

ATTACHMENT E – NOTICE OF INTENT

**WATER QUALITY ORDER 2016-XXXX-DWQ
GENERAL PERMIT CAG990004**

RECEIVED

MAR 08 2016

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY

**STATEWIDE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
FOR BIOLOGICAL AND RESIDUAL PESTICIDE DISCHARGES
TO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES
FROM VECTOR CONTROL APPLICATIONS**

I. NOTICE OF INTENT STATUS (see Instructions)

Mark only one item	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. New Applicator	<input type="checkbox"/> B. Change of Information: WDID# _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> C. Change of ownership or responsibility: WDID# _____	

II. DISCHARGER INFORMATION

A. Name Lake County Vector Control District			
B. Mailing Address PO Box 310			
C. City Lakeport	D. County Lake	E. State CA	F. Zip Code 95453
G. Contact Person Jamesina J. Scott	H. Email address jjscott@lcvcd.org	I. Title District Manager & Research Director	J. Phone (707) 263-4770

III. BILLING ADDRESS (Enter Information only if different from Section II above)

A. Name			
B. Mailing Address			
C. City	D. County	E. State	F. Zip Code
G. Email address	H. Title	I. Phone	

IV. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

- A. Biological and residual pesticides discharge to (check all that apply)*:
- 1. Canals, ditches, or other constructed conveyance facilities owned and controlled by Discharger.
Name of the conveyance system: _____
 - 2. Canals, ditches, or other constructed conveyance facilities owned and controlled by an entity other than the Discharger.
Owner's name: Various—see Attachment A.
Name of the conveyance system: Applications may be made to various conveyance systems within Lake County.
 - 3. Directly to river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.
Name of water body: Various—see Attachment A and the list under Item 4 included in Attachment B.
* A map showing the affected areas for items 1 to 3 above may be included.

B. Regional Water Quality Control Board(s) where application areas are located (REGION 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9): Region 1 and 5S
(List all regions where pesticide application is proposed.)

A map showing the locations of A1-A3 in each Regional Water Board shall be included.

V. PESTICIDE APPLICATION INFORMATION

A. Target Organisms: Vector Larvae Adult Vector

B. Pesticides Used: List name, active ingredients and, if known, degradation by-products

See Attachment B.

C. Period of Application: Start Date January 1 End Date December 31

D. Types of Adjuvants Added by the Discharger:

VI. PESTICIDES APPLICATION PLAN

A. Has a Pesticides Application Plan been prepared?*

Yes No

If not, when will it be prepared? _____

* A copy of the Pesticides Application Plan shall be included with the NOI.

B. Is the applicator familiar with its contents?

Yes No

VII. NOTIFICATION

Have potentially affected governmental agencies been notified?

Yes No

See Attachment C.

* If yes, a copy of the notifications shall be attached to the NOI.

VIII. FEE

Have you included payment of the filing fee (for first-time enrollees only) with this submittal?

Yes NO NA

IX. CERTIFICATION

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the 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 or imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the Order, including developing and implementing a monitoring program, will be complied with."

A. Printed Name: Jamesina J. Scott

B. Signature:  Date: February 29, 2016

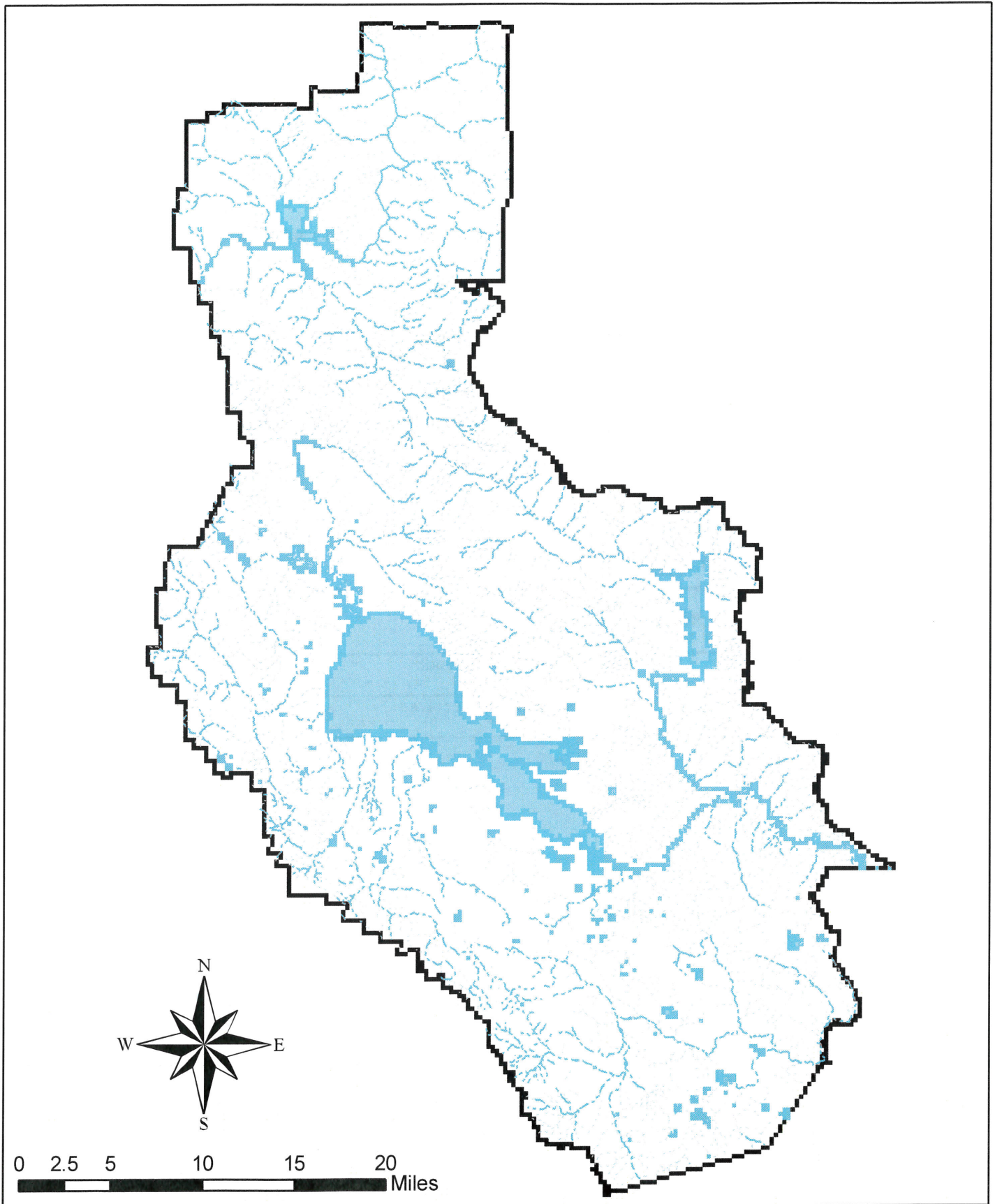
C. Title: District Manager and Research Director

X. FOR STATE WATER BOARD USE ONLY

WDID:	Date NOI Received:	Date NOI Processed:
Case Handler's Initial:	Fee Amount Received: \$	Check #:

WATERS OF THE US LAKE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Attachment A



Attachment B

Pesticides Application Plan (PAP) for the Lake County Vector Control District 2016

The Discharger shall develop a Pesticides Application Plan (PAP) that contains the following elements:

- 1. Description of ALL target areas, if different from the water body of the target area, in to which larvicides and adulticides are being planned to be applied or may be applied to control vectors. The description shall include adjacent areas, if different from the water body of the target areas;**

Please see Attachment A. The Lake County Vector Control District (LCVCD) is responsible for mosquito and vector control throughout Lake County.

- 2. Discussion of the factors influencing the decision to select pesticide applications for mosquito control;**

Decisions to use pesticides for mosquito control include but are not limited to growth stage of the mosquito, habitat that may affect efficacy of certain pesticides, inability to implement non-pesticide best management practices (such as draining or management of water) in a timely manner to prevent adult mosquito emergence, and adult mosquito counts and/or arbovirus activity that may require ultra-low volume applications. Details of these factors and others can be found in the [Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California](#).

- 3. Pesticide products or types expected to be used and if known, their degradation by-products, the method in which they are applied, and if applicable, the adjuvants and surfactants used;**

The NPDES Permit for Biological and Residual Pesticide Discharges to Waters of the U.S. from Vector Control Applications was amended to list the approved active ingredients rather than having specific products named. All pesticide label restrictions and instructions will be followed for pesticides which contain the active ingredients listed below. In addition, pesticides which fall under the "minimum risk" category may be used. The minimum risk pesticides have been exempted from FIFRA requirements. Products may be applied by hand, truck, backpack, hand can, helicopter, or airplane according to label directions.

Active Ingredients:

- *Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. israelensis* (Bti)
- *Bacillus sphaericus* (Bs) (*Lysinibacillus sphaericus*)
- Methoprene
- Monomolecular Films
- Petroleum Distillates
- Spinosad
- Temephos
- Deltamethrin
- Etofenprox
- Any minimum risk category pesticides that are FIFRA exempt and registered for use in California and used in a manner specified in 40 C.F.R. section 152.25.
- Lambda-Cyhalothrin
- Malathion
- Naled
- N-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide (MGK-264)
- Piperonyl butoxide (PBO)
- Permethrin
- Prallethrin
- Pyrethrin
- Resmethrin
- Sumithrin

Pesticides Application Plan (PAP) for the Lake County Vector Control District 2016

4. Description of ALL the application areas* and the target areas in the system that are being planned to be applied or may be applied. Provide a map showing these areas;

Any site that holds water for more than 96 hours (4 days) can produce mosquitoes. Source reduction is the District's preferred solution, and whenever possible the District works with property owners to affect long-term solutions to reduce or eliminate the need for continued applications as described in Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California. Mosquito larval sources and areas that require adult mosquito control are difficult to predict from year to year due to variations in the weather and environmental conditions. The typical sources treated by this District include:

- Irrigated Pastures
- Irrigated Crops
- Rice Fields
- Wetlands
- Ponds
- Horse Troughs
- Isolated Pools/Ponding In Creeks
- Roadside Ditches
- Drainage Ditches
- Flood Areas
- Catch Basins
- Drain Inlets
- Sumps and Drains
- Detention/Retention Ponds
- Unmaintained Swimming Pools/Spas
- Ornamental/Garden Ponds
- Fountains/Birdbaths
- Miscellaneous Man-Made Containers
- Potentially any aquatic site that has water standing for 96 hours or more.

In prior years, the District has applied larvicides directly to or adulticides in the vicinity of the following water bodies and their unnamed tributaries that are listed below and also shown on Attachment A:

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Clear Lake | Asbill Cr | Coyote Cr |
| Hidden Valley Lake | Bad Cr | Crazy Cr |
| Lake Pillsbury | Bear Canyon Cr | Davis Cr |
| Spring Valley Lake | Benmore Cr | Dayle Cr |
| Upper Blue Lake | Big Canyon Cr | Dorr Cr |
| Lower Blue Lake | Black Oak Sprgs Cr | Dry Cr |
| Highlands Sprgs Res | Black Rock Cr | Eel River |
| Detert Res | Bradford Cr | Forbes Cr |
| McCreary Lake | Bucksnot Cr | Fuller Cr |
| Lake Bordeaux | Bucksnot Cr | Gallagher Cr |
| Lake Burgundy | Butts Cr | Grizzly Cr |
| Thurston Lake | Cache Cr | Gunning Cr |
| Borax Lake | Cassidy Cr | Gunther Cr |
| Little Borax Lake | Clayton Cr | Harbin Cr |
| Herman Lake | Clover Cr | Harris Cr |
| Adobe Cr | Cold Cr | Hendricks Cr |
| Alley Cr | Cole Cr | Herman Cr |
| Anderson Cr | Cooper Cr | Herndon Cr |
| Appletree Cr | Copsey Cr | Highland Cr |

Pesticides Application Plan (PAP) for the Lake County Vector Control District 2016

High Valley Cr	Morrison Cr	Spikenard Cr
Hill Cr	No. Fork Cache Cr	Squaw Valley Cr
Hoffman Cr	Perini Cr	St. Helena Cr
Hog Hollow Cr	Poge Cr	St. Marys Cr
Hoodoo Cr	Pool Cr	Sulphur Cr
Houghton Cr	Putah Cr	Sweet Springs Cr
Jones Cr	Robinson Cr	Sweetwater Cr
Kelsey Cr	Rumsey Slough	Thompson Cr
Kirkpatrick Cr	Rush Cr	Thurston Cr
Long Valley Cr	So. Fork Long Valley	Welch Cr
Lyons Cr	Cr	West Fork Middle Cr
Lyons Valley Cr	So. Fork Scotts Cr	Widow Cr
Manning Cr	Salmon Cr	Wild Bill Cr
Meyers Cr	Salt Flat Cr	Wildhorse Cr
Middle Cr	Scotts Cr	Wilkinson Cr
Mill Cr	Seigler Canyon Cr	Willow Cr
Molesworth Cr	Soda Cr	Wolf Cr

The District also may apply to the margins of Clear Lake, Lake Pillsbury, Blues Lakes, and various creeks and their tributaries in Lake County including Cache Creek, Kelsey Creek, and Scotts Creek. Please refer to Attachment A that shows the Waters of the US that are within the District's boundaries.

5. Other control methods used (alternatives) and their limitations;

With any source of mosquitoes or other vectors, the District's first goal is to look for ways to eliminate the source, or if that is not possible, for ways to reduce the potential for vectors. The most commonly used methods and their limitations are included in the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California.

Specific methods used by the District include stocking mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*), educating residents that mosquitoes develop in standing water and encouraging them to remove sources of standing water on their property, and working with property owners to find long-term water management strategies that meet their needs while minimizing the need for public health pesticide applications.

6. How much product is needed and how this amounts was determined;

The need to apply product is determined by surveillance. Actual use varies annually depending on mosquito abundance. The data below were taken from the District's 2015 Pesticide Use Report (PUR) as an example of the products and amounts used in one year. These amounts will change from year to year due to annual variability in required pesticide applications for mosquito control. Other public health pesticides in addition to those listed below may be used as part of the District's best management practices.

Pesticides Application Plan (PAP) for the Lake County Vector Control District 2016

Product	EPA Registration #	Sum of Amount
Bayer Pyrenone Crop Spray	432-1033	15 gal
Clarke Biomist 4+12	8329-34	126.338 gal
Clarke GB-1111	8329-72	1.5 gal
Clarke Merus 2.0	8329-94	0.78 gal
Clarke Natular G30	8329-83	280 lbs
Clarke Natular XRT	8329-84	303 tabs
Cognis Corp. Agnique MMF	53263-28	9.05 oz
Cognis Corp. Agnique MMF G	53263-30	60 lbs
FourStar Microbial Products FourStar Briquet	83362-3	213 briq
Valent BioSciences Anvil 10+10	1021-1688-8329	4.774 gal
Valent BioSciences MetaLarv SPT	73049-475	320 lbs
Valent BioSciences VectoBac 12AS	73049-38	1.77 gal
Valent BioSciences VectoBac G	73049-10	26.01 lbs
Valent BioSciences VectoLex CG	73049-20	30 lbs
Valent BioSciences VectoLex CG WSP	73049-20	12 pkts
Valent BioSciences VectoMax FG	73049-429	8,950.04 lbs
Zoecon Altosid Pellets WSP	2724-448	26 pkts
Zoecon Altosid XR Briquet	2724-421	256 briq
Zoecon Altosid XRG	2724-451	5.5 lbs

7. Representative monitoring locations* and the justification for selecting these monitoring locations

Please see the MVCAC NPDES Coalition Monitoring Plan.

8. Evaluation of available BMPs to determine if there are feasible alternatives to the selected pesticide application project that could reduce potential water quality impacts; and

The District works with landowners and managers to identify alternatives mosquito control strategies that reduce the need for pesticide. Examples that have resulted in reduced pesticide use include vegetation management in Spring Valley, aquatic vegetation management in the Clearlake Keys, and the use of booms to reduce algae accumulations that create mosquito habitat in the Clearlake Keys and Copsey Creek. For descriptions of other mosquito BMPs used by the District, please see the [Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California](#).

9. Description of the BMPs to be implemented. The BMPs shall include at a minimum:

The BMPs employed by the District are described in the [Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California](#) and in the [California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan](#). Specific elements have been highlighted below under items a-f as required by this permit.

a. measures to prevent pesticide spill;

Pesticides Application Plan (PAP) for the Lake County Vector Control District 2016

All pesticide applicators receive annual spill prevention and response training. District employees monitor equipment daily to ensure that application equipment is in proper working order. Spill mitigation devices are placed in all vehicles and pesticide storage areas to allow rapid spill response.

b. measures to ensure that only a minimum and consistent amount is used

Application equipment is calibrated annually as required by the Department of Pesticide Regulations (DPR) and the terms of a cooperative agreement with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). All materials are applied according to the rates specified on the labels.

c. a plan to educate Coalition's or Discharger's staff and pesticide applicator on any potential adverse effects to waters of the U.S. from the pesticide application;

The pesticide applicators receive annual pesticide application and safety training. Records of safety training are maintained by this agency for review by the CDPH and/or local Agricultural Commissioner. Employees certified by CDPH must complete at least 20 hours of continuing education to maintain their certifications.

d. descriptions of specific BMPs for each application mode, e.g. aerial, truck, hand, etc.;

The District calibrates truck-mounted and handheld larviciding equipment each year to meet application specifications. Application records are reviewed daily to ensure appropriate amounts of material are being used. Ultra-low volume (ULV) application equipment is calibrated for output and droplet size to meet label requirements. Aerial larviciding equipment is calibrated by the Contractor

e. descriptions of specific BMPs for each pesticide product used; and

Please see the [Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California](#) for general pesticide application BMPs, and the current approved pesticide labels for application BMPs for specific products.

f. descriptions of specific BMPs for each type of environmental setting (agricultural, urban, and wetland).

When a source of standing water that is harboring mosquitoes is detected, the District's first goal is to eliminate or reduce that source to reduce the need for ongoing treatment. These sources may be as small as a bucket of water or as large as several hundred acres of irrigated pasture.

For small mosquito sources, we are often able to eliminate the source (e.g., turning over a water-filled bucket). Sources that are permanent or cannot be drained (ornamental ponds, neglected swimming pools, animal watering troughs) are typically stocked with mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*).

For larger sources, we work with property owners to effect long-term management strategies (e.g., putting neglected swimming pools back into service or draining/removing the pools; changing irrigation practices or improving drainage of irrigated pastures; repairing water leaks).

Since 2009, we have been working with the Lake County Special Districts (LCSD) and the Spring Valley Property Owners Association (SVPOA) to reduce mosquito habitat in Spring Valley Lake. Approximately six acres of that lake produced tremendous numbers of the floodwater mosquito *Aedes vexans*, and previously required extensive adulticide applications. We have worked closely with LCSD to coordinate a larvicide application (using the bacterial product Bti) with the date that they increase the lake level in the spring. We are also working with LCSD and the SVPOA on a long-term solution to restore the lake to its original size and reduce the area of shallow flooding to reduce or even avoid the need for future applications.

Since 2010, we have been working with Lake County Water Resources, the Friends of the Keys, and the Clearlake Keys Property Owners Association to effect maintenance that will reduce the need for ongoing applications in the Clearlake Keys. This has included vegetation management and the use of booms to reduce algae accumulations that contribute to mosquito development.

10. Identification of the problem. Prior to first pesticide application covered under this General Permit that will result in a discharge of biological and residual pesticides to waters of the US, and at least once each calendar year thereafter prior to the first pesticide application for that calendar year, the Discharger must do the following for each vector management area:

a. If applicable, establish densities for larval and adult vector populations to serve as action threshold(s) for implementing pest management strategies;

The District staff only applies pesticides to sources of mosquitoes that represent threats to public health or quality of life. The presence of any mosquito may necessitate treatment, however higher thresholds may be applied depending on the District's resources, disease activity, surveillance data, or local needs. Treatment thresholds are based on a combination of one or more of the following criteria:

- Mosquito species present
- Mosquito stage of development
- Pest, nuisance, or disease potential
- Disease activity
- Mosquito abundance
- Flight range
- Proximity to populated areas
- Size of source
- Presence/absence of natural enemies or predators
- Presence of sensitive/endangered species or habitats.

b. Identify target vector species to develop species-specific pest management strategies based on developmental and behavioral considerations for each species;

Please see the [Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California](#) and the [California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan](#).

c. Identify known breeding areas for source reduction, larval control program, and habitat management; and

Any site that holds water for more than 96 hours (4 days) can produce mosquitoes. Source reduction is the District's preferred solution, and whenever possible the District works with property owners to implement long-term solutions to reduce or eliminate the need for

continued pesticide applications as described in the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California.

d. Analyze existing surveillance data to identify new or unidentified sources of vector problems as well as areas that have recurring vector problems.

This is included in the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California and the California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan that the District uses. The District continually collects adult and larval mosquito surveillance data, dead bird reports, and sentinel chicken test results, and monitors regional mosquito-borne disease activity detected in humans, horses, birds, and/or other animals, and uses these data to guide mosquito control activities.

11. Examination of Alternatives. Dischargers shall continue to examine alternatives to pesticide use in order to reduce the need for applying larvicides that contain temephos and for spraying adulticides. Such methods include:

a. Evaluating the following management options, in which the impact to water quality, impact to non-target organisms, vector resistance, feasibility, and cost effectiveness should be considered:

- No action
- Prevention
- Mechanical or physical methods
- Cultural methods
- Biological control agents
- Pesticides

If there are no alternatives to pesticides, dischargers shall use the least amount of pesticide necessary to effectively control the target pest.

The District uses the principles and practices of Integrated Vector Management (IVM) as described in Appendix A of the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California. As stated in item #10 above, locations where vectors may exist are assessed, and the potential for using alternatives to pesticides is determined on a case-by-case basis. Commonly considered alternatives include: 1) Eliminate artificial sources of standing water; 2) Ensure temporary sources of surface water drain within four days (96 hours) to prevent adult mosquitoes from developing; 3) Control plant growth in ponds, ditches, and shallow wetlands; 4) Design facilities and water conveyance and/or holding structures to minimize the potential for producing mosquitoes; and 5) Use appropriate biological control methods that are available. Additional alternatives to using pesticides for managing mosquitoes are listed on pages 4-19 of the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California.

Implementing preferred alternatives depends on a variety of factors including availability of District resources, cooperation with stakeholders, coordination with other regulatory agencies, and the anticipated efficacy of the alternative. If a pesticide-free alternative does not sufficiently reduce the risk to public health, pesticides are considered, beginning with the least amount necessary to effectively control the target vector.

There are several limitations to the “ideal” implementation of mosquito best management practices in Lake County.

The cost of equipment, employee time, treatment materials is a significant limitation. Mitigating large mosquito sources requires a significant investment in equipment and trained personnel for moving soil and vegetation, which is beyond the means of most property owners and this District. Most landowners are relatively cooperative, but they lack the resources for long-term source reduction (e.g., re-grading irrigated pastureland to reduce mosquito habitat). The District is sometimes unable to access known or suspected mosquito sources due to impenetrable vegetation (which the District lacks the resources to remove) or uncooperative residents/ property owners (which interfere with the timely inspection/treatment of larval sources). Compliance with permits, monitoring requirements, and paperwork is requiring more employee time, which reduces the number of person-hours available for our employees to inspect mosquito sources and implement non-pesticide alternatives.

In the case of treehole mosquitoes (*Aedes sierrensis*), there is no effective method for larval control or practical option for source reduction. These mosquitoes develop in treeholes, which are usually small sources with cryptic entrances. A single acre of oak woodland may contain several hundred flooded treeholes, and there is no effective method to find—let alone eliminate or larvicide—these sources. Consequently, only the adult stage is treated.

Mosquitofish may not be suitable in sources with poor water quality or in sources that drain into natural waterways.

b. Applying pesticides only when vectors are present at a level that will constitute a nuisance.

The District follows an existing IVM program which includes practices described in the California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan and Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California.

A “nuisance” is specifically defined in California Health and Safety Code (HSC) §2002(j). This definition allows vector control agencies to address situations where even a low number of vectors may pose a substantial threat to public health and quality of life. In practice, the definition of a “nuisance” is generally only part of a decision to apply pesticides to areas covered under this permit. As summarized in the California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan, the overall risk to the public when vectors and/or vector-borne disease are present is used to select an available and appropriate material, rate, and application method to address that risk in the context of our IVM program.

12. Correct Use of Pesticides

Coalition’s or Discharger’s use of pesticides must ensure that all reasonable precautions are taken to minimize the impacts caused by pesticide applications. Reasonable precautions include using the right spraying techniques and equipment, taking account of weather conditions and the need to protect the environment.

Pesticides Application Plan (PAP) for the Lake County Vector Control District 2016

This is an existing practice of the District, and is required to comply with the Department of Pesticide Regulation's (DPR) requirements and the terms of our California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Cooperative Agreement. All pesticide applicators receive annual safety and spill training in addition to their regular continuing education.

13. Website for Public Notice

The District's public notices are available on the District's website at www.lcvcd.org.

References:

Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California. July 2012. [Note: this document is updated regularly by CDPH]. Available by download from the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section at <http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php> under the heading *Mosquito Control and Repellent Information*. Copies may be also requested by calling the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section at (916) 552-9730 or the Lake County Vector Control District at (707) 263-4770.

California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan. 2015. [Note: this document is updated annually by CDPH]. Available by download from the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section at <http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php> under the heading *Response Plans and Guidelines*. Copies may be also requested by calling the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section at (916) 552-9730 or the Lake County Vector Control District at (707) 263-4770.

MVCAC NPDES Coalition Monitoring Plan. 2011. Copies may be requested by calling the Mosquito and Vector Control Association of California (MVCAC).



LAKE COUNTY VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

Office 707-263-4770 Fax 707-263-3653
info@lcvcd.org www.lcvcd.org

January 4, 2016

NOTICE OF INTENT TO APPLY PUBLIC HEALTH PESTICIDES FOR VECTOR CONTROL PURPOSES TO SURFACE WATERS AND WATERS OF THE US WITHIN LAKE COUNTY, CA

The Lake County Vector Control District is a public health agency that protects Lake County residents and visitors from vectors and vector-borne diseases. The District is an independent special district that operates under the California Health and Safety Code §§2000-2093. We conduct ongoing surveillance of mosquitoes, ticks, biting black gnats, and other vectors in Lake County to determine the threat of disease transmission and to direct our control activities. The District practices a program of integrated vector management (IVM), which includes surveillance for mosquitoes and other vectors; source reduction; biological control; larviciding and adulticiding as indicated by surveillance; resistance monitoring; disease surveillance in vectors and reservoirs of disease; and public education.

Certified vector control technicians may control mosquitoes and other aquatic vectors by using public health pesticides that are registered for use by California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The District is now required to obtain a Statewide General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to apply public health pesticides due to a recent decision by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. In its January 2009 ruling on National Cotton Council, et al. v. EPA, the Court vacated the EPA's 2006 rule that said NPDES permits were not required for applications of pesticides in, over and near U.S. waters when in compliance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) label, and determined that pesticides are pollutants. Consequently, beginning November 1, 2011 point source discharges to water of the U.S. from the application of pesticides must be made in compliance with an NPDES permit.

The NPDES permit requires that we notify potentially affected governmental agencies before the first application of aquatic pesticides each calendar year. This is the notification letter advising you that public health pesticides will be used to control mosquitoes and other vectors in 2016 in Lake County.

Names of pesticides: Agnique MMF, Agnique MMF G, Altosid Pellets, Altosid XR Briquets, Altosid XR-G, MetaLarv S-PT, Mosquito Larvicide GB-1111, Natular G30, Natular XRT, VectoBac 12AS, VectoBac G, VectoBac GR, VectoBac GS, VectoLex CG, VectoLex FG, VectoLex WSP, VectoMax FG, Anvil 10+10, BioMist 4+12, Duet, BVA ULV Diluent, Merus 2.0, Pyrenone Crop Spray, Pyrocide Mosquito Adulticiding Concentrate for ULV Fogging 7396, Pyronyl Crop Spray, Scourge, Zenivex E4, Zenivex E20.

Purpose of use: To protect public health by controlling mosquitoes and other vectors.

General time period and locations of expected use: Applications will be made in Lake County from January 1 through December 31, 2016.

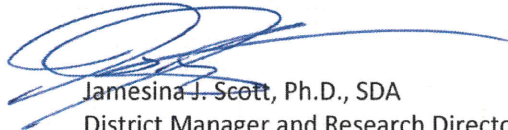
Attachment C

Water use restrictions or precautions: There are no known water use restrictions or precautions during treatment.

Contact: Interested persons may contact Jamesina Scott at (707) 263-4770 for additional information.

Please call me if there are any concerns or questions.

Sincerely,



Jamesina J. Scott, Ph.D., SDA
District Manager and Research Director
jjscott@lcvcd.org

Mailing List

County of Lake
255 North Forbes St
Lakeport, CA 95453

City of Clearlake
14050 Olympic Drive
Clearlake, CA 95422

City of Lakeport
225 Park Street
Lakeport, CA 95453

Lake County Special Districts
230 N. Main St
Lakeport, CA 95453

Lake County Agricultural Commissioner
883 Lakeport Blvd
Lakeport, CA 95453

Lake County Environmental Health Department
922 Bevins Court
Lakeport, CA 95453

Clear Lake State Park
5300 Soda Bay Road
Kelseyville, CA 95451

Anderson Marsh State Historic Park
5300 Soda Bay Road
Kelseyville, CA 95451

North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
(Region 1)
5550 Skylane Blvd, Suite A
Santa Rosa CA 95403-1072

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
(Region 5S)
11020 Sun Center Drive, #200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-6114

California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Region 2
(North Central)
1701 Nimbus Road
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

California Department of Public Health
Vector-borne Disease Section G164
850 Marina Bay Parkway
Richmond, CA 94804

RECEIPT

DATE 3/15/16

No. **617363**

\$ 24.00

RECEIVED FROM Armando Martinez

Lake County Vector Control District DOLLARS

FOR RENT ck# 15796 VCP

ACCOUNT	
PAYMENT	
BAL. DUE	

- CASH
- CHECK
- MONEY ORDER
- CREDIT CARD

FROM _____ TO _____

BY AE