

# 2025 WSDA Pesticide Programs Legislative Report

As required by RCW 15.58.420



Washington  
State Department of  
Agriculture

**Derek Sandison, Director**

# WSDA Pesticide Programs Legislative Report

*As required by RCW 15.58.420*

**Prepared by the Agricultural Environmental Services (AES) Division**

This document fulfills annual reporting requirements under RCW 15.58.420 and RCW 17.21.350(1).

**For copies or information, contact:**

WSDA  
P.O. Box 42560  
1111 Washington St. SE  
Olympia, WA 98504-2560

**Contacts:** General Information: Kelly McLain, Assistant Director for AES Division

**Technical/Case Information:** Tim Stein, Pesticide Compliance Program Manager



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## Summary

The Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) has delegated authority from EPA to implement the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). WSDA's Agricultural Environmental Services Division (AES) carries out multiple activities in an integrated approach to regulate the safe and legal use of pesticides in Washington State.

The Legislature passed the Healthy Environment for All (HEAL) Act in 2021. Key milestones to implement the HEAL Act were enacted during FY24 (July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024). The AES Division incorporated environmental justice strategies in its continued efforts to protect the consumer, human health, and the environment. The AES Division continues to serve the public, focusing on identifying and addressing environmental health disparities in overburdened communities and underserved populations. Work across the pesticide programs within the division integrated environmental justice into budgeting decisions and contributed to the agency's progress report to meet environmental justice initiative implementation goals in FY2024.

At the end of FY 24, the agency's pesticide programs were incorporated into WSDA's newest division, Agricultural Environmental Services (AES) with a name that better aligns with the agency's mission. The AES Division demonstrates commitment to WSDA's 2024 Legislative Priorities. Program staff deepened university and industry partnerships with work like the Ag Leadership Program Workshops to grow diverse leaders and create educational opportunities in agriculture.

This report identifies highlights of collaborative work, and the key activities carried out by the four pesticide programs of the WSDA Agricultural Environmental Services Division (AES) in FY24:

## Program Highlights

### AES Division

- Successfully re-established and held the first Pesticide Advisory Board (PAB) meeting, assembling a group of diverse stakeholders to advise the pesticide programs on division-wide plans, actions, and ongoing or emerging significant issues related to pesticides in Washington State.
- Multiple AES Division staff are appointed and contributing members of key working committees at the national level, bringing forward critical representation and Washington State perspectives on pesticide issues that have major implications for the entire Pacific Northwest region.
- AES staff across division programs attended trainings, provided feedback, and developed and delivered workshops and outreach materials related to changing federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements. These federal updates include pesticide label changes and requirements to implement ESA mitigation strategies. The AES Division has been at the forefront of strategizing ways to meet these new requirements.
- Division staff continue participation in the Legislative Pesticide Application Safety Committee (PASCO) providing recommendations to improve the safety of pesticide applications.
- Submitted comments to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) related to federal pesticide registration reviews of several active ingredients, proposed regulatory framework to assess risks posed by certain antibacterial and antifungal pesticides, vulnerable species pilot project for endangered species, draft herbicide strategy framework, digital content labels for pesticide products and proposed design for farmworker training programs.

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*The AES Division continues to serve the public, focusing on identifying and addressing environmental health disparities in overburdened communities and underserved populations.*

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### **Registration Services Program**

- Registered or maintained registration of approximately **15,000 pesticide products** including Special Local Need registrations for specialty crops (e.g., vegetable crops grown for seed, cranberry, and mint) with pest problems for which no federally registered pesticide is available.
- Reviewed and approved **13 Experimental Use Permits**.
- Contributed to comments submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) related to the federal pesticide registration reviews of Triadimefon, Formaldehyde, and Paraformaldehyde.
- Contributed to comments submitted to EPA regarding the Vulnerable Species Pilot Project, Draft Herbicide Strategy Framework, Registration Review of 11 Rodenticides, Pesticide Digital Labeling, and others.
- Submitted comments to the Washington State Department of Ecology for the Draft Aquatic Mosquito Control General Permit, a Nonpoint Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit related to pesticide discharge into waters of the state.
- Reviewed and maintained a pesticide list for use in the production of high-THC Cannabis in Washington State.
- Working to complete the design, testing, and implementation of a new pesticide registration database to replace a failing legacy system.

### **Pesticide Licensing and Recertification Program**

- Administered approximately **8802 exams to 5196 individuals**
- Certified **21,299 individuals** (applicators, consultants, dealers, and structural pest inspectors) and issued **23,899 licenses**. “Licenses” refers to license types. An individual may have more than one license type.
- Reviewed and accredited **554** recertification courses covering **2,308** individual sessions that were offered in FY24. **289** of these were Spanish-language sessions.
- Continued work with the vendor to update and convert pesticide licensing exams to computer-based platforms.
- EPA approved Washington State’s updated Certification & Training (C&T) plan in December 2022. After the required statutory changes were completed in FY23, the agency began the rulemaking process in October 2023 for the bulk of updates needed to comply with the updated C&T plan. This effort included significant outreach and education to pesticide licensees. This process is ongoing.
- Developed and posted videos on how to comply with new C&T rule changes on WSDA’s website.

## Technical Services and Education Program

- Provided pesticide safety training to approximately **6,744 individual** farmworkers, pesticide handlers, pesticide applicators, agricultural employers, and pesticide safety trainers at **81 events**.
- Offered trainings in both English and Spanish to employees representing a total of **596 different establishments**.
- Partnered with Washington Tree Fruit Association to conduct **two Agricultural Leadership Program workshops attended by 115 people**.
- Collected and properly disposed of **77,832 pounds** of unwanted or waste pesticides from **103 customers**, reducing the risk to public health and the environment.

## Pesticide Compliance Program

- Conducted **246 inspections** to ensure that applicators, dealers, manufacturers, and employers comply with state and federal pesticide laws. This includes inspections at farms, orchards, forests, and nurseries to ensure compliance with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).
- Conducted **98 investigations** in response to complaints, agency referrals, and investigator surveillance.
- Presented updates on EPA's Endangered Species Bulletins at **75 recertification seminars** to over **4,778 pesticide applicators**.
- Translated the EPA Endangered Species Bulletins presentation to Spanish and presented at **three Spanish-recertification seminars** reaching over 375 Spanish-speaking pesticide applicators.

## 1. Introduction

Pesticides protect crops, structures, natural resources, and human and animal health. However, pesticides also pose environmental and human health risks if not used correctly. The Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) Agricultural Environmental Services (AES) Division maintains several pesticide programs that regulate the safe and legal use, distribution, and disposal of pesticides in Washington State.

“Pesticide” is a general term meaning any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, control, repel, or mitigate a pest. A pest is any form of plant, animal, or virus, (except those found in or on humans or other animals) which is normally considered to be a pest. Herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, algaecides, and disinfectants are all types of pesticides.

WSDA's AES Division provides education, enforcement, applicator certification, and registration of pesticides. AES strives to protect human health and the environment through effective education, outreach, hands-on assistance, and routine inspections. Additionally, the Pesticide Compliance program is an important component to holding users accountable for proper pesticide use by issuing penalties when harm or damage occurs.

## Program Key Activities

### Registration Services Program

- Reviews and registers pesticide products.
- Performs toxicology reviews of new active ingredients and pesticide products with aquatic uses.
- Reviews and approves Special Local Need (SLN) registrations and Experimental Use Permits (EUP) which are critical to addressing local and minor crop pest problems.

### Pesticide Licensing and Recertification Program

- Licenses and recertifies pesticide applicators, dealers, consultants, and structural pest inspectors.
- Reviews, accredits, and audits recertification courses to ensure that continuing education is available to licensees.
- Develops and maintains pesticide licensing exams that test potential licensees on required competency standards for each license type and category.

### Technical Services and Education Program

- Provides Worker Protection Standard and safety education.
- Provides technical assistance to the agriculture industry in Washington related to the safe and legal use of pesticides and pesticide application equipment.
- Collects unusable and unwanted agricultural- and commercial-grade pesticides from state residents, farmers, small businesses, nonprofits, and public agencies.

### Pesticide Compliance Program

- Inspects pesticide application businesses, marketplaces (stores), distributors (sales), importers, manufacturers, and pesticide applications for compliance with state and federal pesticide laws.
- Investigates complaints related to possible pesticide misuse; improper storage, sales, and distribution; applicator licensing violations; and building structure inspections for wood-destroying organisms such as termites.
- Maintains a registry of pesticide-sensitive individuals (PSI) to be notified of adjacent commercial landscape and right-of-way applications.

Together these programs create an integrated approach to pesticide management under the authority of the [Washington Pesticide Control Act \(Chapter 15.58 RCW\)](#), the [Washington Pesticide Application Act \(Chapter 17.21 RCW\)](#), the [General Pesticide Rules \(Chapter 16-228 WAC\)](#), the [Worker Protection Standard \(Chapter 16-233 WAC\)](#) and several pesticide-specific regulations. This document fulfills annual reporting requirements under [RCW 15.58.420](#) and [RCW 17.21.350\(1\)](#).

[RCW 17.21.350\(2\)](#) requires reporting on the pesticide residue food monitoring program. WSDA has no such program, however, the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) manages the Pesticide Residue Monitoring Program. Reports can be found at: <https://www.fda.gov/food/pesticides/pesticide-residue-monitoring-program-reports-and-data>.

## 2. Registration Services Program

Safe pesticide use starts with the appropriate pesticide product review and approval. Pesticides sold in Washington State must first be registered with WSDA ([Chapter 15.58 RCW](#)).

In FY24, the Registration Services Program:

- Issued **four (4) new Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) registrations**. Crops included vegetable and alfalfa seed crops, fruit (apple, cherry, pear), and mint.
- Issued **13 Experimental Use Permits (EUPs)** (10 terrestrial, 3 collective). Terrestrial crops or sites included apples, grapes, potatoes, and kernza.
- Contributed to comments for the division's submission to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) open comment periods for:
  - [Vulnerable Species Pilot Project for Endangered Species](#)
  - [Draft Herbicide Strategy Framework to Reduce Exposure of Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Species and Designated Critical Habitats from the Use of Conventional Agricultural Herbicides](#)
  - [Proposed Regulatory Framework to Assess the Risk to the Effectiveness of Human and Animal Drugs Posed by Certain Antibacterial or Antifungal Pesticides](#)
  - [Triadimefon Registration Review: Proposed Interim Decision](#)
  - [Public Comment period on EPA's Draft Endangered Species Act \(ESA\) Biological Evaluation for the Registration Review of 11 Rodenticides](#)
  - [White Paper Describing Benefits of Structured and Digital Content Labels for Pesticide Products](#)
  - [Pesticide Registration Review: Draft Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments for Formaldehyde and Paraformaldehyde](#)
- Registration Services provides detailed comments to the Department of Ecology for draft Nonpoint Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permits related to pesticide discharge into waters of the state. In FY24, comments were provided for the [Draft Aquatic Mosquito Control General Permit](#).
- Provided the Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB) and cannabis growers with a list of pesticides (**currently 329 products**) that can be used in the production of high-THC cannabis.
- Completed design, testing, and launch of the first phase of the Washington Agriculture Pesticide Registration System (WAPRS) database, which replaced a failing legacy system that had been in use for 20 years.



## 2.1 Pesticide Registration

At the end of FY24, the Registration Services Program had **14,979 pesticide products and 138 Section 24(c) Special Local Need** registrations within the Washington Agriculture Pesticide Registration System (WAPRS) database. As of the writing of this report, however, that number had climbed to over **15,100 pesticide products**. Product registration is on a two-year cycle; approximately half (7,000 – 8,000) are eligible for renewal each year.

**Table 1. Total Number and Percentage of Pesticide Products Registered by Type – FY24**

Pesticide Registration Type	Number of Registered Products	Percentage
Section 3 Federally Registered Products*	13150	87%
Section 25(b) Minimum Risk Pesticides	915	6.0%
Spray Adjuvants (surfactants, stickers, emulsifiers)	914	6.0%
Section 24(c) Special Local Need	138	1.0%
<b>TOTAL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>15,117</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Table 1. Displays the total number of pesticide products registered in Fiscal Year 2024 by pesticide type. Note: \*Section 3 pesticides make up the majority of registered products (87% in Washington State).*

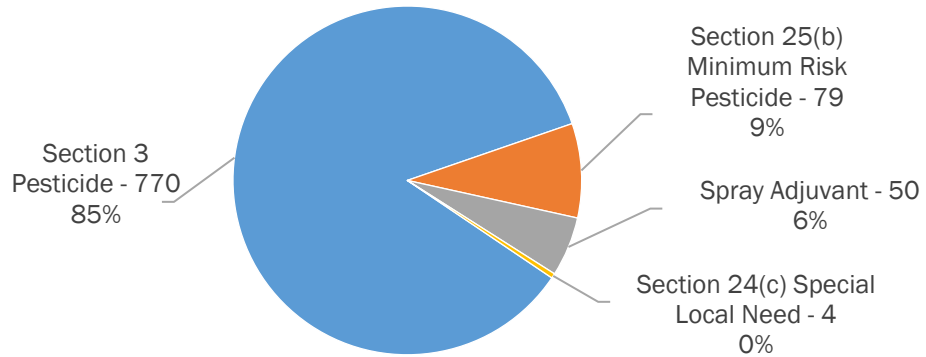
Section 3 Pesticides make up the bulk of the registered pesticides (87%) and are reviewed and approved initially by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) before review and registration in Washington. Examples of Section 3 pesticides include household and commercial products, such as Lysol® and Clorox® brand disinfectants, weed control products (herbicides), slug bait, insecticides, rodenticides, and many others. Pesticides are used in a variety of settings, including for agricultural insect and disease management, structural pest control, vegetation management on roadsides, disease control in turf and ornamental plants, in water treatment facilities, and to manage public health pests such as ticks, mosquitos, rats, mice, and microbes.

Section 25(b) Minimum Risk Pesticides and Spray Adjuvants are “state-only” registrations, meaning there is no federal registration and that all review and approval is done at the state level. Minimum-risk pesticides include products used as insect repellents, weed control, plant disease, and insect management. The active ingredients are often derived from plants, such as cloves, garlic, or thyme oils. Adjuvants include drift control agents, surfactants, buffering agents, and anti-foam products that aid in pesticide applications.

Additional registration types in Washington State include Section 24 (c) or Special Local Need (SLN) registrations for crops with pest problems for which no effective federally registered pesticides are available. Experimental Use Registrations (EUPs) support the research and development of new pesticides and uses. Collective EUPs are not site-specific and allow researchers to do limited testing on land they own or control.

The pesticide market is expanding and new products are being developed and registered. In FY24, Registration Services reviewed and registered 903 new pesticide products (Figure 1).

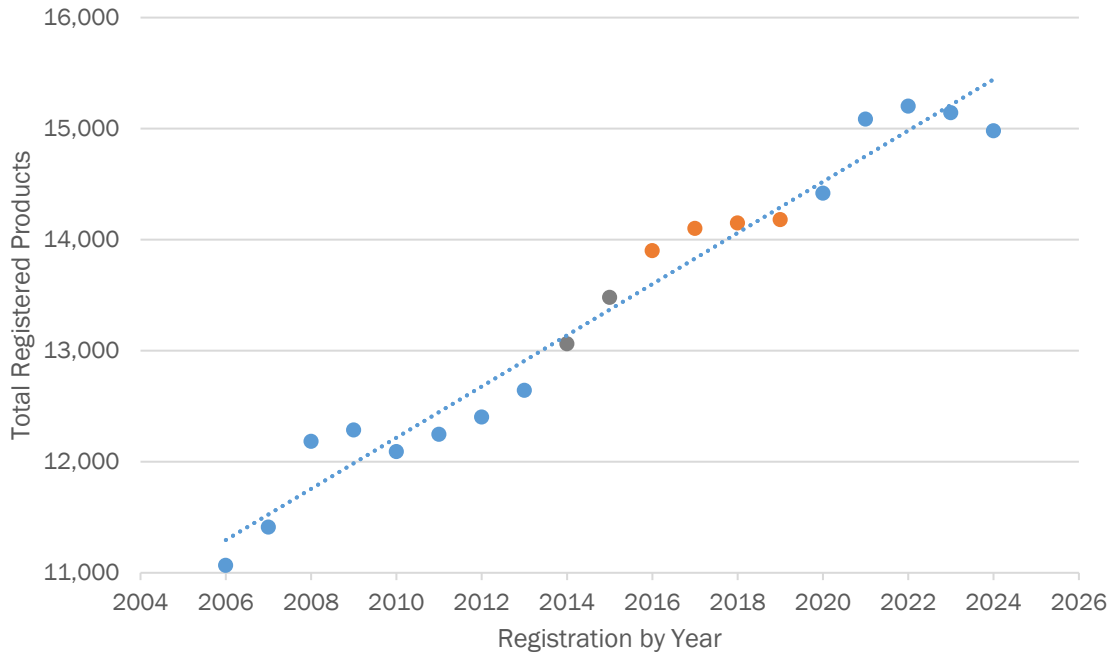
**Figure 1. Number and Percentage of New Pesticide Registrations by Type – FY24**



*Figure 1. The pie chart shows the number and percentage of new pesticides registered and approved in Washington State in Fiscal Year 2024. Section 3 pesticides make up the majority of registered pesticides in 2024 (85%).*

As the number of new pesticide products enter the marketplace each year that require registration increases, the program has relied on old databases to track those registrations (Figure 2). Over the years Registration Specialists in the program identified inefficiencies and limitations within the old databases and worked to develop a replacement database. In FY24 the new database, Washington Agriculture Pesticide Registration System (WAPRS) was launched.

**Figure 2: Total Number of Pesticide Products Registered by Year (2006-2024)**



*Figure 2. Chart shows the total number of pesticides registered by year between 2006 to 2024 on an increasing trend. Data sources are from WSDA database counts [blue dots], WSU's Pesticide Information Center On-line (PICCOL) [orange dots] for counts not available from the old WSDA database, and estimated counts [gray dots] following a trendline for unavailable annual counts.*

SSB 5317, (codified as RCW 15.58.070) mandated that the department post a timeline for processing completed pesticide registrations on our website. With the advent of the Washington Agriculture Pesticide Registration System (WAPRS) to replace the outdated database, the average processing time for pesticide registration applications is improving. Since the rollout of WAPRS (initiated in FY24 beginning with EPA Section 3 Pesticides, and then moving on to other Registration Types), Registration Services has already started to see an increase in the percentage of pesticide registration applications that can be completed in under 60 days. These improvements to processing efficiencies have allowed Registration Services staff to more effectively manage their other duties, such as providing additional technical assistance and subject matter expertise to Compliance field staff, and division policy and regulatory staff. The program can now also offer pre-application consultations to customers to help them understand application requirements and answer questions about the application and review process.

**Table 2: Pesticide Registration Timelines (July 1, 2023-June 30, 2024) – FY24**

Registration Type	Applications Completed Under 60 Days
EPA Section 3 Pesticides (87% of total registered products)	92.6%
State-Only Section 25b Minimum Risk (6.1% of total registered products)	78.5%
State-Only Spray Adjuvants (6.0% of total registered products)	52.0%

Table 2. Displays the percentage of pesticide applications completed in under 60 days during Fiscal Year 2024 by pesticide registration type. The database build started with EPA Section 3 pesticide products and is adding other pesticide registration types moving into FY25.

The majority of pesticides registered in Washington are insecticides (33%), followed by disinfectants (32%). Herbicides make up 17% of registrations. Some pesticides have multiple active ingredients that perform several pesticide functions. These products require additional review and may be categorized under multiple pesticide types (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Types of Registered Pesticides in Washington – FY24**

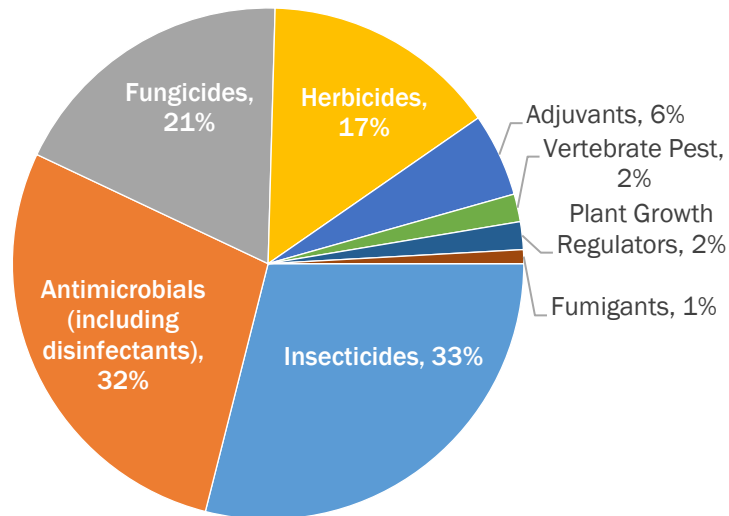


Figure 3. Shows the types of pesticides registered in Washington State for Fiscal Year 2024. Most pesticides are insecticides (33%), followed by antimicrobials (32%), fungicides (21%), and herbicides (17%). The least registered pesticide types include adjuvant (6%), vertebrate pest control (2%), plant growth regulators (2%), and fumigants (1%).

Note: \*Totals shown exceed 100%, as some products may fall under more than one type of pesticide.

### 3. Licensing

The Pesticide Licensing and Recertification Program ensures the safety of pesticide handling, application, storage, and disposal through licensing and recertification of licensees. All pesticide applicators, consultants, dealers, and structural pest inspectors are required to meet recertification requirements such as continuing education or retesting to maintain an up-to-date license (Chapters 15.58 and 17.21 RCW). Ensuring pesticide licensees meet federal and state standards for competency helps to decrease risks of pesticide use to human health, safety, and the environment, especially for vulnerable populations in Washington State.

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During FY24 The Pesticide Licensing and Recertification Program:

- Continued to increase efforts to encourage licensees to renew licenses online, helping to reduce the need for printed forms, time to assemble renewal packets, and manual processing of fiscal payments and license renewals. Over the course of offering online renewals, since the 2012 renewal season, the program has substantially increased its efficiency in processing renewals. During FY24, **66% of licenses were renewed online**. This is a notable increase from the initial addition of credit cards as a payment option in FY17 (44%) and an even more significant increase since FY12 (57%). The program continues to implement new strategies to improve efficiencies such as promoting the online renewal of licenses in newsletters and outreach, and further utilization of digital formats by sending recertification course reminders via email, and GovDelivery notices. Improving efficiencies in this way reduces paper distributed to licensees and helps them keep their licenses current and stay on the job.
- As required by the pesticide safety education bill (SB5317), WSDA continues to pass the pesticide safety education fee surcharge of \$7 for every license issued to Washington State University's (WSU) Pesticide Resources and Education Program (PREP). **WSDA sent \$168,470 to WSU** for surcharges collected in FY24 to help support WSU's pesticide education activities.
- The State of Washington Plan for Certification of Pesticide Applicators (C&T plan) focuses on enhancing competency standards, updating pesticide license categories, requiring direct supervision of noncertified applicators that apply restricted use pesticides, and other requirements. Activities required to implement the state C&T plan include:
  - Initiated the administrative rule change process for the state plan in October 2023.
  - Continue to review and update existing certification exams and develop new exams to meet the new/updated competency standards.
  - Coordinate with WSU's Pesticide Resources and Education Program (PREP) to update and develop pesticide license study materials to accompany exams.
  - Conduct outreach and stakeholder engagement for pesticide licensees, industry organizations, and agencies on the upcoming requirements and changes to licensing standards for C&T.
  - Work with vendors and agency leadership to ensure continued and increased availability of pesticide license testing when the new rules are effective.

- Implementing HEAL Act and Environmental Justice considerations into the rulemaking process. Enhancing competency standards for pesticide applicators provides numerous benefits for vulnerable communities.
- In FY23, the agency successfully contracted with a vendor to provide computer-based testing for pesticide licensing in Washington State. In FY24, the AES Licensing staff worked with the vendor to customize the platform, update existing exams, and reformat exam questions for the new computer-based platform. The agency successfully launched computer-based testing as an option for pesticide licensees in August 2024 and looks forward to further expanding services to Washington state communities in FY 25.
- Developed and posted **17 training videos** for how licensees can comply with the new C&T changes on WSDA’s website.

### 3.1 Pesticide Licensing

In FY24, The Pesticide Licensing Program:

- Administered **8802 exams** to **5,196** new potential and existing licensees (Table 3).
- **Certified 21,299 individuals** (applicators, consultants, dealers).
- **Issued 23,899 licenses** (including individuals with multiple licenses) (Table 4).

**Table 3. Certification Exams Administered – FY24**

Total Number of Exams Administered	Total Number of Individuals Taking Exams	New Exams Taken	Retakes of Non-passing Exams	Exams Taken to Add a Category or Endorsement to Existing License	Exams Taken to Recertify Existing License
8,802*	5,196	2,532	1,945	514	208

Table 3. Shows the total number of certification exams administered in Fiscal Year 2024. Prospective licensees take exams to obtain new license types, add categories or endorsements to existing licenses, or recertify by testing instead of earning continuing education credits.

Note: \*Total includes only exams administered: A single exam may be counted in more than one category above. For instance, a tester could add a category and recertify their license with a single exam.

**Table 4. Pesticide Licenses Issued by License Type – FY24**

License Type	Number Issued	License Type	Number Issued
Commercial Applicator (Ag & Non-Ag)	1,227	Commercial Consultant	803
Commercial Operator (Ag & Non-Ag)	4,819	Dealer Manager	1,093
Private Applicator (Ag)	9,642	Public Consultant	43
Limited Private Applicator (Ag)*	85	Structural Pest Inspector	678
Rancher Private Applicator (Ag)*	79	Demonstration & Research	144
Public Operator	4,529		
Private Commercial	757		
<b>TOTAL LICENSES ISSUED</b>			<b>23,899</b>

Table 4. Shows the total number of pesticide licenses issued by WSDA broken down by license type during Fiscal Year 2024. Note: \* Limited Licenses

### 3.2 Pesticide Recertification (Pesticide Licensing Continuing Education Courses)

WSDA requires all private applicators to obtain 20 continuing education credits, and all other licensees to obtain 40 credits within their five-year cycle to maintain their licenses. Limited licenses (denoted by \* in Table 4 above) require 8 to 12 continuing education credits depending on the license type. To ensure that licensees are receiving education throughout their recertification cycle, there is a limit on the number of credits they can earn within one calendar year. An individual may elect to recertify by testing instead of earning continuing education credits. In FY24, 208 chose this option (Table 3).

- During FY24, **554 courses** were held, covering **2,308 individual sessions** (Table 5).
- **289 of these sessions** were delivered in Spanish (Table 6).

**Table 5. Recertification Course Sessions Available – FY24**

Type of Course Session	Open Session: Open to all attendees	Closed Session: Invitation only for select attendees	Totals: (Open & Closed Sessions)
On-Site	838	570	1408
Webinar	60	90	150
Internet On Demand	737	13	750
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1635</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>2308</b>

Table 5. Shows the number of recertification course sessions available by type of course offered (on-site, webinar, internet on demand) during Fiscal Year 2024.

**Table 6. Recertification Courses Available in Spanish\* – FY24**

FY24 Course Sessions	Open Session	Closed Session	Totals:
On-Site	67	44	111
Webinar	1	2	3
Internet On-Demand	60	0	60
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>174</b>

Table 6. Shows the recertification course sessions available in Spanish by type of course offered (on-site, webinar, internet on demand) during Fiscal Year 2024.

Note: \*This count is a subset of the course session count in Table 5.

### 3.3 Washington Plan for Certification of Pesticide Applicators

In 2017, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published updates to the [Federal Certification & Training \(C&T\) Rule](#) to strengthen certified applicator requirements to ensure the safe and responsible use of restricted-use pesticides. Before this, EPA had not updated federal requirements since the initial publication of the C&T rule in 1974. Washington State is required to update its certification and training (C&T) statutes and rules to meet the updated Federal C&T Rule requirements. The Licensing and Recertification Program submitted the state certification plan to EPA in March 2020. Through

FY21 and FY22, WSDA worked with EPA on clarifying areas of the plan in response to feedback and additional federal requirements, with the final plan submitted to EPA in September 2022. Final approval was received from EPA in December 2022. In the Spring of 2023, Senate Bill 5330 was passed to add and modify definitions, increase the authority to revoke or suspend a reciprocal license and add the authority to establish rules on the direct supervision of non-certified applicators.

In October 2023, WSDA updated the administrative rules to address most of the changes required to comply with Washington's EPA-approved state C&T plan. The CR-101 was published and the agency spent and continues to spend a significant amount of time informing and discussing with the public about the changes. In FY24, the Agricultural Environmental Services Division provided information on the C&T changes at 2,024 events, recertification courses, and meetings. The effort to update the administrative rules and perform stakeholder outreach and community engagement will continue into FY25 and beyond.

## 4. Technical Services and Education Program

Pesticide safety goes beyond the proper application of pesticides. The Technical Services and Education Program (TSEP) supports public and environmental health through farm-focused Worker Protection Standard (WPS) and pesticide education, training, and the disposal of unwanted pesticides. Supporting safer farm sites and work environments also supports the success of Washington's agricultural businesses.

### 4.1 Pesticide Safety Training

Farmworkers and pesticide handlers must be trained according to the Worker Protection Standard, [Chapter 16-233 WAC](#) (under [RCW 17.21.440](#)). The Farmworker Education Program provides pesticide safety training directly to pesticide handlers, pesticide applicators, pesticide trainers, and farm employers. Employers and groups also independently train farmworkers while utilizing TSEP's Worker Protection Standard (WPS) Train-the-Trainer program to train their trainers.

In FY24, the Technical Services and Education Program provided pesticide safety training to approximately **6,744 pesticide handlers, pesticide applicators, agricultural employers, and pesticide safety trainers over 81 events throughout Washington State** (Table 7).

- Conducted WPS Pesticide Handler Safety Training via in-person and live webinar to **2,139** pesticide handlers at 33 events.
- Provided bilingual (English and Spanish) Pesticide WPS Train-the-Trainer (**62** participants) and Train-the-Trainer refresher (**40** participants) to trainers employed by 37 agricultural establishments on how to effectively deliver WPS-mandated pesticide safety training to their staff.
- Provided a bilingual (English and Spanish) respirator fit-test Train-the-Trainer training to **23** pesticide applicators, farm supervisors, and pesticide handlers responsible for their employer's respirator programs. Additionally, two WSDA employees and two Department of Labor and Industries (L&I) trainers were trained during this workshop. Training included respirator fit testing, selection, use, maintenance, and respirator training recordkeeping.
- Conducted **four** onsite airblast sprayer calibration technical assistance events for **29** farm employees and managers. This technical assistance was conducted on-farm and on grower-owned and operated airblast sprayers. Assistance included calibration and configuration to reduce pesticide off-target drift.



- Educated **46** English and Spanish-speaking participants at **two** trainings on airblast sprayer calibration best management practices (BMP). These events provided training on the knowledge and skills needed to calibrate and configure airblast sprayers and ways to monitor weather conditions to attain effective pesticide applications that are e less prone to drift.
- Conducted Spanish Pre-License training in preparation for the Spanish private applicator licensing exam to **340** individuals over **ten “20-hour” courses**.

Presented at **27** accreditation/recertification events attended by **4,065** pesticide licensees. These events ranged from annual grower meetings to large-scale, organized events. TSEP staff presentations covered pesticide safety, Worker Protection Standard, product stewardship, and other pesticide-related topics.

**Table 7. Number of Attendees and Establishments Represented for TSEP Training Events—FY24**

Training Type	Attendees	Events	Establishments Represented
WPS Pesticide Handler Training (In Person and Live Webinar)	2,139	33	347
WPS Train-the-Trainer	62	3	37
WPS Train-the-Trainer Refresher	40	1	29
Respirator Fit-test Training (Applicators and Handlers)	23	1	14
On-Site Airblast Sprayer Calibration Technical Assistance (Applicators and Handlers)	29	4	6
Airblast Sprayer Calibration BMP (Applicators, Handlers, and Farm Managers)	46	2	20
Spanish Pre-license (applicators)	340	10	143
Recertification Events (licensees)	4,065	27	N/A
<b>TOTALS*</b>	<b>6,744</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>596</b>

Table 7. Shows the total number of attendees and establishments represented for the different training events conducted by TSEP during Fiscal Year 2024.

Note: \*Totals may include individuals or establishments participating in more than one event.

Technical Services and Education Specialists also provide training requested by growers on topics such as how to properly use personal protective equipment, calibration of airblast sprayers, combating heat stress, and performing respirator fit tests. The training is hands-on, conducted on-site, and is specifically targeted to individual farm’s needs. This training is often conducted following an inspection by AES Pesticide Compliance and assists growers in complying with pesticide law.

In FY24, TSEP staff continued to conduct outreach activities in Western Washington to explore partnership opportunities with new agricultural commodity organizations and other organizations that serve the agricultural communities in the area. Connections were established with WSU County Extension offices in Skagit and Whatcom Counties as well as the Christmas Tree Industry. Thanks to these efforts, pesticide safety education workshops were conducted in late FY24 for pesticide handlers employed by the Christmas Tree and Forest industries.

## 4.2 Waste Pesticide Disposal

The Waste Pesticide Identification and Disposal Program is located within the Technical Services and Education Program (TSEP) ([RCW 15.58.045](#)). Since 1988, this program has been responsible for collecting unusable and unwanted agricultural and commercial-grade pesticides from Washington State residents, farmers, small businesses, nonprofits, and public agencies without a direct customer charge. The goal of this program is to collect and properly dispose of unused pesticide products to prevent human and animal exposure, prevent the use of canceled pesticides on crops, and help eliminate the potential source of contamination of the environment. The program is completely funded by appropriations from the state's Model Toxics Control Account (MTCA), where the hazardous substance tax applies a 0.7% tax on the wholesale value of all pesticide products distributed in the state.

Some of the exposure risks come from old pesticides that are stored in sheds or on abandoned properties. By holding central collection events and on-site collection pickup projects across the state and offering free disposal, WSDA provides the incentive to clear out these dangers and help prevent improper disposal. The offering of free waste pesticide collection services aligns with WSDA's mission to integrate environmental justice and HEAL Act initiatives into its strategic plan, by making crucial resources accessible to underserved populations and overburdened communities. A significant number of customers are clearing out old pesticide storage facilities from deceased relatives or have recently purchased a rural property and discovered old pesticides from previous owners. In these cases, many current owners request an on-site technical assistance visit from WSDA staff to help dispose of the unwanted pesticides. Providing on-site assistance for these customers is important since many of these old pesticides are from previous generations, when far more highly toxic pesticides were used than are currently sold or used.

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*The offering of free waste pesticide collection services aligns with WSDA's mission to integrate environmental justice and HEAL Act initiatives into its strategic plan, by making crucial resources accessible to underserved populations and overburdened communities.*

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As of June 30, 2024, WSDA has collected and properly disposed of approximately **3.92 million pounds** of waste pesticides from **9,271 customers** (an average of 430 pounds per customer). This includes long-banned pesticides such as DDT and chlordane, recently canceled pesticides such as azinphos-methyl and endosulfan, and pesticides whose last crop protection uses were canceled, such as chlorpyrifos.

Nearly all the collected pesticides are destroyed using a thermal destruction process in Arkansas and Utah, thus significantly reducing the amount added to hazardous waste landfills by 90% and the associated long-term liability to Washington State.

In FY24, the Waste Pesticide Program:

- Collected and properly disposed of **77,832 pounds** of unwanted waste pesticides from **103 customers** (an average of 756 pounds per customer), reducing the risk to public health and the environment.
- During FY24, the Waste Pesticide Disposal program conducted **41** on-farm technical assistance visits. These visits included segregating, identifying, coding, inventorying, and packing waste pesticides into containers. TSEP staff packed waste pesticides into clear

plastic bags or packed the liquid product in poly drums; waste solids were packed into disposal boxes ensuring that these special handling products had the right hazard class labels for identification at collection events.

- One of the Program's largest regional pesticide collection projects was held on May 13 – 16, 2024 based at the WSU, Othello research facility. **40,312 pounds** of unwanted pesticides were collected from **25** customers and packed into drums and boxes for disposal. This produced an amazing average of 1,612 pounds per customer. Since the Program began in 1988, this was the third largest collection event by weight, only surpassed by Prosser's 45,609 pounds in March 1994 and the very first event at Yakima in August 1988 which brought in 42,056 pounds. The Othello per customer average far surpassed the 1988 Yakima event which had an average of 416 pounds from 101 customers and the 1994 Prosser event with an average of 232 pounds from 197 customers.
- A field staff of three TSEP members provided pre-event technical assistance at 10 Othello area customer locations to identify and pack pesticides into 107 drums and boxes. Before these collection events, the customers delivered their waste pesticides to the site ready for labeling, weighing, recording, and shipping. This significantly increased event safety by reducing much of the event's product segregation, packing, and loading and unloading process by WSDA's staff.

### 4.3 Agricultural Leadership Program

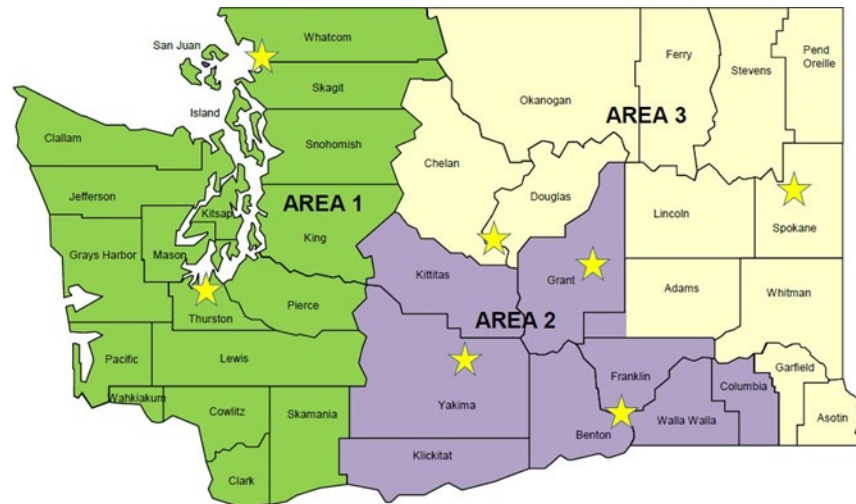
The Agricultural Leadership Program (ALP) was established to provide farm supervisors, managers, and owners with the tools to be successful. Farm supervisors and managers face a variety of challenges daily for which they receive little to no preparation. These challenges bring significant concerns to the agricultural industry including high levels of stress and anxiety, communication issues, and safety risks. Thus, ALP aims to provide farm supervisors and managers with the training to overcome those challenges. The ALP is a 40-hour in-classroom program with an additional three months of participation in a bilingual mentorship program. ALP was created by WSDA's Technical Assistance Program and the Washington State Tree Fruit Association in 2020.

- In FY 2024 TSEP and WSTFA conducted two ALP workshops in Wenatchee and Yakima, attended by **115 people**.

## 5. Pesticide Compliance Program

The Pesticide Compliance Program (Compliance) enforces state and federal pesticide laws and rules, and structural pest inspection rules. In FY24, the program consisted of a Program Manager, Case Review Officer, Quality Assurance/Training Coordinator, three Area Supervisors (managers), and sixteen field staff working out of seven primary locations within three areas across the state: Bellingham, East Wenatchee, Kennewick, Moses Lake, Olympia, Spokane, and Yakima (Figure 4). During FY24, the Compliance program filled four vacant field staff positions from the previous year.

**Figure 4. Pesticide Compliance Offices and Coverage Areas – FY24**



*Figure 4: Washington state map shows counties grouped into three areas. Stars denote WSDA Pesticide Compliance office locations.*

The primary Compliance activities are inspections and investigations, tracked as cases. The program:

- Conducts inspections of pesticide applicators, dealers, and producers. In FY24, 246 inspections were conducted by Compliance staff.
- Conducts investigations of alleged misuse of pesticides, improper distribution, and licensing. In FY24, 98 Investigations were conducted by Compliance staff.
- Reviews permit requests for an application variance to the statewide and county (phenoxy-type) herbicide use restrictions.
- Provides Technical Assistance (TA). Each year Compliance staff respond to hundreds of questions or concerns via email and phone calls regarding pesticide use and misuse, licensing, distribution, and other issues. TA incidents are entered into the Compliance database for tracking purposes if the question or concern requires research for a response, is a past alleged pesticide violation, or could be a future violation if not addressed properly. In FY24, 35 formal TAs were documented in our tracking database.
- Maintains a Pesticide Sensitive Individual List (PSI) that is distributed two times each year (January and June) to WSDA-certified applicators making landscape and right-of-way applications ([RCW 17.21.420](#)). Certified applicators are required to notify people on the PSI list before applying pesticides to landscaping, highways, or rights-of-way adjacent to the listed person's residence. In FY24, 112 individuals were registered on the PSI list. In 2023 Compliance began distributing this list to applicators electronically.

- All compliance staff are involved in creating and delivering presentations to the regulated community on how to comply with federal and state pesticide laws.
- Collaborate with Department of Health (DOH) and Labor & Industries (L&I) on investigations and inspections. Developing strong partnerships with leadership staff in these sister agencies has led to improvements in data management, analysis, and reporting. Two distinct MOUs were updated in FY24 that better outline responsibilities when conducting investigations crossing jurisdictions.

When an inspection or investigation finds violations, most first offense violations receive a Notice of Correction (NOC). An NOC lists the violation, the regulation cited, how to correct it, and by when. If the violations are more serious or repeat offenses, the program issues a penalty action (Notice of Intent or NOI) as appropriate. NOIs are typically a monetary penalty and may also include a pesticide license suspension. The WSDA Pesticide Penalty Assignment Schedule ranges from a minimum of \$250 up to \$7,500 per violation.

As part of the Washington Legislature’s regulatory reform law, [RCW 43.05.100](#), Compliance must only issue an NOC on all first-time violations. However, if a pesticide violation meets one of the following criteria that are listed in [RCW 43.05.110](#), Compliance can issue an NOI that includes a monetary penalty and/or license suspension:

- The person has previously been subject to an enforcement action or previous notice for the same or similar type of violation of the same statute or rule.
- Compliance is not achieved by the date established by the department in a previously issued notice of correction.
- The violation has a probability of placing a person in danger of death or bodily harm, has a probability of causing more than minor environmental harm, or has a probability of causing physical damage to the property of another in an amount exceeding \$1,000.
- The violation was committed by a business that employed 50 or more employees on at least one day in each of the preceding 12 months.

To ensure that penalties are “fair and uniform,” Compliance is required to follow the penalty rules as outlined in [WAC 16-228-1130](#). See Appendix A for further explanation of Compliance’s penalty process and the rules that apply to penalties.

**Table 8. Overview of Enforcement Actions Processed by Pesticide Compliance Activity– FY24**

FY24 Compliance Activity	Total	No Action	Enforcement Actions Processed in FY24		
			Verbal Warning / Advisory Letter	Notice of Correction (First Violation)	Notice of Intent (Civil Penalty)
Inspections	246	83 (34%)	28 (11%)	137 (56%)	7 (3%)
Investigations	98	46 (47%)	13 (13%)	36 (37%)	5 (5%)
<b>TOTAL MONETARY CIVIL PENALTIES / LICENSE SUSPENSIONS ASSESSED</b>					<b>\$4,750 / 852 DAYS</b>

Table 8. Shows the enforcement actions processed by Pesticide Compliance activity in Fiscal Year 2024.

Pesticides are used in a variety of settings that can be grouped into “Agricultural Use” or “Non-Agricultural Use:”

- Agricultural Use
  - Farming, forestry, greenhouse, cannabis, nursery, commercial beekeepers.
- Non-Agricultural Use
  - Commercial and industrial pesticide applications such as in offices, apartments, homes, businesses, and hobby beekeepers.
  - Commercial landscape applications.
  - Applications for structural pests by a pest control operator (PCO) or Structural Pest Inspections (SPI) for wood-destroying organisms (WDO), sometimes included in real estate transactions.
  - Residential pesticide applications by a homeowner, resident, or neighbor.
  - Right-of-way (ROW) applications made to locations including public and private roadways, railways, electric lines, irrigation canal banks, etc. Public applications (other than ROW) for schools, parks, recreational areas, mosquito control, etc.

WSDA Compliance is also responsible for enforcing laws that ensure pesticides are properly distributed and disposed of and that applicators are appropriately licensed.

Drift, or off-target pesticide movement, is a continued public concern because of potential adverse impacts on human health, crops, other plants, fish, livestock, bees, and other pollinators. During FY24, 44 of the total 98 investigations were initiated due to allegations of drift in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. WSDA actively trains pesticide applicators, provides technical assistance, and targets inspections to address drift concerns. Compliance field staff also conduct surveillance in areas where suspected pesticide applications are being made. When drift is observed, such as instances where sprayers release high plumes above an orchard’s canopy, investigators collect evidence to determine if pesticides are being applied inappropriately and then complete an inspection tracked in the Compliance database.

## 5.1 Inspections

The Pesticide Compliance Program conducts inspections to:

- Monitor compliance with current laws and rules, including pesticide labels.
- Monitor compliance with previous enforcement actions.
- Identify problem areas and pursue compliance.
- Provide a visible field presence to encourage compliance and deter noncompliance.
- Collect evidence to document and support enforcement actions.

Though some inspections are “for cause,” such as an observation of a possible violation occurring or a follow-up to a prior inspection or investigation, most inspections are routine. WSDA Compliance staff perform a variety of inspection types across diverse businesses and industries that use pesticides (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Number of Pesticide Inspections by Type – FY24**

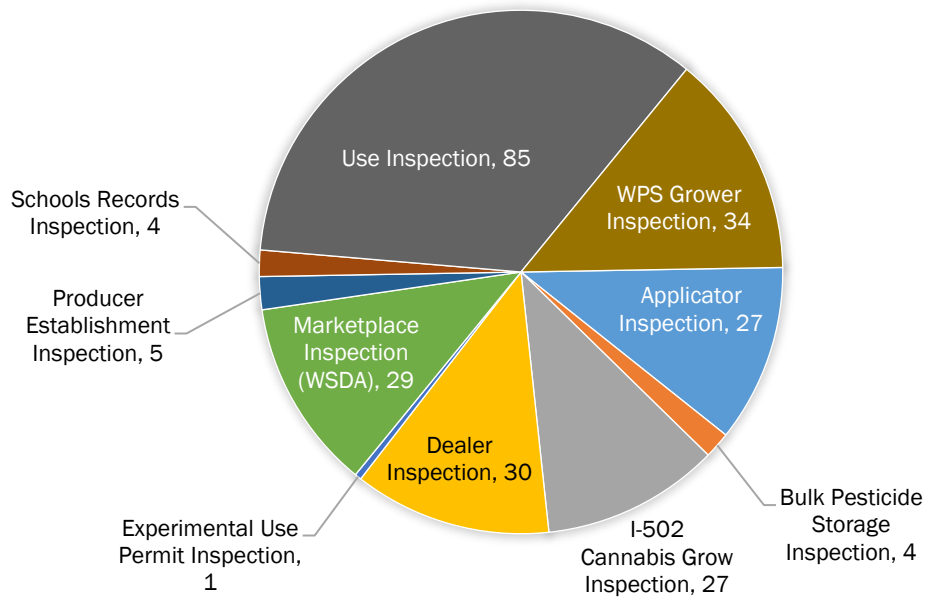


Figure 5. This chart displays the total number of inspections across a variety of inspection types conducted during the Fiscal Year 2024.

WSDA Compliance staff conduct inspections year-round with the goal of completing them and (if applicable) taking enforcement actions within 45 days. As such, some inspections that are opened at the end of one fiscal year may have enforcement actions taken in the following fiscal year.

**Table 9. Number of Enforcement Actions Issued by Inspection Type– FY24**

Inspection Type	Number of Inspections	Enforcement Actions Issued in FY24*			
		No Action	Stop Sales	Warning / Notice of Correction	Penalty / Notice of Intent
Agricultural Use**	34	12	0	23	0
Non-Agricultural Use	51	30	0	25	0
<b>Other</b>					
Applicator Licensing/Records	27	3	0	27	0
Bulk Pesticide Storage	4	3	0	1	0
Dealer Records	30	6	0	23	3
EPA/Producer Establishment***	5	5	0	0	0
I-502 Cannabis	27	0	0	20	0
Marketplace	29	16	4	11	0
School Records Inspection	4	2	0	3	0

Worker Protection Standard	34	5	0	32	4
Experimental Use Permit Inspection	1	1	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>7</b>

Table 9. Shows the number of enforcement actions issued by inspection type during Fiscal Year F2024

Note: \*Multiple enforcement actions can result from a single inspection.

Note: \*\*(9) Nine of the agricultural use inspections were conducted based on observed drift when Compliance staff were doing surveillance in areas where suspected pesticide applications were in progress.

Note: \*\*\*Under a cooperative agreement, WSDA inspects producer establishments for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). EPA determines violations and issues enforcement actions for these inspections.

### 5.1.1 Worker Protection Standard Inspections

A significant portion of the program’s compliance and outreach efforts are focused on ensuring compliance with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).

During FY24, Compliance staff conducted 34 WPS inspections in agricultural establishments to verify farmworker protections were in place. All were full “comprehensive” inspections covering all WPS requirements using the WPS checklist (Appendix B). During FY24, some WPS inspections were prearranged to make sure that appropriate personnel were present to conduct an inspection and that it was a Tier 1 inspection. Tier 1 WPS inspections are conducted at the time an application is occurring or when a pesticide application’s re-entry interval [REI] was in effect within the last 30 days. While all types of agricultural establishments must comply with WPS, over half of the WPS inspections in FY24 included tree fruits, grapes, or row crops, where a lot of hand labor and frequent pesticide applications are common (Table 10).

Table 10. Site Types Visited During Worker Protection Standard (WPS) Inspections– FY24

Type of Site	Number of Each Site Type at WPS Inspections
Tree Fruits	19
Grapes	5
Row Crops	3
Berries	3
Greenhouse / Enclosed Space	5
Nursery (Outdoor)	4
Other Farming	2
<b>TOTAL TYPES OF SITES VISITED</b>	<b>41*</b>

Table 10. Shows the types of sites visited during the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) Inspections conducted in Fiscal Year 2024.

Note: Compliance conducted 34 WPS Inspections in FY24. Some WPS inspection locations involved multiple crops, e.g. a farm may have an orchard and vineyard. A single inspection may cover multiple site types.



The types of Worker Protection Standard (WPS) violations can vary from year to year depending on the agricultural locations that were inspected. Violations are incurred when the criteria for inspection elements have not been met. WPS inspections conducted may find multiple violations at the same location. In FY24, 155 violations were found within the 34 WPS inspections conducted.

The most common WPS violations involved not having proper safety and hazard information displayed (32%), pesticide application violations (22%), and missing the required training of workers and handlers with associated records (18%). A summary of the violations is listed in Table 11 below; the full checklist and number of violations are detailed in Appendix B.

**Table 11. Summary of Worker Protection Standard Violations by Type – FY24**

<b>WPS Violation Category</b>	<b>Number of Violations</b>
Display of Pesticide Safety, Application, and Hazard Information	50
Pesticide Application Violations	34
Training and Establishment-Specific Information	28
Decontamination and Eye Flush Supplies	19
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	18
Notice of Application	4
Equipment Safety	1
Handler knowledge of labeling, application, and hazard communication	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>

*Table 11. Shows a summary of the violations by category found during WPS Inspections for Fiscal Year 2024. The most common types of violations were related to employers not displaying pesticide safety, application, and hazard information.*

In FY24, seven (7) of the WPS violations reached the level of severity to warrant an NOI penalty, as they involved significant PPE or decontamination and eye flush supply violations. See Appendix C for the criteria used to determine if a WPS violation should receive a penalty.

## 5.2 Investigations

Compliance initiates investigations as the result of complaints, agency referrals, investigator observations, and other sources of information. Compliance works closely with other state and federal agencies and responds to stakeholder and citizen concerns. The investigation process is a systematic effort to thoroughly document the facts, collect evidence, and determine if any violation(s) have occurred.

By law, Compliance is required to respond immediately to all complaints of human exposure and to respond to all other complaints within 48 hours. [RCW 17.21.190](#) and [RCW 17.21.340](#) require a response to complaints; response times are specified in [WAC 16-228-1040](#). Response times are summarized as follows:

- Human Exposure Complaints: In FY24, Compliance responded to all human exposure complaints within 24 business hours of receipt. Most WSDA responses were on the same day the complaint was received.
- Non-Human Exposure Complaints: In FY24 Compliance initiated investigations within our 48-hour requirement.

### 5.2.1 Investigation Types

During FY24, Compliance conducted 98 investigations across both Agricultural and Non-Agricultural settings. Many of the cases were initiated because of drift allegations (Table 12).

**Table 12. Total of all Investigations (Agricultural and Non-Agricultural) with Allegations of Drift – FY24**

Investigation Type	Total Cases	Allegations of Drift	Other Issues (Non-Drift)
Agricultural Investigations	35	25	10
Non-Agricultural Investigations	57	19	38
Non-FIFRA Investigations*	6	0	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>54</b>

Table 12. Shows the total number of investigations conducted due to allegations of drift in Fiscal Year 2024. Note: \*Non-FIFRA investigations are conducted solely under state delegated authority and include allegations of licensing violations and Wood Destroying Organism (WDO) inspection concerns that are not reported to EPA.

Given the highly diverse settings that pesticides are used in, there is great variety in the types of allegations and incidents that WSDA pesticide compliance investigators respond to:

- In FY24, the diversity of incident types that were investigated by compliance staff included: 28 cases involving some level of documented plant and/or property pesticide-related symptoms from a pesticide application.
- 16 cases involved alleged human exposure or potential for human exposure.
- 12 cases were found to be non-pesticide related and included such factors as odors, drought, plant pathogens, or other casual factors.
- 6 cases were related to licensing incidents and not related to a pesticide application. Five of these cases involved alleged cheating incidents on the pesticide applicator exams.
- 2 cases were related to licensing incidents that involved pesticide applications.
- 6 cases involved allegations of pesticide exposure to animals.
- 1 case involved an allegation of honeybee deaths from pesticides.
- Other cases involved things such as right of way (ROW) applications, industrial sites, mosquito control applications, pesticide distribution, and Wood Destroying Organism (WDO) Inspections.

## 5.2.2 Locations of Investigations

Compliance field staff operate out of seven field offices in order to quickly respond to pesticide complaints and serve all of Washington’s diverse regions. Table 13 below shows the investigation totals between eastern and western Washington. In FY24:

- The largest number of eastern Washington complaints (47%) were in Yakima, Spokane, Grant, and Benton counties.
- The largest number of western Washington complaints (21%) were in King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Whatcom counties.

**Table 13. Total number of Compliance Investigations by County – FY24**

Eastern WA Counties	Number of Investigations	Western WA Counties	Number of Investigations
Adams	2	Clallam	1
Asotin	0	Clark	1
Benton	7	Cowlitz	0
Chelan	4	Grays Harbor	0
Columbia	0	Island	0
Douglas	1	Jefferson	0
Ferry	0	King	7
Franklin	3	Kitsap	1
Garfield	0	Lewis	1
Grant	7	Mason	0
Kittitas	1	Pacific	0
Klickitat	1	Pierce	5
Lincoln	1	San Juan	0
Okanogan	2	Skagit	3
Pend Oreille	2	Skamania	0
Spokane	15	Snohomish	4
Stevens	1	Thurston	0
Walla Walla	4	Wahkiakum	0
Whitman	2	Whatcom	4
Yakima	16		0
<b>Eastern WA Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>Western WA Total</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>COMBINED WA TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS - 98</b>			

Table 13. Shows the total number of pesticide investigations by county in Fiscal Year 2024.

### 5.2.3 Investigations by Pesticide Ingredient Type

Over one-half of Compliance investigations involved either herbicides (33%) or insecticides (24%) in FY24 (Table 14). Each year Compliance also conducts investigations where it is later determined that no pesticides were involved or identified.

**Table 14. The Number of Occurrences for Each Pesticide Type in Compliance Investigations – FY24**

Pesticide Type	Number of Occurrences in Investigations	Percentage
Herbicide	38	33%
Insecticide	27	24%
Pesticides not Involved or Identified	19	17%
Multiple Products Mixed	11	10%
Fungicide	8	7%
Rodenticide	6	5%
Plant Growth Regulator	4	4%
Fumigant	1	1%
Disinfectant	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>114*</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Table 14. Shows the number of occurrences for each pesticide type in compliance investigations.*

*Note: Compliance conducted 98 total investigations in FY24. Sometimes more than one pesticide type is involved in an investigation.*

### 5.2.4 Investigative Findings and Enforcement Actions

An investigation will determine if a pesticide is involved and whether any violations of pesticide regulations or labels occurred. Even when pesticide detections or violations are found, the severity of impact ranges widely. Some pesticide detections in a case may not have a known source of damage. Some violations, while documented, may cause no damage. Of the 98 investigations Compliance conducted in FY24, 52 received some sort of enforcement action ranging from a verbal warning to a penalty NOI (Table 15). A case investigation may result in more than one action. As an example, one case may have two or three NOCs associated with it (Tables 15 and 16).

**Table 15. Total Number of Investigations Where Violations were Found by Type of Action Taken- FY24**

Type of Investigation where Violations Were Found	Total Number of Investigations Where Actions Taken	Number of Enforcement Actions Taken by Type				
		Verbal Warning or Advisory Letter	Warning / Notice of Correction	Stop Sales	Licensing Action	Penalty / Notice of Intent
Compliance Investigations	49	13	36	1	1	4
Non-FIFRA Investigations *	3	0	2	0	1	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

Table 15. Shows the total number of investigations where enforcement actions were taken by type of enforcement action.

Note: \*Non-FIFRA investigations are conducted solely under state-delegated authority and include licensing violations and WDO inspection concerns that are not reported to EPA.

**Table 16. Number of Alleged Drift Investigations Where Violations Were Found by Type of Enforcement Action Taken. – FY24**

Alleged Drift Complaints*	Number of Investigations	Number of Enforcement Actions Taken by Type		
		Verbal Warning / Advisory Letter	Warning / Notice of Correction	Penalty / Notice of Intent
Alleged Human Exposure	13	2	4	0
Alleged Property or Plant Damage	28	7	11	1
In or Around an Aquatic Site	0	0	0	0
Alleged Animal Exposure	1	0	0	0
Other, non-specific	2	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL CASES ALLEGING DRIFT</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 16. Shows the total number of drift investigations where enforcement actions were taken by type of enforcement action in fiscal year 2024

Note: Enforcement actions taken on alleged drift complaint cases may be related to licensing or other pesticide regulations and do not necessarily mean drift occurred.

Compliance posts information on NOI final penalty actions online at [Pesticide Enforcement Actions](#). Appendix D represents those listed that were processed and completed in FY24. Some investigations initiated in FY24 resulted in an NOI that would not be processed until after the close of the fiscal year and therefore do not appear in this report. The NOI list includes the parties involved and the amount and type of penalty assessed (dollar amount of civil penalty and/or license suspension). Compliance does not post information related to NOCs, as they are not considered formal penalty actions.

### 5.3 Cannabis (I-502)

In 2012 Washington voters approved Initiative 502 (I-502) which legalized the sale and possession of a small amount of marijuana (cannabis) for adult recreational use. All aspects of I-502 production, processing, and retail distribution in the state of Washington are regulated by the Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB). WSDA provides support to LCB and the cannabis industry by maintaining a list of pesticide products that can be used on high-THC cannabis crops in Washington State and is the authority for setting standards for cannabis laboratory accreditation. The list, currently 329 products, is updated as needed and posted to the WSDA website. The pesticides are evaluated on strict criteria developed by WSDA before they are approved to be on the list. The currently allowed products are either 25(b) pesticides or pesticides that contain active ingredients that are exempt from the requirements of tolerance on all food crops. Annual funding received from the Legislature supports I-502 inspections and investigations performed by WSDA. I-502 pesticide investigations occur when a pesticide drift or misuse complaint is received or when LCB asks WSDA to investigate a pesticide matter. If sampling must occur, WSDA will ask LCB to assist with the sampling and transportation to the WSDA lab in Yakima. During FY24, a total of 27 routine cannabis inspections were conducted, nine of which included a WPS citation resulting in a Notice of Correction (Table 17).

**Table 17. Number of Enforcement Actions by Type Taken on Cannabis (I-502) Inspections & Investigations – FY24**

Cannabis Inspections and Investigations	Number Conducted	Enforcement Actions by Type*		
		Verbal Warning / Advisory Letter	Warning / Notice of Correction	Penalty / Notice of Intent
Investigations	2	0	0	0
Routine Inspections	27	4	34	0
Routine Inspections that included a WPS citation	9	0	9	0

Table 17. Shows the number of enforcement actions by type taken on Cannabis (I-502) inspections and investigations during Fiscal Year 2024

Note: \*Multiple citations can be included in a single inspection.

## 5.4 Pollinators

In FY24, Compliance investigated one pollinator complaint involving honeybees. A complainant reported several dead honeybees at one of their 30 bee yards. This bee yard is located in a remote area of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) land in Whatcom County. The nearest agricultural use land is 20 miles away from the hive's location and officials from the USFS confirmed no pesticide applications in the area since 2015. The closest landmarks to the bee yard were a USFS trailhead, campground and a WSDOT Maintenance Shed. The typical forage range for honeybees is approximately two miles. A sample of dead honeybees collected for the investigation tested positive for fipronil, an insecticide/termiticide. No connection could be made to any of the locations within proximity to the bee yard.

When a managed honeybee or pollinator complaint is filed with PMD Compliance, several procedures are implemented:

- The complaint is reviewed by the Compliance Area Manager to determine if sufficient information is available for a pesticide investigation. Some honeybee mortality complaints are hard to investigate due to location and/or elapsed time since the alleged bee loss. Many honeybee loss complaints are due to poor colony management (disease, pest issues, starvation, etc.).
- If a Compliance investigation is conducted in response to pollinator mortality alleged to be from pesticides, WSDA informs EPA Region 10 and WSDA's Pollinator Health Program. The final investigation report is filed with:
  - EPA Region 10 compliance officer, who files it with EPA Office of Pesticide Programs. EPA has a webpage containing information related to pollinator protection: [Protecting Bees and Other Pollinators from Pesticides](#).
  - WSDA's Plant Protection Pollinator Health Coordinator. Compliance has been updating the Pollinator Health Coordinator on bee complaints since the third quarter of FY21 (due in part to the pollinator health legislation). The coordinator can also be involved in assisting with some honeybee complaints as needed. WSDA Plant Protection Division has a website on [Apiary and Pollinator Health](#).

Supported by FY21 legislative funding from the pollinator health bill (SSSB 5253), Pesticide Compliance, Licensing and Recertification, Registration Services, and Technical Services and Education programs are collaborating with the WSDA Plant Protection Division and Washington State University (WSU) to expand pollinator health and protection education, outreach, and resources. Bees and other pollinators are extremely important to agriculture and the environment.

Registration Services supports pollinator health education and outreach by providing updates to the Pollinator Health Coordinator regarding registered pesticides available for control of pests impacting pollinators. Registration staff share information on new products coming to the Washington market, verify the current registration status of products, and make approved product labels available to support education and outreach efforts.

For many years, Compliance has been conducting outreach to encourage best management practices for beekeepers and agricultural users on ways to protect bees from harmful pesticides. This new funding and partnership expand opportunities to educate agriculture, beekeepers, and commercial applicators, and now can extend to hobby beekeepers and homeowners. A new [Pesticide and Pollinators](#) webpage was launched in June 2022 and updated throughout FY24. A WSDA pollinator awareness brochure was revised and released in Spanish and English at the end of summer 2022, "[How to Protect Bees from Pesticides: A Homeowners Guide](#)" and "[Cómo proteger a las abejas de los pesticidas: Una guía para propietarios de viviendas](#)." WSDA also updated bee-safe postcards (originally

designed by and with permission from Oregon State University and Oregon Department of Agriculture) for distribution in Washington. These postcards, titled “Four Bee-Safe Gardener and Landscaper Tips,” were published in both [Spanish and English](#) and were made available with other pollinator brochures at WSDA booths at local fairs across Washington state.

## **Conclusion**

WSDA’s Agricultural Environmental Services Pesticide Programs (Registration Services, Licensing and Recertification, Technical Services and Education, and Pesticide Compliance) work together to protect the public and environmental health. Identifying trends can help WSDA coordinate programs and adjust processes to improve outcomes.



## Appendices

### Appendix A. WSDA Penalty Process and Rules

As set by statute, the maximum penalty that WSDA can assess for any single violation is \$7,500. To ensure that penalties are “fair and uniform,” WSDA uses a penalty matrix in the rule ([WAC 16-228-1130](#)). The rules and schedule take into account the seriousness of the violation, whether it is a first or a repeat offense, and whether there are any aggravating or mitigating factors involved. Larger penalties often reflect repeat offenses or multiple violations within the same incident.

WSDA cannot assess a penalty higher than \$7,500 for a single violation, but the penalty rules (WAC 16-228-1100 through 16-228-1150) allow WSDA to assess penalties beyond the levels in the matrix when there are aggravating factors present. For example, WSDA finds that a pesticide applicator drifted onto a farmworker. If it is a first-time violation, the penalty schedule indicates a penalty of \$1500 and/or a 5-day license suspension as a base. In the new penalty rules and schedules that went into effect on April 1, 2023, aggravating factors could increase the penalty by 25%, such as toxicity of the pesticide or if additional people were exposed. Mitigating factors could also reduce the penalty by 25% when applicable. The rules allow WSDA to go beyond the maximum penalty in the penalty schedule for particularly egregious violations. WSDA uses this authority with discretion, typically when there is willful negligence, when multiple people are affected by drift, or when multiple growers sustain damage from a single drift event.

According to [WAC 16-228-1100\(1\)](#), “Regulatory action is necessary to deter violations of the pesticide laws and rules, and to educate persons about the consequences of such violation...” Typically, Compliance assesses both the civil penalty and the license suspension as provided in the penalty matrix. Compliance considers the two components essentially equal in weight. When Compliance determines that a license suspension would not be an effective deterrent, [WAC 16-228-1120\(3\)](#) allows Compliance to “...increase the civil penalty and decrease the licensing action under certain circumstances...” In such cases, Compliance doubles the civil penalty while eliminating the license suspension. This occurs most frequently when an infractor does not have a license to suspend, although there can be other circumstances that merit a proportional increase.

Specific requirements for determining the “level of violation” are found in [WAC 16-228-1110\(5\)](#) and [WAC 16-228-1120\(2\)](#). When a past action has placed an infractor at a specific level of violation, and the infractor commits another violation, Compliance must take into account at what point the past action was fully adjudicated. (An action is fully adjudicated on the date that a Final Order is issued by the director.) If the past action has been fully adjudicated, the current violation will normally be assessed at the next level of violation. However, if the current violation is committed before the last action being fully adjudicated, the level of violation stays at the same level as the past action. This can happen when there is a series of violations that occur over a short time frame. This assignment schedule shall be used for violations of chapter 17.21 or 15.58 RCW or chapter 16-228 WAC. ([WAC 16-228-1150](#) for other dispositions of alleged violations, including Notice of Corrections.)

Under the new rulemaking finalized in 2023, WSDA separated the existing single penalty schedule into four different structures: A single base penalty for recordkeeping violations and three schedules for all other violations. This allowed for the penalty to be more equitable to the severity of the violation.

For recordkeeping violations, a flat penalty of \$250 is assessed for failing to properly record information required by statute and rule. [WAC 16-228-1126](#)

[WAC 16-228-1130](#) Penalty Assignment Schedule (effective April 1, 2023, under new rulemaking) contains three schedules based on violation types.

Table I Licensing Violations			
Level of Violation	Commercial Applicator Operating Unlicensed	Pesticide Dealer Distributing Restricted Use Pesticides Unlicensed	All Other Violations for Operating Unlicensed
First	\$2,500	\$1,000	\$1,000
Second	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$2,500
Third or more	\$7,500	\$5,000	\$5,000

Table II Worker Protection Standard Violations			
Level of Violation	<u>WAC 16-233-021(6) providing emergency assistance.</u>	All other violations of chapter 16-233 WAC, excluding WAC 16-233-211(1), that warrant a civil penalty	
	<u>WAC 16-233-201 failure to provide sufficient training to handlers prior to mixing or applying category 1 pesticides, unless the handler is exempt from training requirements.</u>		
	<u>WAC 16-233-211 (3) and (4) monitoring handlers applying highly toxic and enclosed space fumigants.</u>		
	<u>WAC 16-233-216 PPE for handlers.</u>		
	<u>WAC 16-233-221 decontamination and eye flush for handlers.</u>		
	<u>WAC 16-233-311 protection of early-entry workers.</u>		
First		\$1,000	\$500
Second		\$2,000	\$750
Third or more		\$3,000	\$1,000

Table III Base Penalties			
Level of Violation	Human Exposure	Adverse Effects Probable (Other than Human Exposure)	Adverse Effects Not Probable
First	\$1,500 and five-day license suspension	\$1,000 and four-day license suspension	\$300
Second	\$3,000 and 10-day license suspension, denial, or revocation	\$2,000 and eight-day license suspension, denial, or revocation	\$600
Third or more	\$6,000 and 20-day license suspension, denial, or revocation	\$4,000 and 16-day license suspension, denial, or revocation	\$1,200 and three-day license suspension, denial, or revocation

## Appendix B. WPS Inspection Elements Checklist

The types of Worker Protection Standard (WPS) violations can vary from year to year depending on the inspected agricultural locations. The most common WPS violations involve improperly displaying safety posters and application information, or not making decontamination and personal protective equipment available to workers. For FY24, seven (7) of the WPS violations reached the level of severity to warrant an NOI penalty.

Inspection Elements from the WPS Compliance Checklist	Number of Violations in FY24
Application records accurately record all of the necessary information and have been retained for seven years.	18
Pesticide application information and hazard information properly displayed or available (SDS, Product name, EPA Reg. No., active ingredient Crop/site treated, location, description of the treated area. Application date(s) and start & stop times, and Duration of REI).	15
Is the WPS safety poster (or equivalent) accessible with legible information, posted at permanent mix load sites, permanent decontamination sites, and decontamination sites for 11 or more *workers or handlers?	15
WPS safety poster (or equivalent), pesticide application information, and SDSs displayed, accessible, and legible, at an appropriate central location.	11
EPA-approved training materials used.	9
Pesticide label instructions for crop, rate, timing, restrictions, and PPE requirements followed by the applicator and employer.	9
Records of pesticide application information and SDSs been kept for seven years.	7
Training records were kept for two years on the establishment, with the required information.	6
Have workers been trained within the past 12 months and before entering a treated area where either a pesticide has been used or an REI has been in effect within the past 30 days?	6
Do handler decontamination sites have all the required water, soap, single-use towels, and change of clothing? Are they accessible and located at the proper locations?	5
Emergency eye flushing stations at all required locations and capable of delivering appropriate water.	5
Have handlers who wear respirators been: Medically evaluated, annually trained on respirator use, and annually fit tested.	5
Pesticides are stored appropriately.	4
At least one pint of eye flush (water) is immediately accessible when the label requires protective eyewear.	4

PPE worn appropriately.	4
Written records of the fit test have been kept for two years.	4
If field posting occurs, are signs appropriate? Remain visible and legible? At necessary locations? Is the correct timing followed?	4
Do worker decontamination sites have all the required water, soap, single-use towels, and change of clothing? Are they accessible and located at the proper locations?	3
Worker/handler trainer is qualified, present the entire time, and available to answer questions.	3
Have all employees who clean, repair, or adjust pesticide application equipment been trained as a handler?	2
Is equipment in good repair and without excess residues?	2
Have handlers been trained within the past 12 months and prior to performing handler tasks?	2
If decontamination water source is used for mixing pesticides, are there mechanisms to prevent contamination (check valves, airgap, etc.)?	2
Clean or decontaminated PPE stored in a clean place separate from pesticide storage and other pesticide-contaminated areas.	2
Foremen, supervisors, and labor contractors are provided with information and directions to ensure workers and handlers receive the required WPS protections.	2
PPE provided for most restrictive product.	2
Pesticide applicator appropriately licensed with WSDA, if required.	1
Equipment used for mixing, loading, and applying pesticides inspected and repaired before each day of use.	1
Handlers either read precautions and safety requirements on the label or receive proper information in a manner they can understand about label precautions and safety requirements.	1
Proper PPE worn in an enclosed cab or if mixing or loading pesticides using a closed system, when allowed by exemption.	1

\*A “worker” is someone doing non-pesticide related tasks. A “handler” is someone helping with or performing a pesticide application.

NOTE: A single WPS inspection could contain multiple element violations.

The full WPS Compliance Checklist can be found at:

<https://cms.agr.wa.gov/WSDAKentico/Documents/PM/Compliance/WPS-Checklist.pdf>

## Appendix C. WPS Civil Penalty Policy for First-Time Violations of WAC 16-233

Under [RCW 43.05.110\(3\)](#), WSDA may issue a civil penalty, without first issuing a Notice of Correction, if a first-time violation of a statute or rule has a “probability of placing a person in danger of death or bodily harm.” Under [RCW 34.05.110\(4\)\(a\)](#), an exception may be made to the requirement that agencies allow a small business a period of at least two business days to correct a violation where the director determines that the violation presents a direct danger to the public health, poses a potentially significant threat to human health or the environment, or causes serious harm to the public interest.

Consistent with this policy, it is determined that the three circumstances outlined below meet the criteria described in RCW 43.05.110(3) and RCW 34.05.110(4)(a). This policy recognizes that the requirements of WAC 16-233 are designed to reduce the risk of illness or injury resulting from agricultural workers’ or pesticide handler exposure to pesticides ([WAC 16-233-006](#)).

Accordingly, under RCW 43.05.110(3) and RCW 34.05.110(4) (a), a first-time violation of WAC 16-233 may be subject to civil penalties imposed by WSDA under the following three circumstances:

1. Violations involving **pesticide handlers**
  - a. Any significant violation involving personal protective equipment (PPE) or decontamination ([WAC 16-233-216](#) and [WAC 16-233-221](#), respectively);
  - b. Failure to provide sufficient training to pesticide handler before mixing or applying Category 1 pesticides, unless the handler is exempt from training requirements ([WAC 16-233-201](#));
  - c. Failure to inform pesticide handler of label safety requirements, or provide a label ([WAC 16-233-206](#)), for Category 1 pesticides; or
  - d. Failure to monitor pesticide handler every 2 hours for Category 1 is being applied ([WAC 16-233-211\(3\)](#)).
2. Violations involving **agricultural workers** where the nature of the violation results in 8 or more points under the matrix below:

WPS Violations Involving Workers		
Factor	Weight	Points
Toxicity (select product with highest toxicity that applies) as indicated by the signal word on the pesticide label.	Danger-Poison	(4)
	Danger	(3-4)
	Warning	(2)
	Caution	(1)
Time Elapsed from application to exposure, unless exceptions to the time requirements apply. (WAC 16-233-111,116,121)	During application	(4)
	Within 24 hours	(3)
	24 to 72 hours	(2)
	More than 72 hours	(1)

PPE (primarily used, but can include cleaning, storage, etc. as well). (WAC 16-233-311)	Not provided	(4)
	Very Poor	(3)
	Poor	(2)
	Fair, but not complete	(1)
Decontamination. (WAC 16-233-126)	Not provided	(3)
	Major deficiency and/or inaccessibility	(2)
	Minor deficiency and/or inaccessibility	(1)
Posting, notification, or application information provided as required. (WAC 16-233-121)	Not properly provided	(3-4)
Total		

- 3. Violations involving failure to provide emergency assistance to agricultural workers or pesticide handlers (WAC 16-233-021).

**Appendix D. Formal Compliance Enforcement Actions—Final Orders Issued - FY24**

<b>Case Number</b>	<b>Party(ies) Involved (County of Incident)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Civil Penalty/ License Action</b>	<b>Date of Final Order</b>
<b>PM-23-0008</b>  <b>KFJ-0007-23</b>	Jason's Greenhouse, Inc.  (Thurston)	INSPECTION A routine worker protection standard inspection on April 19, 2023, discovered PPE and decontamination facility violations that posed a probable threat to human health.	\$1,000 penalty  (final order)	Jul. 28, 2023
<b>PM-23-0009</b>  <b>RAS-0007-23</b>	Campbell Orchards, Inc.  (Yakima)	INSPECTION Investigator surveillance activities on May 15, 2023, resulted in a for-cause worker protection standard inspection. The inspection discovered PPE and decontamination facility violations that posed a probable threat to human health.	\$1,000 penalty  (final order)	Aug. 16, 2023
<b>PM-23-0010</b>  <b>RLM-0024-23</b>	Mosby Brothers Farm, Inc.  (King)	INSPECTION A routine worker protection standard inspection on May 23, 2023, discovered PPE and decontamination facility violations that posed a probable threat to human health.	\$419.14 penalty  (settlement)	Aug. 30, 2023
<b>PM-23-0011</b>  <b>AHH-0002-23</b>	Auvil Fruit Company, Inc.  (Douglas)	INSPECTION A routine worker protection standard inspection on July 31, 2023, discovered PPE violations that posed a probable threat to human health.	\$1,250 penalty  (final order)	Nov. 3, 2023
<b>PM-23-0012</b>  <b>AHH-0003-23</b>	Dave Yonaka Orchards, Inc.  (Chelan)	INSPECTION A routine worker protection standard inspection on August 9, 2023, discovered PPE and decontamination facility violations that posed a probable threat to human health.	\$1,000 penalty  (settlement)	Nov. 7, 2023

<p><b>PM-23-0013</b></p> <p><b>DMR-0004-23</b></p>	<p>Millsap's Landscaping, Inc.</p> <p>(Spokane)</p>	<p><b>INVESTIGATION</b></p> <p>Investigator surveillance activities on July 12, 2023, observed a possibly unlicensed spray operation. The investigation discovered a commercial pesticide applicator operating without a license in a non-agricultural setting.</p>	<p>\$2,500 penalty</p> <p>(final order)</p>	<p>Nov. 20, 2023</p>
<p><b>PM-23-0014</b></p> <p><b>KFJ-0018-23</b></p>	<p>IFA Nurseries, Inc.</p> <p>(Thurston)</p>	<p><b>INSPECTION</b></p> <p>A routine worker protection standard inspection on September 7, 2023, discovered PPE violations that posed a probable threat to human health.</p>	<p>\$500 penalty</p> <p>(final order)</p>	<p>Nov. 20, 2023</p>
<p><b>PM-23-0015</b></p> <p><b>RAS-0015-23</b></p>	<p>Farmland Management Services, Inc.</p> <p>(Yakima)</p>	<p><b>INVESTIGATION</b></p> <p>An unclassified incident on June 28, 2023, involving an agricultural application of pesticides that drifted onto a neighboring property was a repeat offense.</p>	<p>\$300 penalty</p> <p>(final order)</p>	<p>Dec. 1, 2023</p>
<p><b>PM-23-0016</b></p> <p><b>NAS-0001-23</b></p>	<p>TruGreen Limited Partnership</p> <p>(Kitsap)</p>	<p><b>INVESTIGATION</b></p> <p>A property loss incident on June 15, 2023, involving a non-agricultural application of pesticides to the incorrect residence and paperwork violations that were repeat offenses.</p>	<p>\$2,300 penalty</p> <p>(final order)</p>	<p>Dec. 1, 2023</p>
<p><b>PM-23-0017</b></p> <p><b>KFJ-0019-23</b></p>	<p>Jin's Farm, Inc.</p> <p>(Lewis)</p>	<p><b>INSPECTION</b></p> <p>A routine worker protection standard inspection on September 22, 2023, discovered PPE violations that posed a probable threat to human health.</p>	<p>\$1,000 penalty</p> <p>(final order)</p>	<p>Jan. 12, 2024</p>
<p><b>PM-23-0018</b></p> <p><b>DMB-0019-22</b></p>	<p>Kaden Abplanalp / Saela Pest Control</p> <p>(Thurston)</p>	<p><b>INVESTIGATION</b></p> <p>A licensing investigation on November 29, 2022, discovered a cheating scheme involving several non-agricultural pesticide branches and operators that posed a continuing threat to human health and the environment.</p>	<p>\$4,400 penalty</p> <p>1,825-day revocation</p> <p>(settlement)</p>	<p>Jan. 12, 2024</p>



<b>PM-23-0019</b> <b>DMB-0019-22</b>	David Frost / Saela Pest Control  (Thurston)	<b>INVESTIGATION</b> A licensing investigation on November 29, 2022, discovered a cheating scheme involving several non-agricultural pesticide branches and operators that posed a continuing threat to human health and the environment.	\$450 penalty  3,548-day revocation  (settlement)	Jan. 24, 2024
<b>PM-23-0020</b> <b>DMB-0019-22</b>	Dean Ossowski / Saela Pest Control  (Thurston)	<b>INVESTIGATION</b> A licensing investigation on November 29, 2022, discovered a cheating scheme involving several non-agricultural pesticide branches and operators that posed a continuing threat to human health and the environment.	\$1100 penalty  (settlement)	Jan. 12, 2024
<b>PM-23-0021</b> <b>AHH-0002-23</b>	Coastal Farm and Home Supply, LLC  (Chelan)	<b>INSPECTION</b> A for-cause marketplace inspection on October 3, 2023, that discovered a licensed pesticide dealer distributing general-use pesticides when a licensed dealer manager was not on site was a repeat violation.	\$300 penalty  (final order)	Jan. 12, 2024
<b>PM-24-0001</b> <b>IND-0001-24</b>	Tractor Supply Company  (Shelby - TN)	<b>INSPECTION</b> A routine pesticide dealer inspection discovered an unlicensed business distributing state restricted use pesticides without a license as a repeat offense.	\$12,625 penalty  (final order)	May 17, 2024
<b>PM-24-0002</b> <b>ACB-0004-24</b>	Tanner Markham  (Yakima)	<b>INVESTIGATION</b> A complaint from WSDA Licensing initiated an investigation which discovered a person acting as a public operator for an irrigation district without a license.	Denial of license for 849 days  (final order)	June 10, 2024
<b>PM-24-0003</b> <b>ACB-0004-24</b>	Adrian Kroes  (Yakima)	<b>INVESTIGATION</b> During a licensing investigation, a computer error was discovered that renewed Aquatic (irrigation) certifications incorrectly.	Revocation of incorrect certification  (final order)	June 10, 2024

<b>PM-24-0004</b> <b>ACB-0004-24</b>	Jakob Anderson  (Yakima)	<b>INVESTIGATION</b> During a licensing investigation, a computer error was discovered that renewed Aquatic (irrigation) certifications incorrectly.	Revocation of incorrect certification  (final order)	June 10, 2024
<b>PM-24-0005</b> <b>ACB-0004-24</b>	Tyler Leighty  (Yakima)	<b>INVESTIGATION</b> During a licensing investigation, a computer error was discovered that renewed Aquatic (irrigation) certifications incorrectly.	Revocation of incorrect certification  (final order)	June 10, 2024
<b>PM-24-0006</b> <b>ACB-0004-24</b>	Christopher Garza  (Yakima)	<b>INVESTIGATION</b> During a licensing investigation, a computer error was discovered that renewed Aquatic (irrigation) certifications incorrectly.	Revocation of incorrect certification  (final order)	June 10, 2024
<b>PM-24-0007</b> <b>ACB-0004-24</b>	Santiago Salinas  (Yakima)	<b>INVESTIGATION</b> During a licensing investigation, a computer error was discovered that renewed Aquatic (irrigation) certifications incorrectly.	Revocation of incorrect certification  (final order)	June 10, 2024
<b>PM-24-0008</b> <b>DMR-0006-24</b>	Miles Hartill  (Spokane)	<b>INVESTIGATION</b> A complaint forwarded by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife found incorrect use of rodenticides that resulted in the deaths of several wild turkeys.	\$250 penalty  3-day suspension  (settlement)	June 28, 2024