriately trained personnel calibrate and/or maintain the equipment used for treatment.
2. If the treatment will result in a direct discharge to surface water, in addition to the appropriate WSDA license the pesticide applicator must also have either a public health pest control or aquatic pest control classification. (WAC 16-228-1545)
 3. Larvicides
 - a) Application of larvicides may occur in one or more of the following situations.

- i. Pretreatment **surveillance** of mosquito breeding sites indicates that at least one larvae/pupae is present in one or more **dip** samples. If the area is treated and larvae/pupae are found, permittees may continue pre-emptive larvicide treatments without dipping for the remainder of the treatment season.
 - ii. In areas that have a historical record of mosquito hatches following flooding, permittees may use the following pesticides as a pre-emergent, dry-land treatment without dipping.
 - Bacillus sphaericus
 - BTI
 - Granular formulations of spinosad
 - Methoprene
 - iii. During the current treatment season, the application site is in, or adjacent to, a county with positive tests for bird, animal, or human mosquito-borne disease.
 - iv. The treatment site is a catch basin, storm drain, utility vault, or transportation vault.
 - v. State or local health authorities declare a public health threat or emergency related to mosquito-borne disease.
- b) Restrictions for larvicide treatments
- i. Do not apply methoprene briquette formulations in marine or estuarine treatment sites.
 - ii. Do not apply malathion in lakes, streams, the littoral zone of waterbodies, or the sites referenced in Special Condition S4.C.5 (Vulnerable Species).
 - iii. Application of malathion may only occur if all of the following conditions are met.
 - In response to the development of **pesticide resistance** within a specific larval mosquito population.
 - The Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) has been consulted. See the map linked in S4.C.5.b below.
 - Ecology approves.

Note that there are also requirements for documenting pesticide resistance in the annual report (S8.A.2), and IPM plan (S5.B.7).

4. Adulticides

- a) General requirements
 - i. Adulticide discharges may only indirectly enter surface waters of the State.

- ii. If you apply, or decide to apply adulticides, you must develop an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan that meets the requirements in Special Condition S5.
 - iii. Use **ultra-low volume (ULV) application** equipment to apply adulticides, if available. If ULV equipment is not available, the permittee may use other product label-approved application methods.
 - iv. When treating in areas of concern, comply with the requirements in Special Condition S4.C.5 (Vulnerable Species).
- b) Naled
- i. Do not apply naled in the sites referenced in Special Condition S4.C.5 (Vulnerable Species).
 - ii. If permittees apply naled as an adulticide, they must do so in accordance with their IPM plan (Special Condition S5).
5. Vulnerable species
- a) Ensure that the application of pesticides does not cause permanent harm to known vulnerable species. Vulnerable species include endangered, threatened, sensitive, and candidate species as designated by WDFW.
 - b) These areas of concern for vulnerable species are shown on this [WDFW map](#)⁵, under the “Mosquito Control” tab. The areas of concern for vulnerable species may be updated periodically when new information becomes available.
 - c) In the areas of concern identified on the map linked above, permittees may apply *Bacillus sphaericus* or BTI.
 - d) If the Permittee wants to apply pesticides other than *Bacillus sphaericus* or BTI in areas of concern, they must comply with the following requirements.
 - i. Develop an Areas of Concern plan for the management of mosquitoes within the areas of concern. The plan must include the following information:
 - A description of how mosquitoes are managed in the areas of concern. Include the timing of the application, the active ingredients intended for use, and a description of how you will minimize or eliminate impacts to vulnerable species.
 - Letters of concurrence from the WDFW and the impacted land management agency, if one exists. Ecology will not approve the plan without letters of concurrence.
 - A description of how you will notify the WDFW and the affected land management agency (if one exists), when treatments will occur in areas of concern.

⁵ <https://wdfw.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=34533b2dd4f84932b5fd1a46e494bde6>

- ii. Submit the Areas of Concern plan to Ecology for review and approval. Until Ecology approves the plan, you may only apply *Bacillus sphaericus* or BTI in areas of concern.

D. Experimental Use

Permittees may apply pesticides not listed in Special Condition S4.B (Active Ingredients Authorized for Use), if the following conditions are met.

Permittees may apply other pesticides on a limited basis in the context of a research and development effort under the jurisdictions of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and WSDA through the issuance of a federal Experimental Use Permit (federal EUP) (40 CFR 172) and/or a [Washington State Experimental Use Permit \(state EUP\)](#)⁶. Permittees may be required to obtain a federal EUP prior to obtaining a state EUP. Permittees may apply pesticides either not registered in Washington State, or registered but in a manner not currently allowed by the Product Label, for experimental purposes with an approved federal and/or state EUP.

1. Pesticides must be applied in research and development efforts related to the chemical control of mosquitoes.
2. Applicators must not apply pesticides in areas of concern for vulnerable species (Special Condition S4.C.4).
3. Permittees must also obtain coverage under this general permit for any mosquito control project greater than one acre in size conducted under a federal EUP.
4. Permittees and applicators must comply with all permit conditions. However, permittees and applicators are not required to develop an IPM plan for discharges from research and development efforts.

E. Emergency Treatments

When necessary to provide for the control and prevention of the spread of any dangerous, contagious or infectious mosquito borne disease, Ecology may authorize the use of products not listed in Condition S4.B. Such emergency treatments may only be authorized by Ecology in response to a public health emergency or order, as defined in the glossary. When the use of otherwise unauthorized products is necessary to protect public health, the Permittee must:

1. Determine the products necessary for controlling the mosquito population or protecting public health.
2. Send a letter to Ecology's Aquatic Pesticide Permit Manager requesting the use of active ingredients or product(s) not already authorized under this permit. The letter must include; a brief description of the situation, the reason why products already available under this permit will not provide adequate mosquito control, a list of the products determined necessary for use, and an explanation of how they will be more effective.

⁶ <https://agr.wa.gov/departments/pesticides-and-fertilizers/pesticides/pesticide-registration/product-registration/special-registrations/experimental-use-permit>

Ecology, after consultation with DOH, WDFW or other partner agencies, will make a determination about the use of the proposed products, and respond to the Permittee's request in writing. Authorization of emergency treatments may also include Ecology issuing Administrative Orders, requiring additional monitoring and/or modifying permit coverage.

All permit requirements apply to products requested for use under this permit section, including annual reporting.

S5. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

A. General Requirements

1. Who must develop an IPM plan:
 - a) If you apply **adulticides**, you must develop an IPM plan that meets the requirements of this section (Special Condition S5).
 - b) If you only apply larvicides, and do not apply adulticides, you may use the most recent version of Ecology's publication, Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control, (publication no. 03-10-023), or equivalent, instead of developing an IPM plan.
2. Design and implement the IPM plan for the purpose of adequately controlling adult mosquitoes while minimizing indirect discharges to surface waters of the State.
3. Update the IPM plan as needed to reflect current practices and provide a copy of the updated plan to Ecology. This includes current product labels or EPA registration numbers, and maps.
4. Retain the updated IPM plan at your office, or have it electronically available from your office, and make it available for inspection by Ecology personnel and the public upon request.
5. Comply with the recordkeeping requirements in Special Condition S7 and the reporting requirements in Special Condition S8.

B. Required Elements

Your IPM plan must include the following elements (as applicable) and adhere to the following requirements. See Appendix C (Examples of information for the IPM Plan), for examples of information that may be used to satisfy some of the required elements.

1. Document the process for deciding when, where, and how mosquito control activities are implemented.
2. General information
Include the following information.
 - a) Your name and contact information, including the best phone number to reach you, the physical address for your company, and the mailing address for your company if different than the physical address.

- b) The permit coverage area listed on your Notice of Intent (NOI).
- c) A map that shows the permit coverage area listed on your NOI.
- d) The products and methods used for mosquito control.
- e) Procedures for reporting an emergency. For example, pesticide exposure or spills to waters of the State.

3. Surveillance

- a) Larval mosquito surveillance

If you conduct surveillance after treating with larvicides, describe the surveillance method and procedures.

- b) Adult mosquito surveillance

If you apply adulticides, you must implement an adult mosquito surveillance program. Describe the adult mosquito surveillance procedures used to determine when, where, and how you will conduct mosquito control activities.

4. Mapping

Implement a mapping and/or tracking system to document the following.

- a) Mosquito breeding sites.
- b) Areas of concern (Special Condition S4.C.4 – Vulnerable Species).
- c) Pesticide Use Limitation Areas when required by the product label, using information provided by EPA in their Bulletins Live! Two system, or as amended.
- d) Locations where the permittee plans to apply pesticides.
- e) And, to the extent such data is available; Pesticide Sensitive Individuals, schools, organic farms and bee populations. See Appendix C for more information.

5. Action thresholds

- a) Larval mosquito **action thresholds**

Identify thresholds to determine when larval mosquito control is necessary. Describe the thresholds, the surveillance method, and the surveillance values (Special Condition S4.C.2).

- b) Adult mosquito action thresholds

Identify thresholds to determine when adult mosquito control is necessary. Describe the thresholds, the surveillance method, and the surveillance values (Special Condition S4.C.3).

- c) Action thresholds for pesticide-resistant-mosquito population

If you implement a pesticide-resistance-monitoring program, identify thresholds to determine when alternative control treatment for adult mosquitoes due to pesticide-resistant-mosquito population control is necessary. Describe the thresholds, the surveillance method, and the surveillance values.

6. Mosquito control methods

Describe the mosquito control methods that you will use. Mosquito control methods may include the following. See Appendix C (Examples of Criteria for the IPM Plan), for more information.

- a) Physical control and/or source reduction
- b) Biological mosquito control
- c) Pesticide-based larval mosquito control
 - i. Include the product label or the EPA registration number for all larvicides used (Special Condition S4.B).
 - ii. Include schedules and procedures for properly maintaining the application equipment. This includes calibrating, cleaning, and repairing the pesticide application equipment.
- d) Pesticide-based adult mosquito control
 - i. Include the product label or the EPA registration number for all adulticides used (Special Condition S4.B).
 - ii. Include schedules and procedures for properly maintaining the application equipment. This includes calibrating, cleaning, and repairing the pesticide application equipment.

7. Pesticide-resistance monitoring

Monitoring local mosquito populations for insecticide resistance is critical for effective vector-borne disease control to protect human and animal health. If you implement a pesticide-resistance-monitoring program, describe the methodology used to determine that a mosquito population is resistant to pesticides. Your description may include information such as:

- a) Evidence collected that will indicate a mosquito population was resistant to pesticides.
- b) Steps to be taken to manage the pesticide-resistant mosquito population.
- c) Alternate pesticides that may be applied, how effectively they will manage the pesticide-resistant-mosquito population, the name of the pesticide, and the product label or the EPA registration number.

8. Public education and outreach

If you conduct public education or outreach about mosquito control, describe it.

9. Training

Describe procedures to train new staff and procedures to conduct recurring training. If you have a training manual, include a reference to the training manual and the date it was last revised.

10. Other information necessary to comply with, and demonstrate compliance with, the requirements of this Permit.

11. Signature requirements

The person with signature authority (General Condition G15) must sign and certify that the IPM plan was developed and implemented as written. The signature must include the following language.

"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

A. Annual Public Notice

1. Before beginning treatments each year, provide public notice of mosquito control activities using at least one of the following methods.
 - a) Post the public notice on the Permittee's website and distribute the notice to known interested parties through email or other electronic methods.
 - b) Publish the public notice in a newspaper with general circulation within the area where applications of larvicide or adulticide will occur.
 - c) State agencies with statewide permit coverage, may publish the public notice in one major newspaper with general circulation for each agency region where applications of larvicide or adulticide will occur.
2. The permittee must provide public notices in English and other language(s) commonly spoken in the area(s) to be treated.
3. Provide public notice at least ten (10) days before the first application of the treatment season.
4. Include the following information in the public notice.
 - a) The larvicide(s) and adulticide(s) planned for use. Include the active ingredient and either the product label or the EPA registration number.
 - b) The approximate date ranges of the **planned treatment**.
 - c) The approximate treatment location(s).
 - d) If available via the internet, include the web address where the public may access updates about the treatment(s).
 - e) If using larvicides that have water-use restrictions, describe the posting procedures for the treatment area.

- f) The Permittee name, phone number and contact information.
 - g) The name and contact information for the Ecology Aquatic Mosquito Control General Permit Manager.
 - h) The procedure for a person to follow if they want to be added to the Pesticide Sensitivity Registry, maintained by the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA). Include the WSDA's website that provides information about the registry and the procedure to be added to the registry.
5. If treatments occur throughout the treatment season, continue to make the public notice available to the public using methods described in S6.A.1.
 6. Notify wildlife refuges of aerial applications of pesticides over the refuge. Make the notification at least 24 hours in advance of the application, or at a time agreed upon with a representative of the refuge. Document the notification process and arrangement with the representative of the refuge.
 7. Make maps of the treatment area available to the public. Maps may be posted on the internet or provided in hard copy.

B. Posting Requirements

1. When permittees apply larvicides with water-use restrictions to waterbodies used for water supply, fish and shellfish harvesting, swimming, or other water contact activities, post notices at all reasonable points of public access to the treatment areas. The permittee must:
 - a) Use the template provided on the permit webpage.
 - b) Signs must be at least 8 ½ by 11 inches in size.
 - c) Post signs at least 48 hours prior to treatment.
 - d) Post signs so that they are secure from the normal effects of weather.
 - e) Make best efforts to ensure that the signs remain in place and are legible until the end of the period of water use restrictions.
 - f) Remove all old signs at the end of the period of water use restriction.
2. If applying more than one pesticide in an area, the Permittee may list all chemicals on the sign, but must provide restriction information for the chemical with the most stringent water use restrictions. Permittees are not required to post notices at treatment areas that are not publicly accessible. For example: at catch basins, storm drains, utility vaults, and transportation vaults.
3. This permit does not authorize trespass or damage to property as a result of posting signs or public notices.

S7. RECORDKEEPING

A. General Requirements

1. Records retention

- a) The Permittee must retain records of all permitting and monitoring information for a minimum of five (5) years. Such information must include copies of all reports required by this permit, all calibration and maintenance records, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit.
- b) Maintain these records and documents so they can be accessed at the permitted facility. The records and documents may be maintained in an electronic format, in a non-electronic format, or both.
- c) The Permittee must extend the period of records retention during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of **pollutants** by the Permittee, or when requested by Ecology.

2. Ecology access to records

The Permittee must make the records, reports, surveys, plans, public notices (including a list of locations or addresses to which they were delivered), and all other information required by this permit available to Ecology upon request.

3. Public record requests

If Ecology receives a public request to provide a copy of an IPM plan, Areas of Concern plan, or other records:

- a) Ecology will notify the permittee of the request.

The permittee will have five (5) business days to acknowledge the request in writing to Ecology. The Permittee has fourteen (14) days from the date of Ecology's notification of the request to submit the requested documents to Ecology.

4. Monitoring

If permittees conduct monitoring or analyze samples in order to satisfy requirements in this Permit, comply with the following requirements.

- a) Monitoring efforts conducted to satisfy requirements in this Permit must comply with WAC 173-226.
- b) Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements 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.
- c) All samples must be analyzed by a laboratory registered or accredited in accordance with Chapter 173-50 WAC – Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories.

- d) See requirements for pesticide resistance monitoring in S5.B.7.

B. Dip Sampling

1. When larval treatments that require dip samples are conducted (Special Condition S4.C.2), record the following information.
 - a) The date and location of the dip sample.
 - b) The name of the contractor firm or the individual that collected the sample.
 - c) The larvae count of the dip sample.

This information is not required in the Annual Report but must be retained and provided to Ecology upon request.

S8. REPORTING

The general reporting requirements for all activities under this permit are described below. Submittal of false or inaccurate information to Ecology constitutes a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit. The Permittee must submit information in accordance with the following conditions:

A. Annual Report

1. General requirements
 - a) Submit the Annual Report to Ecology each year by **December 31st**.
 - b) The Permittee must submit an annual treatment report whether or not treatment occurred in that year. If no treatments were done, report the permit number, permittee name, reporting year, and that no products were used.
 - c) Submit the Annual Report in accordance with Special Condition S8.D.2.

2. Contents

Include the following information in the Annual Report, or as otherwise required by Ecology's online annual reporting system.

- a) Permit number.
- b) Permittee name.
- c) Pesticide license number of the permittee or pesticide applicator.
- d) Reporting year.
- e) Dates treatment was conducted.
- f) The name or description of the treatment location.
- g) County.
- h) Active ingredient(s) or the product(s) applied.
- i) Acreage treated.
- j) EPA registration number, if applicable.

- k) The total amount (in pounds) of each active ingredient applied during the treatment season.
- l) Areas of concern in accordance with Special Condition S4.C.5 (Vulnerable Species).
 - i. Whether treatment occurred in areas of concern.
 - ii. If treatment occurred in areas of concern, include the total amount (in pounds) of each active ingredient applied during the treatment season to areas of concern.
- m) If pesticide resistance is detected in a mosquito population, document the following information in the Annual Report:
 - i. Evidence that indicated that a mosquito population was resistant to pesticides.
 - ii. Steps taken, and the name and quantity of pesticides applied, to manage the pesticide-resistant mosquito population.
 - iii. How effectively the alternate treatment methods managed the pesticide-resistant-mosquito population.

B. Required Plans

1. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan
 - a) Once this Permit becomes effective, existing Permittees must submit a revised application for coverage in accordance with Special Condition S2.F.1. If permittees apply or decide to apply adulticides, include an IPM plan in the application for coverage. The IPM plan must reflect activities to control mosquitoes at the time of submittal, and when updated provide a copy to Ecology.
 - b) The IPM plan must comply with the requirements in Special Condition S5.
2. Areas of Concern plan
 - a) If permittees want to apply pesticides in areas of concern, and want to apply pesticides other than *Bacillus sphaericus* or BTI, they must submit an Areas of Concern plan to Ecology for review and approval.
 - b) Do not apply pesticides, other than *Bacillus sphaericus* or BTI, in areas of concern until Ecology approves the plan.
 - c) The Areas of Concern plan must comply with the requirements in Special Condition S4.C.4 (Vulnerable Species).

C. Reporting Noncompliance and Spills

1. Reporting noncompliance

In the event permittees are unable to comply with any of the permit terms or conditions, they must implement the following requirements. Cause for noncompliance may include but not be limited to breakdown of equipment, accidents caused by human error or negligence, or other causes such as acts of nature. Compliance with this section (Special Condition S8.C) does not relieve permittees from the responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this Permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

- a) Immediately take action to stop, contain, clean up unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance, and correct the problem.
- b) Within 24 hours the Permittee must report any noncompliance they have become aware of that may endanger human health or the environment by telephone to Ecology at the appropriate regional spills hotline, *and* the Aquatic Mosquito Control General Permit Manager .
 - i. Central Regional Office (509) 575-2490
(Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, and Yakima counties)
1250 Alder Street, Union Gap, WA 98903-0009
 - ii. Eastern Regional Office (509) 329-3400
(Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman counties)
4601 North Monroe Street, Spokane, WA 99205-1295
 - iii. Northwest Regional Office (425) 649-7000
(Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom counties)
15700 Dayton Ave. N., Shoreline WA 98133
 - iv. Southwest Regional Office (360) 407-6300
(Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum counties)
300 Desmond Drive SE, Lacey, WA 98503
 - v. Aquatic Mosquito Control General Permit Manager (360) 407-6283
 - vi. Ecology Headquarters
300 Desmond Drive SE, Lacey, WA 98503
- c) Submit a written report to Ecology within five (5) days of the time that the permittee first became aware of any event required to be reported. The written submission must contain pertinent information including the following.
 - i. A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
 - ii. The period of noncompliance, including dates and times.

- iii. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not yet been corrected.
- iv. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

Upon request of the Permittee, Ecology may waive or extend the requirement for a written report on a case-by-case basis. Ecology must receive the immediate notification (Special Condition S8.C.1.b) within twenty-four (24) hours.

2. Spill Prevention, Notification and Cleanup

a) Spill Prevention

The Permittee must:

- i. Handle, store, and use all oil, fuel, chemicals, or products authorized under this permit in a manner that prevents spills.
- ii. Ensure that it maintains all mobile equipment to prevent leaks or spills of petroleum products.
- iii. Have absorbent materials available for cleanup or the spill containment materials recommended in the Material Safety Data Sheet for that product, including appropriate cleanup materials for a spill of the products being applied.

b) Notification Requirements for Adverse Incidents or Chemical Spills

Report spills immediately to the following appropriate state and federal contacts:

National Response Center (Federal): 800-424-8802, and
Emergency Management Division (State): 800-258-5990, and
the appropriate Ecology regional office:

- Northwest Office, Shoreline: 206-594-0000
- Southwest Office, Olympia: 360-407-6300
- Central Office, Union Gap: 509-575-2490
- Eastern Office, Spokane: 509-329-3400

c) Spill Cleanup Requirements

- i. In the event of a spill, the Permittee must begin immediate containment and cleanup using appropriate materials. Spill cleanup takes precedence over normal work.
- ii. Cleanup includes proper disposal of any spilled material or used cleanup materials.

Permittees can obtain additional instructions Ecology's [Report a spill or hazardous materials](https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill-materials)⁷ website.

⁷ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill>

D. How to Submit Documents to Ecology

Ecology is improving the online permit application system and reporting system. Ecology may modify this Permit to incorporate improvements to these online systems.

1. Application for coverage

Submit the complete application for coverage electronically to Ecology. Information about applying for coverage is available on Ecology's [Aquatic Mosquito Control General Permit](#)⁸ website. The application for coverage must be approved and signed by a responsible person in accordance with General Condition G5 (Signatory Requirements).

If a permittee is unable to submit the application for coverage electronically, see Special Condition S8.D.3 (below).

2. Annual Report, Areas of Concern plan, other submittals

Submit the Annual Report, Areas of Concern plan, and all other submittals to Ecology using the [Water Quality Permitting Portal \(WQWebPortal\)](#)⁹. All electronic submittals (documents, data, reports) must be approved and signed by a responsible person in accordance with General Condition G5 (Signatory Requirements).

To access the WQWebPortal, first register for [Secure Access Washington \(SAW\)](#)¹⁰.

For information about submitting information to Ecology, visit [WQWebPortal](#)¹¹.

3. Electronic Reporting Waiver

Permittees that are unable to submit documents electronically (for example, they do not have access to the internet):

- a) Contact Ecology.
- b) Request an Electronic Reporting Waiver form.
- c) Submit the completed form to Ecology at the address included below.

If Ecology grants the Electronic Reporting Waiver, required documents and reports must be postmarked or delivered to Ecology, at the following address, by the reporting deadline associated with that document.

⁸ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Aquatic-pesticide-permits/Aquatic-mosquito-control>

⁹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance>

¹⁰ <https://secureaccess.wa.gov/public/saw/pub/help.do>

¹¹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance>

Submit paper documents, to Ecology at the following address.

Department of Ecology
Water Quality Program
Attention: Aquatic Mosquito Control General Permit Manager
PO Box 47696
Olympia, WA 98504-7696

More information about submitting an Electronic Reporting Waiver or about mailing information to Ecology, is provided on Ecology's [Aquatic Mosquito Control General Permit](#)¹² website.

¹² <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Aquatic-pesticide-permits/Aquatic-mosquito-control>

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

All discharges and activities authorized by this Permit must be consistent with the terms and conditions of this Permit. Any permit noncompliance including the discharge of any pollutant more frequently than, or at a concentration in excess authorized by this Permit, constitutes a violation of the terms and conditions of this Permit and the Washington State Water Pollution Control Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

G2. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

Nothing in this Permit excuses the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statute, ordinance, or regulation.

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

The Permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants. The Permittee must comply 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.

G3. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Permittee must, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities or systems of collection, 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 include adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary systems which are installed by a Permittee, only when their operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Permit.

G4. RIGHT OF ENTRY AND INSPECTION

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

1. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records are kept under the terms and conditions of this Permit.
2. To have access to, and to copy at a reasonable cost, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this Permit.
3. To inspect any facilities, equipment (including sampling, monitoring, and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations required under this Permit.

4. To inspect any collection, treatment, pollution management, or discharge facilities.
5. To sample any discharge of pollutants.

G5. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

A. Responsible Person

1. All permit-related applications (NOI, Modification of Coverage, Transfer of Coverage, Notice of Termination) must be signed:
 - a) In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer.
 - b) In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.
 - c) In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
 - d) In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. All documents, data, reports, etc., submitted to Ecology must be signed and certified:
 - a) In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer or duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates.
 - b) In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.
 - c) In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
 - d) In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.

B. Duly Authorized Person

All reports required by this Permit and other information requested by Ecology must 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 included with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

D. Certification

Any person signing a document under this section must 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."

G6. MONITORING BEYOND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

If the Permittee performs monitoring to document compliance with this Permit beyond that required by this Permit, sampling and analysis 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]).

Ecology may specify alternative methods for parameters without limits and for those parameters without an EPA-approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

G7. ADDITIONAL MONITORING

Ecology may establish additional specific monitoring requirements, including the installation of groundwater monitoring wells, by administrative order or permit modification.

G8. DUTY TO MITIGATE

The Permittee is required to take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this Permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting public health or the environment.

G9. PERMIT COVERAGE REVOKED

Pursuant with RCW 43.21B 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:

1. Violation of any term or condition of this Permit.
2. Obtaining coverage under this Permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts.
3. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
4. A determination that the permitted activity endangers public health or the environment or contributes to violations of water quality standards.
5. Nonpayment of permit fees or penalties assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465 and Chapter 173-224 WAC.
6. Failure of the Permittee to satisfy the public notice requirements of WAC 173-226-130(5), when applicable. A Permittee who has 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.

G10. 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.

1. When a change occurs in the technology or practices for control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the category of dischargers covered under this Permit.
2. When effluent limitation guidelines or standards are promulgated pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Chapter 90.48 RCW, for the category of dischargers covered under this Permit.
3. When a water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to the category of dischargers covered under this Permit is approved.
4. When information is obtained which indicates that cumulative effects on the environment from dischargers covered under this Permit are unacceptable.

G11. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES, CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION

The Permittee must, as soon as possible, but no later than sixty (60) days prior to the proposed changes, give notice to Ecology of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, production increases, expanding the original geographic area covered by the permit, or process modification which will result in:

1. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR122.29(b).
2. A significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged.
3. A significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices.

Following such notice, and the submittal of a new application or supplement to the existing application, along with required engineering plans and reports, this permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

G12. PAYMENT OF FEES

The Permittee must 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.

G13. REQUEST TO BE EXCLUDED FROM COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

Any discharger authorized by this Permit may request to be excluded from coverage under this Permit by applying for an individual permit. The discharger must submit to Ecology an application as described in Chapter 173-216 WAC or Chapter 173-220 WAC with reasons supporting the request. These reasons must fully document how an individual permit will apply to the applicant in a way that this general permit cannot. Ecology may make specific requests for information to support the request.

Ecology will 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.

G14. DUTY TO REAPPLY

To maintain coverage under this Permit, the Permittee must reapply for coverage at least one hundred and eighty (180) days prior to the specified expiration date of this Permit. An expired general 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 Permittees that have made timely and sufficient reapplication for coverage under this Permit remain covered under the expired Permit.

G15. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this Permit will be deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof will be punished by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) 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 will incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for every such violation. Every such violation will be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance will be deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

G16. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING

Any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any device or method required to be maintained under this Permit will, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) 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 knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per violation, by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months per violation, or by both fine and imprisonment.

G17. APPEALS

The terms and conditions of this Permit are subject to appeal.

A. Class of Dischargers

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 this Permit in accordance with Chapter 43.21(B) RCW and Chapter 173-226 WAC.

B. Individual Discharger

The Permit terms and conditions as they apply 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 this Permit to an individual discharger is limited to the applicability or non-applicability of this 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 this 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.

G18. SEVERABILITY

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

APPENDIX A – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BMP	Best Management Practice
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EUP	Experimental Use Permit
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SEPA	State Environmental Protection Act
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WDFW	Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
WSDA	Washington State Department of Agriculture
WQWebDMR	Ecology’s Water Quality Permitting Portal

APPENDIX B – GLOSSARY

In addition to the following definitions, the definitions set forth in 40 CFR Part 403.3 and in Chapter 90.48 RCW, also apply to this Permit.

Active ingredient: any ingredient which will prevent, destroy, repel, control, or mitigate pests, or which will act as a spray adjuvant.

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

Adjuvant: An additive, such as a surfactant, that enhances the effectiveness of the primary chemical (active ingredient). These are regulated and registered as pesticides in Washington State under RCW15.58.030(31). Many pesticides registered under FIFRA specifically recommend or require the addition of spray adjuvants to attain efficacy.

Adulticide: A pesticide designed to kill adult mosquitoes. See pesticide.

All Known, Available, and Reasonable methods of prevention, control, 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.

Applicant: The entity seeking coverage under this Permit by submitting a completed Notice of Intent to the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Application for coverage: See Notice of Intent.

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

Areas of Concern: Those areas identified by WDFW containing vulnerable species, identified on the [WDFW map](#)¹³, under the “Mosquito Control” tab. The areas of concern for vulnerable species may be updated periodically when new information becomes available. An areas of concern plan is required prior to mosquito control treatments in these locations with pesticides other than the larvicides *Bacillus sphaericus* or BTI.

¹³<https://wdfw.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=34533b2dd4f84932b5fd1a46e494bde6>

Bacillus sphaericus: Larvicide products based on strains of the bacterium *Bacillus sphaericus* 2362, serotype H5a5b. *Bacillus sphaericus* does not have a CAS number. Commonly used strains of *Bacillus sphaericus* include:

- ATCC 1170
- ABTS 1743

Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis: Larvicide products based on strains of the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *israelensis*. *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *israelensis* does not have a CAS number. Commonly used strains of *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *israelensis* include:

- BMP144
- SUM-6218
- SA3A
- AM 65-52

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 waterbody: A man-made waterbody 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.

Deltamethrin: (S)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl (1R,3R)-3-(2,2-dibromoethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate
CAS #: 52918-63-5

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

Discharge:

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: 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.

The entity has operational control of pesticide applications to control mosquitoes.

Etofenprox: 1-[[2-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpropoxy]methyl]-3-phenoxybenzene
CAS #: 80844-07-1

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, or in the context of research and development for registration of a new use of a currently registered pesticide under FIFRA Section 3. See 40 CFR 172, 15.58.405 RCW, and WAC 16-228-1460.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA): The federal law that establishes 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).

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.

Indirect discharge: The purposeful application of a pesticide product to an area where incidental overspray, drift, or dripping of the pesticide product into nearby 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: 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.

Integrated pest management 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.

Licensed applicator: a Certified Applicator as defined in Chapter 17.21.020 RCW with the appropriate Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) pesticide license, certification, and endorsement that has direct supervision responsibilities for the use of pesticides during application. (WAC 16-228-1545)

Malathion: Diethyl 2-[(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio]butanedioate
CAS #: 121-75-5

Methoprene:1-methylethyl (2E,4E)-11-methoxy-3,7,11-trimethyl-2,4-dodecadienoate
CAS #: 40596-69-8

Monomolecular surface films / Mineral oils: Generally long-chain aliphatic (open chain, no rings/aromatics) hydrocarbons/petroleum distillates

White Mineral Oil

CAS #: 8042-47-5

IUPAC Name: disodium;(8Z)-7-oxo-8-(phenylhydrazinylidene)naphthalene-1,3-disulfonate

Paraffin Oils

CAS #: 8012-95-1

IUPAC Name: 2-(3,4,5-trihydroxyphenyl)chromenylium-3,5,7-triol;chloride

Petroleum Distillates (light), a CAS # 64742-30-9

Light Paraffinic Distillate 64741-89-5

Must: the word “must” denotes an action that is mandatory.

Naled: 1,2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl dimethyl phosphate
CAS #: 300-76-5

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System: 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.

Natural pyrethrins: A mixture of the six isomers originally obtained as extracts from the pyrethrum plant (reclassified as *Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium*):

- Pyrethrin 1
CAS #: 121-21-1
CAS Name: (1S)-2-methyl-4-oxo-3-(2Z)-2,4-pentadienylcyclopenten-1-yl (1R,3R)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate
- Pyrethrin 2
CAS #: 121-29-9
CAS Name: (1S)-2-methyl-4-oxo-3-(2Z)-2,4-pentadienyl-2-cyclopenten-1-yl (1R,3R)-3-[(1E)-3-methoxy-2-methyl-3-oxo-1-propenyl]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate
- Cinerin 1
CAS #: 25402-06-6
CAS Name: (1S)-3-(2Z)-2-butenyl-2-methyl-4-oxo-2-cyclopenten-1-yl (1R,3R)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate
- Cinerin 2
CAS #: 121-20-0
CAS Name: (1S)-3-(2Z)-2-butenyl-2-methyl-4-oxo-2-cyclopenten-1-yl (1R,3R)-3-[(1E)-3-methoxy-2-methyl-3-oxo-1-propenyl]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate
- Jasmolin 1
CAS #: 4466-14-2
CAS Name: (1S)-2-methyl-4-oxo-3-(2Z)-2-pentenyl-2-cyclopenten-1-yl (1R,3R)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate
- Jasmolin 2
CAS #: 1172-63-0
CAS Name: (1S)-2-methyl-4-oxo-3-(2Z)-2-pentenyl-2-cyclopenten-1-yl (1R,3R)-3-[(1E)-3-methoxy-2-methyl-3-oxo-1-propenyl]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate

CAS # for pyrethrin mixture containing all six isomers: 8003-34-7

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.

Notice of Termination (NOT): A request for termination of coverage under this Permit.

Permethrin: (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2 dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate
CAS #: 52645-53-1

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.

Permittee: The entity that has applied to Ecology and been issued coverage under this 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.

Permit coverage area: The area within which a Permittee may conduct its permitted mosquito control activities, such as a facility or site at a specific address, or a defined area within the jurisdiction of a government or municipality.

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: “Pesticide” as defined in RCW 15.58.03016 (31) means, but is not limited to: (a) Any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, control, repel, or mitigate any insect, rodent, snail, slug, fungus, weed, and any other form of plant or animal life or virus, except virus on or in a living person or other animal which is normally considered to be a pest or which the director (of Agriculture) may declare to be a pest (RCW 17.21.020);(b) Any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant; and(c) Any spray adjuvant.

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

Piperonyl butoxide: 5-[[2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy]methyl]-6-propyl-1,3-benzodioxole
CAS #: 51-03-6

Planned treatments: 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.

Prallethrin: 2-methyl-4-oxo-3-(2-propyn-1-yl)-2-cyclopenten-1-yl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propen-1-yl) cyclopropanecarboxylate
CAS #: 23031-36-9

Product label: The label for pesticides, adjuvants and other products authorized for use under this permit. All pesticides must be registered by WSDA prior to use in Washington state.

Public access: The point of entry to a location that all members of the community may use, i.e., a publicly accessible area.

Public Health Emergency: An emergency as declared by the Governor (RCW 43.06.010), or pursuant to an order issued by the Department of Health (RCW 43.70.130), a local Health Officer (RCW 70.05.070), or a local Board of Health (RCW 70.05.060(4)).

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.

Puyallup exception: Following the Puyallup Tribe of Indians Land Claims Settlement Act of 1989, 25 U.S.C. §1773, this Permit applies to land within the Puyallup Reservation except for discharges to surface waters on land held in trust by the federal government.

Resmethrin: [5-(phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl]methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propen-1-yl) cyclopropanecarboxylate
CAS #: 10453-86-8

Spinosad: A mixture of:

- Spinosyn A: (2R,3aS,5aR,5bS,9S,13S,14R,16aS,16bR)-2-[(6-deoxy-2,3,4-tri-O-methyl- α -L-mannopyranosyl)oxy]-13-[[4-(dimethylamino)-2,3,4,6-tetra-deoxy- β -D-erythro-pyranosyloxy-9-ethyl-2,3,3a,5a,5b,6,7,9,10,11,12,13,14,16a,16b-hexadeca-hydro-14-methyl-1H-8-oxacyclododeca[b]as-indacene-7,15-dione
- Spinosyn D: (2R,3aS,5aR,5bS,9S,13S,14R,16aS,16bR)-2-[(6-deoxy-2,3,4-tri-O-methyl- α -L-mannopyranosyl)oxy]-13-[[4-(dimethylamino)-2,3,4,6-tetra-deoxy- β -D-erythro-pyranosyloxy-9-ethyl-2,3,3a,5a,5b,6,7,9,10,11,12,13,14,16a,16b-hexadeca-hydro-4,14-dimethyl-1H-8-oxacyclododeca[b]as-indacene-7,15-dione

CAS #: 168316-95-8

Sponsor: For the aquatic mosquito control permit, an individual or a private or public entity who has: (1) A vested or financial interest in the treatment of mosquitos in a particular area, property or jurisdiction; and (2) The authority to administer locations within or common areas of the area, property or jurisdiction for the purposes of mosquito control. Typically the sponsor retains a licensed applicator to apply pesticides for mosquito control. For treatment on individual lots, the sponsor must have the authority to contract for mosquito control within the lot boundaries.

Sumithrin (d-phenothrin): (3-Phenoxyphenyl)methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl) cyclopropanecarboxylate
CAS #: 26002-80-2

Surveillance: The use of pest monitoring techniques to determine when pest populations have reached a level at which treatment is desired.

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.

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.

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.

Upland farm pond: Private farm ponds created on upland sites that did not incorporate natural waterbodies (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.

Waters of the United States: All waters defined as “Waters of the United States” in 40 CFR 122.2.

APPENDIX C - EXAMPLES OF INFORMATION FOR THE IPM PLAN

The following are examples of information that permittees may use to develop their IPM plan (Special Condition S5). This is not an exhaustive list; other options may exist.

Surveillance (Special Condition S5.B.3)

The following are examples of information to consider when conducting adult mosquito surveillance:

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

The following are examples of information to consider when conducting mosquito-borne disease surveillance:

- Animal disease case monitoring.
- Avian morbidity, mortality, and disease testing.
- Community involvement (for example, reporting dead birds, cases of horse disease).
- 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.
- State, university, commercial lab testing (for example, PCR testing).
- VecTest for West Nile Virus, St. Louis Encephalitis, Western Equine Encephalitis from Medical Analysis Systems, Inc.

Mapping (Special Condition S5.B.4)

The following are examples of information to consider when developing a mapping system, to the extent such data is available:

- Location of Pesticide Sensitive Individuals. This list is available from WSDA. Notification prior to pesticide treatment is required by [RCW 17.21.430](https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=17.21&full=true#17.21.430)¹⁴.
- Location of no-spray requests.

¹⁴ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=17.21&full=true#17.21.430>

- Location of organic farms. Contact [WSDA's Organic Program](#)¹⁵ for more information.
- Location of cannabis grow operations. Pesticide impacts to food and other products are prohibited by [WAC 16-228-1200\(1\)](#)¹⁶.
- Bee hives and native bee populations. Contact WSDA's Pollinator Health Program for more information.
- Mosquito-borne disease surveillance data.
- Mosquito breeding sites.
- Mosquito control measures (what was implemented and where were they implemented).
- Mosquito population trends.
- Mosquito surveillance data.

Action Thresholds (Special Condition S5.B.5)

The following are examples of information to consider when developing action thresholds:

- Actions to take during an outbreak of mosquito-borne disease.
- Actions to take when surveillance indicates a threat of disease outbreak.
- Density of the mosquito population (for example, what density of mosquito population is acceptable for the community?).
- Larval counts (for example, a dip count that shows one larval in three dips).
- Thresholds for routine mosquito control, based on surveillance.

Mosquito Control Methods (Special Condition S5.B.6)

The following are examples of information to consider when developing methods to control mosquitoes. There are four types of control methods:

1. Physical control or source reduction
 - Habitat modification on public and private lands (for example, ditch and impoundment maintenance).
 - Regional water management projects (for example, proactive collaboration with public and private landowners and wastewater treatment facilities).
 - Removal of containers that hold water (for example, tire piles).
 - Sanitation (for example, cleaning gutters, birdbaths, and unused swimming pools).
 - Vegetation management.
 - Water management (for example, irrigation water and stormwater run-off).
2. Biological control
 - Creating and restoring habitats of aquatic predators, such as dragonfly naiads and diving beetles.

¹⁵ <https://agr.wa.gov/departments/organic/contact-us>

¹⁶<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=16-228&full=true#16-228-1200>

- Creating and restoring habitats of terrestrial predators, such as bats, birds, and predatory insects.
- Stocking native and non-native fish species.

3. Pesticide-based larval mosquito control

The list of larvicides conditionally authorized by this Permit are included in Special Condition S4.B (Active Ingredients Authorized for Use).

4. Pesticide-based adult mosquito control

The list of adulticides conditionally authorized by this Permit are included in Special Condition S4.B (Active Ingredients Authorized for Use).

Education and Outreach (Special Condition S5.B.8)

The following are examples of education and outreach opportunities to consider:

- Education materials such as brochures, handouts, and pamphlets.
- Community events such as fairs and workshops.
- Presentations.
- Websites.

Training for New Staff and Existing Staff (Special Condition S5.B.9)

The following are examples of resources to consider when developing a training program for staff:

- Industry conferences.
- Manuals and quick reference guides.
- Shadowing experienced staff.
- Training classes.
- WSDA pesticide licensing.