



WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

1295 E. LOCUST STREET, ONTARIO, CA 91761 TELEPHONE (909)-635-0307
WWW.WVMOSQUITO.ORG

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DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY

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DISTRICT MANAGER

Min-Lee Cheng, Ph.D.

October 31, 2011

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Quality
1001 "I" Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

SUBJECT: Re-submission of Application for Mosquito Larvicides and Adulticides

TO WHOMIT MAY CONCEN:

Please find attached three documents: (1) completed NOI, (2) completed PAP, and (3) notification letter to potentially affected local agencies.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone (909-635-0307) or by email (mcheng@wvmvcd.org).

Thanks!

Sincerely yours,

Min-Lee Cheng, Ph.D.
District Manager

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NOV 03 2011

ATTACHMENT G – NOTICE OF INTENT

**WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2011-0002-DWQ
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAG 990004**

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 WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT			
B. Mailing Address 1295 E. LOCUST STREET			
C. City ONTARIO	D. County SAN BERNARDINO	E. State CALIFORNIA	F. Zip Code 91761
G. Contact Person MIN-LEE CHENG, PH.D.	H. Email address mcheng@wvmvcd.org	I. Title DISTRICT MANAGER	J. Phone 909-635-0307

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: _____
Name of the conveyance system: _____

3. Directly to river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.
 Name of water body: _____

* 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 8
(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 APPENDIX B

C. Period of Application: Start Date NOVEMBER 1, 2011 End Date ONGOING

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 PAP 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 NA

* 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 RE-SUBMISSION PER SWQCB. PAYMENT MADE PREVIOUSLY.

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 General Permit, including developing and implementing a monitoring program, will be complied with."

A. Printed Name: MIN-LEE CHENG, PH.D.

B. Signature: *Min Lee Cheng*

Date: October 31, 2011

C. Title: DISTRICT MANAGER

X. FOR STATE WATER BOARD USE ONLY

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

The NPDES Permit requires a Pesticides Application Plan (PAP) that contains the following elements:

1. Description of the target area and adjacent areas, if different from the water body of the target area;

The West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District is located in the Southwest corner of the County of San Bernardino bounded as follows:

- On the South by the San Bernardino County Line
- On the West by the San Bernardino County line and the Westerly boundary of the City of Rancho Cucamonga
- On the North by the Northerly Sphere of Influence boundaries of the cities of Montclair and Ontario and the northerly boundary of the City of Rancho Cucamonga
- On the East by the Easterly boundary of the City of Rancho Cucamonga and Sphere of Influence boundary of the City of Ontario

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

Please see the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California.

Routinely, public education, vegetation management enforcement, and source reduction are the primary approaches in mosquito control adopted by the District. Control measures become necessary when source reduction has failed or have not been implemented and mosquito populations rise above acceptable levels. The judicious use of pesticides is considered after reviewing surveillance data to determine if the vector problem threatens the public's health or quality of life.

3. Type(s) of pesticides used, the method in which they are applied, and if applicable, the adjuvants and surfactants used;

- a. The following list of products may be used by the District to control mosquito larval breeding. This list is contained in Attachments E and F of the NPDES Permit for Biological and Residual Pesticide Discharges to Waters of the U.S. for Vector Control Applications. All of these products are used according to their labels and may be applied by ground (hand, truck, ATV, backpack, etc) or by air (helicopter or fixed wing aircraft).

List of Permitted Larvicides

Larvicide Product Name	Registration Number
Vectolex CG Biological Larvicide	73049-20
Vectolex WDG Biological Larvicide	73049-57
Vectolex WSP Biological Larvicide	73049-20
Vectobac Technical Powder	73049-13
Vectobac-12 AS	73049-38
Aquabac 200G	62637-3
Teknar HP-D	73049-404
Vectobac-G Biological Mosquito Larvicide Granules	73049-10

Larvicide Product Name	Registration Number
Vectomax CG Biological Larvicide	73049-429
Vectomax WSP Biological Larvicide	73049-429
Vectomax G Biological Larvicide/Granules	73949-429
Zoecon Altosid Pellets	2724-448
Zoecon Altosid Briquets	2724-375
Zoecon Altosid Liquid Larvicide Mosquito Growth Regulator	2724-392
Zoecon Altosid XR Extended Residual Briquets	2724-421
Zoecon Altosid Liquid Larvicide Concentrate	2724-446
Zoecon Altosid XR-G	2724-451
Zoecon Altosid SBG Single Brood Granule	2724-489
Zoecon Altosid WSP	2724-448
Mosquito Larvicide GB-1111	8329-72
BVA 2 Mosquito Larvicide Oil	70589-1
BVA Spray 13	55206-2
Agnique MMF Mosquito Larvicide & Pupicide	53263-28
Agnique MMF G	53263-30
Abate 2-BG	8329-71
5% Skeeter Abate	8329-70
Natular 2EC	8329-82
Natular G	8329-80
Natular XRG	8329-83
Natular XRT	8329-84
FourStar Briquets	83362-3
FourStar SBG	85685-1
Aquabac XT	62637-1
Spheratax SPH (50 G) WSP	84268-2
Spheratax SPH (50 G)	84268-2

- b. The following list of products may be used by the District to control adult mosquitoes and other vectors. This list is contained in Attachments E and F of the NPDES Permit for Biological and Residual Pesticide Discharges to Waters of the U.S. for Vector Control Applications. All of these products are used according to their labels and may be applied by ground (hand, truck, ATV, backpack, etc) or by air (helicopter or fixed wing aircraft).

List of Permitted Adulticide Products

Adulticide Product Name	Registration Number
Pyroicide Mosquito Adulticiding Concentrate for ULV Fogging 7395	1021-1570
Evergreen Crop Protection EC 60-6	1021-1770
Pyrenone Crop Spray	432-1033
Prentox Pyronyl Crop Spray	655-489

Adulticide Product Name	Registration Number
Pyrocide Mosquito Adulticiding Concentrate for ULV Fogging 7396	1021-1569
Aquahalt Water-Based Adulticide	1021-1803
Pyrocide Mosquito Adulticide 7453	1021-1803
Pyrenone 25-5 Public Health Insecticide	432-1050
Prentox Pyronyl Oil Concentrate #525	655-471
Prentox Pyronyl Oil Concentrate or 3610A	655-501
Permanone 31-66	432-1250
Kontrol 30-30 Concentrate	73748-5
Aqualuer 20-20	769-985
Aqua-Reslin	432-796
Aqua-Kontrol Concentrate	73748-1
Kontrol 4-4	73748-4
Biomist 4+12 ULV	8329-34
Permanone RTU 4%	432-1277
Prentox Perm-X UL 4-4	655-898
Allpro Evoluer 4-4 ULV	769-982
Biomist 4+4	8329-35
Kontrol 2-2	73748-3
Scourge Insecticide with Resmethrin/Piperonyl Butoxide 18%+54% MF Formula II	432-667
Scourge Insecticide with Resmethrin/Piperonyl Butoxide 4%+12% MF Formula II	432-716
Anvil 10+10 ULV	1021-1688
Aqua ANVIL Water-based Adulticide	1021-1807
Duet Dual-Action Adulticide	1021-1795
Anvil 2+2 ULV	1021-1687
Zenivex E20	2724-791
Trumpet EC Insecticide	5481-481
Fyfanon ULV Mosquito	67760-34

4. Description of the types and locations of the anticipated application area* and the target area to be treated by the Discharger, recognizing that, with vector control, the precise locations may not be known until after surveillance;

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 effect long-term solutions to reduce or eliminate the need for continued pesticide applications as described in Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California. The typical sources treated by this District include:

- dairy waste water lagoons
- dairy pastures
- irrigated agricultural fields

- unmaintained above and underground stormwater BMP devices
- neglected swimming pools
- natural and manmade riparian habitats
- manmade wetlands
- persistently clogged street gutters and drains
- other small backyard sources.
- miscellaneous standing water sources

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

With all mosquitoes or other vector sources, the WVMVCD's first goal is to look for ways to eliminate the source, or, if that is not practical, for ways to reduce the vectors through land and water management, public education and biological control. The most commonly used methods and their limitations are included in the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California.

The WVMVCD's best management practices are based on integrated vector management (IVM). The District emphasizes promoting public awareness of removing standing water to curtail mosquito breeding. Neglected swimming pools must be restored to normal operational conditions or drained. Above-ground BMPs, e.g. swales, must be kept weed and debris free and must not allow standing water for more than 96 hours. Underground BMPs, e.g. different types of vaults, must be cleaned out regularly of all debris. Wherever applicable, mosquitofish is planted in neglected swimming pools in vacant properties, fish ponds, water troughs or ponds in defunct dairies, or other permanent water sources that are not connected to any of the water ways. Use of pesticides to control or prevent mosquito breeding is always the last resort.

6. Approximately how much product is anticipated to be used and how this amount was determined

The need to apply product is determined by surveillance. Products are applied according to label specifications which have been determined by EPA under FIFRA. Actual use varies annually depending on environmental factors, mosquito abundance and the presence of potential breeding sources. The pesticide amounts presented below were taken from the WVMVCD's 2010 PUR as an estimate of pesticide use in 2010. Other public health pesticides in addition to those listed below may be used as part of the agency's best management practices.

Pesticides Applied by WVMVCD for Mosquito Control in 2010.

Trade Name	EPA #	Active Ingredient (AI)	Classification	Usage in 2010
Agnique MMF	2302-14	Isostearyl alcohol	Surface film	0 Gal.
Altosid Briquet	2724-375-64833	S-methoprene	Biorational - IGR	0.02 Lbs
Altosid Extended Briquet	2724-421-50809	S-methoprene	Biorational - IGR	11.75 Lbs
Altosid Liquid Larvicide	432-763	S-methoprene	Biorational - IGR	0 Gal.
Altosid Pellets	2727-448-50809	S-methoprene	Biorational - IGR	72.00 Lbs
Altosid WSP	2724-448	S-methoprene	Biorational - IGR	40.15 Lbs
Bactimos Briquet	6218-47	Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis (Bti)	Biopesticide-Microbial	34.68 Lbs
BVA2 Lavical oils	70589-1	Petroleum distillate	Surface film	678.89 Gal.

Dimilin 25W	400-465	Diflubenzuron	Biorational - IGR	5.08 Lbs
Natular XRG	8329-83	Spinosad	Biopesticide-Microbial	20.00 Lbs
Skeeter Abate ⁽¹⁾	8329-70	Temephos	Oranophosphate	521.00 Lbs
VectoBac 12AS	275-102	Bti	Biopesticide-Microbial	15.38 Gal.
VectoBac WDG	73049-56	Bti	Biopesticide-Microbial	0 Lbs
VectoLex WDG	73049-57	Bacillus sphaericus (Bsph)	Biopesticide-Microbial	179.93 Lbs
VectoBac TP	73049-13	Bti	Biopesticide-Microbial	37.58 Lbs
VectoMax CG	73049-429	Bti and Bsph	Biopesticide-Microbial	40.00 Lbs
VectoMax WSP	73049-429	Bti and Bsph	Biopesticide-Microbial	10.33bs

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

Examples of alternatives to pesticide application include:

- Coordinating with other agencies, such as San Bernardino County Vector Control Program and Flood Control District, the cities and other governmental agencies to maintain flowing water in flood control channels by removing vegetation
- Coordinating with Southern Pacific Transportation Co. to abate the vegetation and removing standing water in shallow spots
- Coordinating with Conservation Districts to implement guidelines on new and current mitigation projects
- Enforcing vegetation control in retention and detention ponds
- Inspecting and enforcing the practice of turning over and spread thinly of cow manure every 3 days to prevent fly breeding
- Enforcing the rule that property owners are responsible for weed abatement
- Inspecting and enforcing regular clean out of underground BMP devices by property owners or property management companies
- Aerial surveillance program to identify unmaintained swimming pools and spas
- Coordinating with US Army Corp of Engineers to remove vegetation and debris from riparian habitat to allow for unobstructed water flow.
- Enforcement of California Health and Safety Code section 2060-2067

Also please see the [Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California](#)

9. Please see the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California

The West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District's BMPs 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-g.

a. Measures to prevent pesticide spill:

District staff ensures equipment used to apply pesticides works properly by inspecting before each use and weekly. Devices to contain spills are present in all vehicles that carry pesticides and areas where pesticides are stored. Staff is trained annually and as often as necessary to prevent and contain spills.

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

Equipment used to apply pesticides is calibrated at least once per year as required by the MOU with the CA Dept. of Public Health.

c. Strict and accurate inventory control of pesticides in storage

Inventory check and update of quantities of pesticides in storage is done monthly. Records of discharge of pesticides are kept accurately and timely via handheld mobile device and logged into a central computerized database. Only minimum amounts of pesticides are carried in plastic bins under locked truck bed lids in each service truck.

d. A plan to educate Coalition's or Discharger's staff and pesticide applicator on any adverse effects from the pesticide application;

Applicators receive training at least annually.

e. Descriptions of specific BMPs for each spray mode, e.g. aerial spray, truck spray, hand spray, etc.; cease and desist order;

District calibrates all equipment used to apply pesticides at least annually. Records of treatments are stored on database and reviewed daily for accuracy. Ultra Low Volume (ULV) equipment is calibrated to apply pesticides according to label requirements. Aerial equipment used to apply pesticides will be calibrated by the contractor. Any aircraft that applies pesticides is required to use the best available system to apply the product correctly.

f. Description of specific BMPs for each pesticide product used; and

Please see attached: Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California

g. Description of specific BMPs for each type of environmental setting (agriculture, urban, and wetlands).

Please see attached: Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California

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 West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District staff only apply 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 agency’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;

Mosquitoes Present in the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District	
<i>Culex pipiens quinquefasciatus</i>	<i>Anopheles hermsi</i>
<i>Culex stigmatosoma</i>	<i>Anopheles franciscanus</i>
<i>Culex tarsalis</i>	<i>Aedes sierrensis</i>
<i>Culex erythrothorax</i>	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>
<i>Culiseta incidens</i>	<i>Aedes vexans</i>
<i>Culiseta inornata</i>	<i>Any introduced new species</i>

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 agency’s preferred solution, and whenever possible the agency 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 agency uses. The West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control 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.

District uses the principles and practices of Integrated Vector Management (IVM) as described on pages 26 and 27 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 vegetation growth in ponds, ditches, and shallow wetlands; 4) Recommend designs of 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 agency 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.

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

This describes the District's existing integrated vector management (IVM) program, as well as the practices described in the California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan and Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California that are used by this agency.

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 proper spraying techniques and equipment, taking account of weather conditions and the need to protect the environment.

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. If applicable, specify a website where public notices, required in Section VIII.B, may be found.

www.wvmosquito.org.

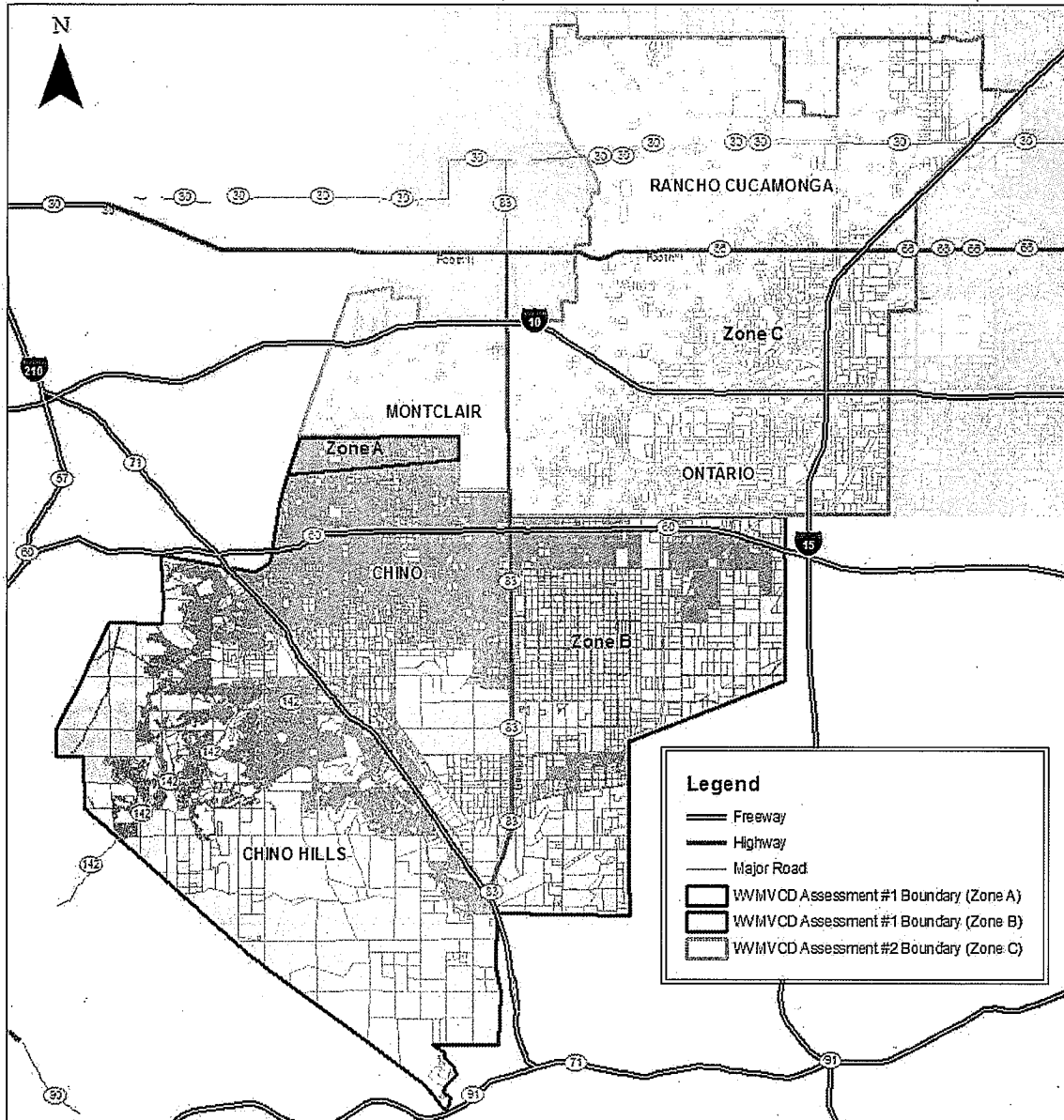
References:

Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California. 2010. 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 West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District at (909) 635-0307.

California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan. 2010. [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 West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District at (909) 635-0307.

MVCAC NPDES Coalition Monitoring Plan. 2011. *Pending. Information will be available from MVCAC Consultant hired to develop Plan and conduct monitoring.*

West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District Boundary Map.





WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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Glenn Duncan

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Paul Leon

RANCHO CUCAMONGA

John Gillison

DISTRICT MANAGER

Min-Lee Cheng, Ph.D.

NOTICE TO POTENTIALLY INTERESTED AGENCIES

**Subject: West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District
Notice of Intent to continue to apply Aquatic Larvicides and
Adulticides for Vector Control as part of the District's Integrated
Vector Management Program.**

Pursuant to the provisions stated in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (Order No. 2011-002-DWQ) [General Permit No. CAG-990004] adopted on March 1, 2011, by the State Water Resources Control Board, notice is hereby given that the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District intends to continue to perform larviciding as the primary means of control of mosquito breeding. Ground based barrier adulticide application and ultra low volume (ULV) adulticides application may be implemented as part of its Integrated Vector Management Program in the event of a serious outbreak of a vector-borne disease, or vector population that imminently threatens the life and safety of the public.

The District's activities are conducted year-round within a 200 square mile area situated in the southwestern corner of the County of San Bernardino. The areas that will be actually or potentially impacted by District activities include the following: the incorporated cities of Chino Hills, Chino, Montclair, Ontario and Rancho Cucamonga, as well as other unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County within the boundaries of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District. Additionally, the District may be requested to provide vector control in the sphere of influence areas where presently vector control is provided by the County. In addition to the above mentioned, the District at times may implement vector control methods in areas adjacent to the District jurisdiction pursuant the California Health and Safety Code.

Applications are made in an effort to protect the public's health from vector-borne diseases, are based on key vector and arbovirus surveillance indicators, and in strict compliance with pesticide label requirements. The following materials are currently being used by the District:

<u>Trade Name</u>	<u>Active Ingredient</u>
<u>Larvicides:</u>	
Agnique MMF	Poly (oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(C ₁₆₋₂₀ branched and linear alkyl)- ω -hydroxy
BVA-2	Highly refined petroleum distillate
Altosid Liquid Larvicide (A.L.L.)	(S)-Methoprene
Altosid Pellets	(S)-Methoprene

Trade Name	Active Ingredient
Altosid WSP (Pellets)	(S)-Methoprene
Dimilin 25W	Diflubenzuron
Natular 2EC	Spinosad
Natular G-30 (Granules)	Spinosad
Natular T-30 (Tablet)	Spinosad
Four Star	<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> Serotype H5a5b, strain 2362 and <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , subsp. <i>israelensis</i> Serotype H-14 Strain AM65-52
Vectobac G (Granule)	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , subsp. <i>israelensis</i>
Vectobac CG (Granule)	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , subsp. <i>israelensis</i>
Vectobac 12AS (Liquid)	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , subsp. <i>israelensis</i>
Vectolex CG (Granule)	<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> Serotype H5a5b, strain 2362
Vectolex WDG (Dried Concentrate)	<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> Serotype H5a5b, strain 2362
Vectomax CG	<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> Serotype H5a5b, strain 2362 and <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , subsp. <i>israelensis</i> Serotype H-14 Strain AM65-52
Mosquito Larvicide GB-1111	Mineral Oil

Adulticides:

M-Pede*	Potassium salts of fatty acids
Cynoff EC*	Cypermethrin
Pyrocyde for ULV Fogging 7396	Pyrethrins
	Piperonyl Butoxide
Pyrenon 25-5	Pyrethrins
	Piperonyl Butoxide
Suspend SC**	Deltamethrin
	1,2-Propanediol

* For stinging insect control.

** Used as a barrier treatment for mosquitoes and not applied to water sources.

List of Permitted Larvicides

The following list of products may be used by the District to control immature mosquitoes. These products have been approved by the EPA for mosquito control in the State of California. The District may add or delete larvicides based on efficacy and registration status of pesticide.

Larvicide Product Name	Registration Number
Vectolex WSP Biological Larvicide	73049-20
Aquabac 200G	62637-3
Teknar HP-D	73049-404
Vectobac-G Biological Mosquito Larvicide Granules	73049-10
Vectomax CG Biological Larvicide	73049-429
Vectomax G Biological Larvicide/Granules	73949-429
Zoecon Altosid Briquets	2724-375
Zoecon Altosid XR Entended Residual Briquets	2724-421
Zoecon Altosid Liquid Larvicide Concentrate	2724-446
Zoecon Altosid XR-G	2724-451
Zoecon Altosid SBG Single Brood Granule	2724-489
BVA Spray 13	55206-2
Agnique MMF G	53263-30
Abate 2-BG	8329-71
5% Skeeter Abate	8329-70
FourStar Briquets	83362-3
FourStar SBG	85685-1
Aquabac xt	62637-1
Spheratax SPH (50 G) WSP	84268-2
Spheratax SPH (50 G)	84268-2

The following list of products may be used by the District to control adult mosquitoes. These products have been approved by the EPA for mosquito control in the State of California. The District may add or delete adulticides based on efficacy and registration status of pesticide.

Adulticide Product Name	Registration Number
Pyrocide Mosquito Adulticiding Concentrate for ULV Fogging 7395	1021-1570
Evergreen Crop Protection EC 60-6	1021-1770
Pyrenone Crop Spray	432-1033
Prentox Pyronyl Crop Spray	655-489
Aquahalt Water-Based Adulticide	1021-1803
Pyrocide Mosquito Adulticide 7453	1021-1803
Prentox Pyronyl Oil Concentrate #525	655-471
Prentox Pyronyl Oil Concentrate or 3610A	655-501
Permanone 31-66	432-1250
Kontrol 30-30 Concentrate	73748-5
Aqualuer 20-20	769-985
Aqua-Reslin	432-796
Aqua-Kontrol Concentrate	73748-1
Kontrol 4-4	73748-4
Biomist 4+12 ULV	8329-34
Permanone RTU 4%	432-1277
Prentox Perm-X UL 4-4	655-898
Allpro Evoluer 4-4 ULV	769-982
Biomist 4+4	8329-35
Kontrol 2-2	73748-3
Scourge Insecticide with Resmethrin/Piperonyl Butoxide 18%+54% MF Formula II	432-667
Scourge Insecticide with Resmethrin/Piperonyl Butoxide 4%+12% MF Formula II	432-716
Anvil 10+10 ULV	1021-1688
AquaANVIL Water-based Adulticide	1021-1807
Duet Dual-Action Adulticide	1021-1795
Anvil 2+2 ULV	1021-1687
Zenivex E20	2724-791
Trumpet EC Insecticide	5481-481
Fyfanon ULV Mosquito	67760-34

If you have any questions regarding this Notice of Intent, please contact District headquarters at 1295 E. Locust Street, Ontario, CA 91761, Tel: 909-635-0307, WWW.WVMOSQUITO.ORG.

Date: October 31, 2011

Min-Lee Cheng, Ph.D.
District Manager