



County of San Diego

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
COMMUNITY HEALTH DIVISION
5570 OVERLAND AVE., SUITE 102, SAN DIEGO, CA 92123
PHONE: (858) 694-2888 FAX: (858) 694-3559
vector@sdcounty.ca.gov
www.sdvector.com

SWRCB Received Date:
4/28/2016

AMY HARBERT
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

April 28, 2016

State Water Resources Control Board
Attn: Gil Vazquez
NPDES Wastewater Unit, 15th Floor
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
gil.vazquez@waterboards.ca.gov

RE: NOI FOR NPDES GENERAL PERMIT CAG990004

Dear Mr. Vasquez,

Please find enclosed the County of San Diego Vector Control Program's Notice of Intent form for the Statewide General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (General Permit CAG990004). Also enclosed is our updated Pesticide Application Plan and a check for the fee of \$241.

If you should have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (858) 495-5799 or by e-mail at karilyn.merlos@sdcounty.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

KARILYN A. MERLOS, Acting Chief
Vector Control Program

Enclosures

ATTACHMENT E – NOTICE OF INTENT

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

**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 A. New Applicator B. Change of Information: WDID# _____

C. Change of ownership or responsibility: WDID# _____

D. Enrolled under Order 2011-0002-DWQ: WDID# 937AP00009

II. DISCHARGER INFORMATION

A. Name County of San Diego (Department of Environmental Health - Vector Control Program)			
B. Mailing Address 5570 Overland Avenue, Suite 102			
C. City San Diego	D. County San Diego	E. State CA	F. Zip Code 92123
G. Contact Person KariLyn Merlos	H. Email address KariLyn.Merlos@ sdcounty.ca.gov	I. Title Acting Chief	J. Phone (858) 694-2888

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: County owned conveyances and in unincorporated areas

- 2. Canals, ditches, or other constructed conveyance facilities owned and controlled by an entity other than the Discharger.
Owner's name: Unincorporated areas in San Diego County, CalTrans, City of Carlsbad, City of Chula Vista, City of Coronado, City of Del Mar, City of El Cajon, City of Encinitas, City of Escondido, City of Imperial Beach, City of La Mesa, City of Lemon Grove, City of National City, City of Oceanside, City of Poway, City of San Diego, City of San Marcos, City of Santee, City of Solana Beach, and City of Vista.
Name of the conveyance system: many – various conveyance systems throughout the County of San Diego

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

Whitewater Watershed, Clark Watershed, West Salton Watershed, Anza-Borrego Watershed (San Felipe Creek), and Imperial Watershed. San Juan Watershed (San Mateo Creek, San Onofre Creek, Las Flores Creek), Santa Margarita Watershed (Santa Margarita River, Temecula Creek, Murrieta Creek, Santa Margarita Lagoon, Vail Lake, Skinner Reservoir, and Diamond Valley Lake Reservoir), San Luis Rey River Watershed (San Luis Rey River and Lake Henshaw), Carlsbad Watershed (Loma Alta Creek, Buena Vista Creek, Buena Vista Lagoon, Agua Hedionda Creek, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Marcos Creek, Batiquitos Lagoon, Escondido Creek, San Elijo Lagoon, and Lake Wolhford), San Dieguito Watershed (San Dieguito River, San Dieguito Lagoon, and Lake Hodges), Peñasquitos Watershed (Los Peñasquitos Creek, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, Rose Creek, Tecolote Creek, Mission Bay, Miramar Reservoir), San Diego River Watershed (San Diego River, El Capitan Reservoir, San Vincente Reservoir, Lake Murray, Boulder Creek, Santee Lakes), Pueblo Watershed (Chollas Creek, Paleta Creek, and San Diego Bay), Sweetwater Watershed (Sweetwater River, Sweetwater Reservoir, Loveland Reservoir, and San Diego Bay), Otay Watershed (Upper and Lower Otay Reservoirs, Otay River, San Diego Bay), and Tijuana Watershed (Tijuana Estuary, Tijuana River, Cottonwood Creek, Pine Valley, Campo Creek, Barrett Lake, Lake Moreno). Please see attached maps.

* 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 7&9
(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vector Larvae <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adult Vector
B. Pesticides Used: List name, active ingredients and, if known, degradation by-products See attachment A.
C. Period of Application: Start Date: January 1 End Date: December 31
D. Types of Adjuvants Added by the Discharger: None.

VI. PESTICIDES APPLICATION PLAN

A. Has a Pesticides Application Plan been prepared?*
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 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?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

VII. NOTIFICATION

Have potentially affected governmental agencies been notified?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
* 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?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> 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: Rebecca Lafreniere

B. Signature: *Rebecca Lafreniere*

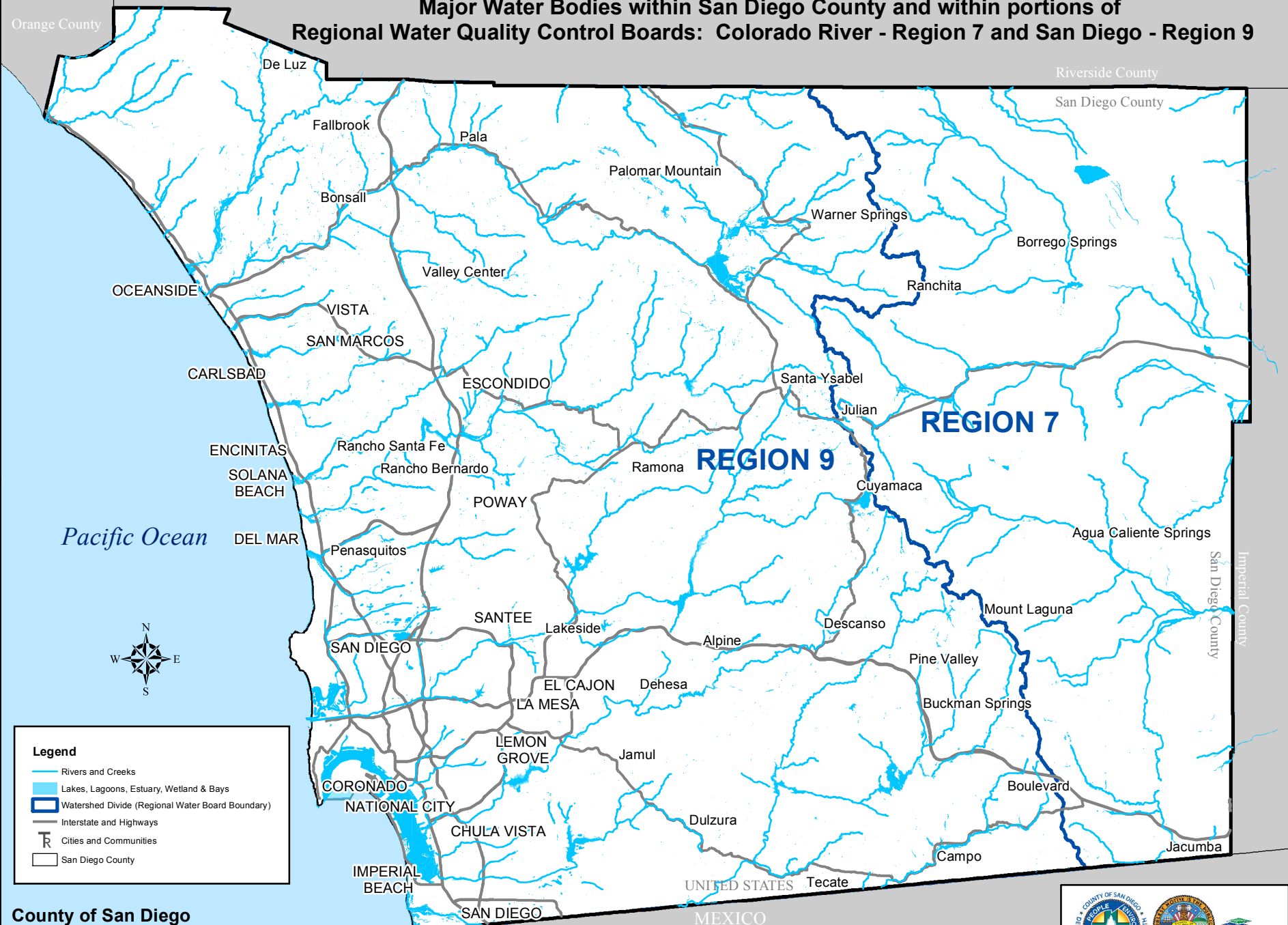
Date: 4-27-16

C. Title: Deputy Director

X. FOR STATE WATER BOARD USE ONLY

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

Major Water Bodies within San Diego County and within portions of Regional Water Quality Control Boards: Colorado River - Region 7 and San Diego - Region 9



Legend

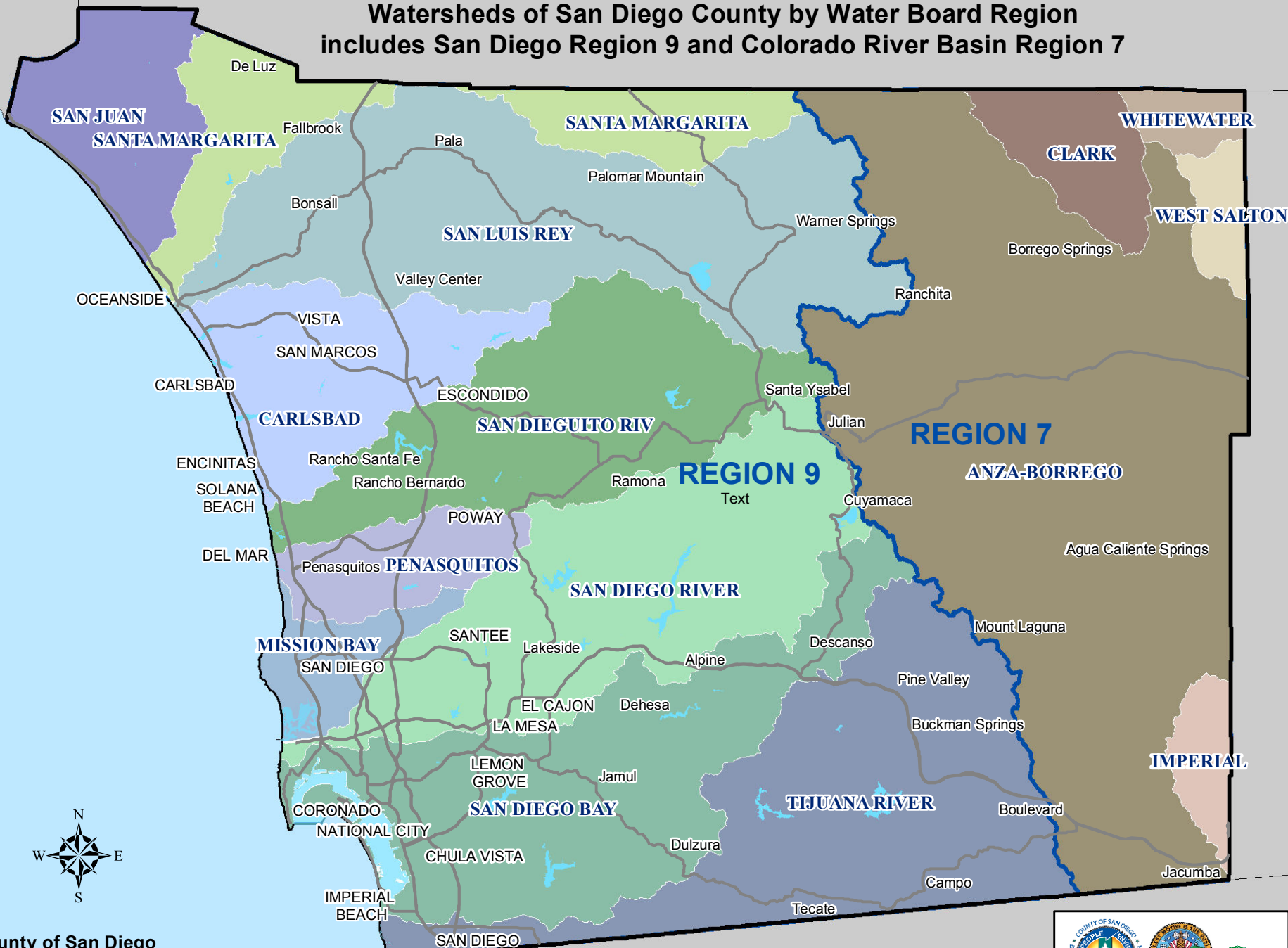
- Rivers and Creeks
- Lakes, Lagoons, Estuary, Wetland & Bays
- Watershed Divide (Regional Water Board Boundary)
- Interstate and Highways
- Cities and Communities
- San Diego County

**County of San Diego
Department of Environmental Health
Vector Control Program**

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April 2016

Watersheds of San Diego County by Water Board Region includes San Diego Region 9 and Colorado River Basin Region 7



**County of San Diego
Department of Environmental Health
Vector Control Program**

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March 1 - 2011

Attachment A
 County of San Diego NOI
 V. Pesticide Application Information
 List of active ingredients that may be used under NPDES permit.

Active Ingredient
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis</i>
<i>Bacillus sphaericus (Lysinibacillus sphaericus)</i>
Deltamethrin
Etofenprox
Lambda-Cyhalothrin
Malathion
Methoprene
Mineral Oil
Monomolecular Films
Naled
N-octyl Bicycloheptene Dicarboximide (MGK-264)
Permethrin
Piperonyl butoxide
Prallethrin
Pyrethrin
Resmethrin
Spinosad
Sumithrin
Temephos
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.

County of San Diego
Department of Environmental Health
Vector Control Program
Pesticides Application Plan (PAP)

- 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;**

San Diego County is bounded by the US-Mexico International border on the south, by Imperial County on the east, by Orange County and Riverside County to the north, and by the Pacific Ocean on the west. Please see attached map for identified water bodies.

According to the State Water Resources Control Board, there are no 303(d) listed water bodies in San Diego County impaired for the pesticides that the San Diego County, Department of Environmental Health - Vector Control Program (VCP or program) applies. The following images show search results with no waters identified as impaired for resmethrin and pyrethrin use. There were no search options available for the following aquatic pesticides that are currently in use, listed by active ingredient: *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*, , *Bacillus sphaericus*, methoprene, spinosad, and mineral oil.

Historically, application of pesticides to or near waters of the U.S. within San Diego County has included, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. Drainage ditches: man-made and natural near waters of the U.S. within San Diego County;
- b. Ponds & Lakes: *Kit Carson, Rancho Bernardo Inn Golf Course, Rancho Bernardo Lakes, Lusardi, The Landing, Sabre Springs, Lindo, Willowbrook, Cactus, Kumeyaay, Dairymart, Coral Gates, Swapmeet, Truck Wash, Derby Downs, Las Dias, Huula, Foss, Parkside, Talone, Guajome, Rancho Viejo;*
- c. Coastal lagoons: *Tijuana Estuary, Sweetwater, Famosa Slough, Penasquitos, San Elijo, Bataquitos, Aqua Hedionda and Buena Vista;*
- d. Rivers and Creeks: *Tijuana, Otay, Sweetwater, Salt Creek, San Diego, Sycamore, Carmel, San Dieguito, San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita.*

2010 INTEGRATED REPORT — 303(D) LISTED WATERS FOR PERMETHRIN, TOTAL

Zoom to county:
San Diego

Zoom to Regional Board:
All

Map Help

Show county

Show Regional Board

Zoom to water body: (Filter: All)

Filter list by:

Reset list



Show all assessed waters
 Show only impaired ("303(d)
-listed") waters

Show water bodies by pollutant:

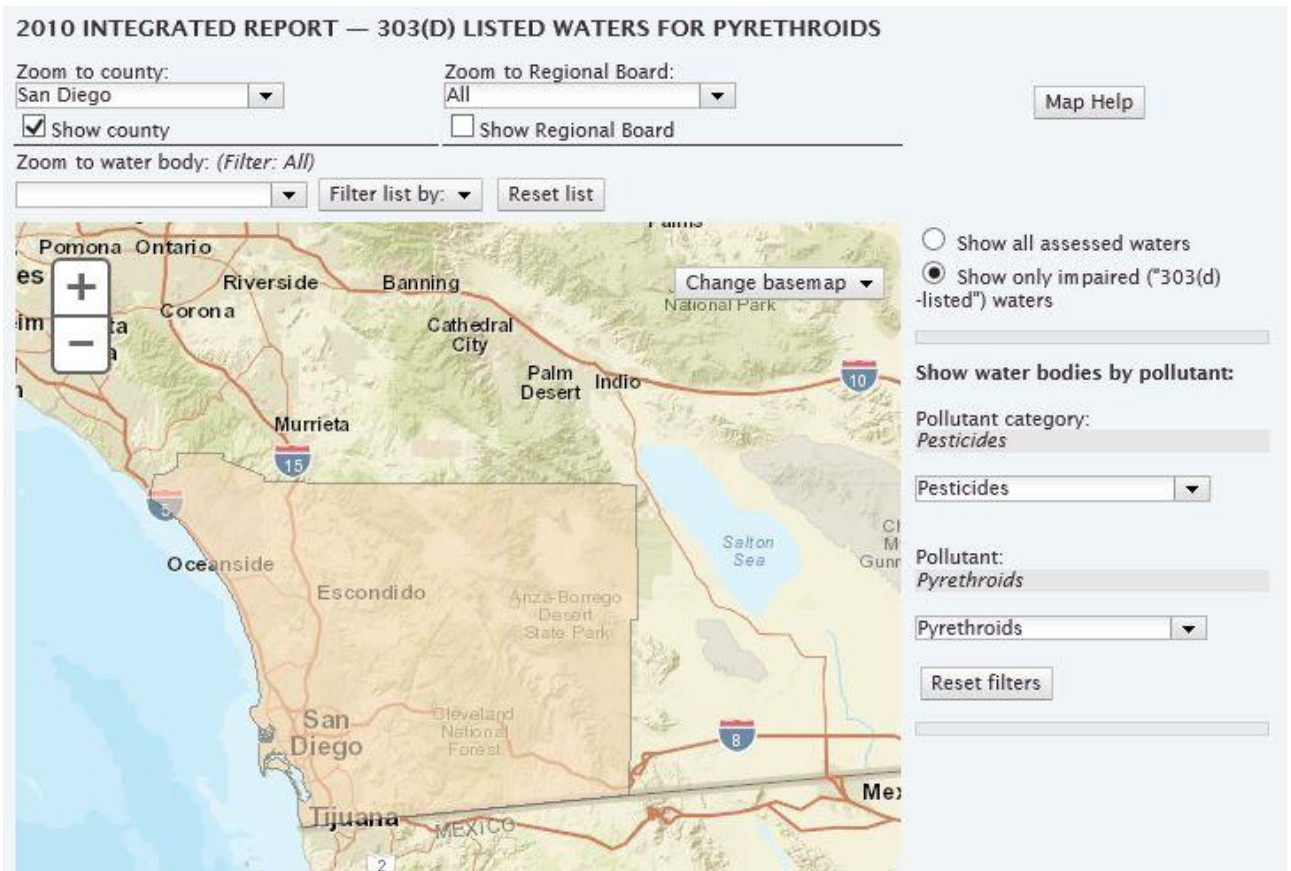
Pollutant category:
Pesticides

Pesticides

Pollutant:
Permethrin, total

Permethrin, total

Reset filters



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

Historical pesticide applications. The VCP emphasizes early detection and control of larval mosquitoes so that it rarely is necessary to apply adulticide products. Adulticides would only be used in the event of an elevated public health risk. The decision to apply pesticides to or near waters of the U.S. for mosquito control is based on a balanced evaluation of environmental, ecological, biological and public health risk factors. Steps that are undertaken before any pesticide is applied may include:

- a. Confirming reports by residents and business owners that a mosquito problem exists;
- b. Identifying mosquito breeding locations;
- c. Setting adult mosquito traps followed by speciation and enumeration of trapped adult mosquitoes and determination whether they harbor a vector borne disease;
- d. Evaluating for the presence of mosquito larvae in water bodies;
- e. Assessing water quality and vegetation density for ability to support sufficient numbers of natural predators to control mosquito larvae;
- f. Determining if water levels can be managed to prevent mosquito breeding;

- g. Evaluating the ability of biological larvicides to control mosquitoes;
- h. Evaluating the ability of non-biological larvicides to control mosquitoes;
- i. Evaluating the most effective and efficient pesticide formulation to use.

Please see the [Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California](#)¹ for further information.

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 used and potentially used pesticide product active ingredients are as follows: *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*, *Bacillus sphaericus*, *methoprene*, *mineral oil*, *spinosad*, *pyrethrin*, *resmethrin*, and *piperonyl butoxide*. Products may be applied by hand, truck, backpack, hand can, helicopter, or airplane according to label directions.

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 VCP's preferred solution, and whenever possible the program 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](#). The typical sources treated by this program include: creeks, channels (lined and unlined), ponds, basins/sumps, BMPs, marshes (salt and fresh), drains, lagoons, lakes, pools, rivers, estuaries, canyons, and others. Please see the attached map.

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

With any source of mosquitoes or other vectors, the VCP'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 alternative control measures used by the VCP include:

- a. Distributing mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*) in order to control mosquito breeding in contained bodies of water such as backyard swimming pools, ponds and fountains. The fish are raised in ponds located at the County Operations Center in central San Diego, as well as the Aqua 3 facility in Northern San Diego County. Distribution sites, including County offices and private businesses, are located throughout the county for the public to obtain fish free of charge. However, mosquito fish are prohibited from being used in waters of the United States.
- b. Managing a Vector Control Habitat Remediation Program. This unique program

¹ <http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php>

provides funds for communities to initiate long-term solutions for reducing mosquito breeding habitats. Through competitive and directed processes, grant proposals are evaluated and funds awarded to projects that mitigate mosquito breeding sites. Work is evaluated and monitored by VCP staff. To date, 24 competitive projects and four directed projects have been funded through this program. Awardees have included cities, foundations and conservancies. VCP staff monitors the progress of the remediation efforts.

- c. Performing aerial larvicide applications every three to four weeks during the peak mosquito season from April through October. Larvicide is applied via helicopter to confirmed mosquito breeding habitats that are adjacent to human populations and where land-based control methods are not possible or practical. Examples include applications over the San Diego River and Talone Lake.
- d. Conducting extensive public outreach to educate residents about the risks of vector borne diseases and preventive measures they can take to protect themselves and their communities. Educational materials are distributed at community events including the San Diego County Fair, the Miramar Air Show, the Earth Fair, and numerous other health fairs and group events throughout the County of San Diego. Additionally, educational materials are distributed at public locations such as libraries, health centers, and government counters throughout the county.

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

The need to apply product is determined by surveillance. Actual use varies annually depending on mosquito abundance. The pesticide amounts presented below were taken from the VCP’s 2015 PUR as an estimate of pesticide used in 2016. Other public health pesticides in addition to those listed below may be used as part of the program’s best management practices.

Material	Pounds	Gallons
<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> & <i>Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis</i>	93,780.3	
Methoprene	726.2	
Mineral Oil		87.9
Spinosad	673.5	

The VCP is in possession of the following pesticides, although they were not applied in 2015. In addition to these pesticides, the VCP is in possession of the following pesticides to be used in the event of an elevated public health risk where adulticiding is necessary:

Material
Pyrethrins
Resmethrin
Piperonyl butoxide

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

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 VCP's BMPs are described in the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California and in the California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan².

Specific elements have been highlighted below under items a-f.

a. measures to prevent pesticide spill;

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

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

Application equipment is calibrated at least 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).

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;

² <http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php>

This is included in our pesticide applicators annual pesticide application and safety training, continuing education programs, and/or regional NPDES Permit training programs.

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

The VCP calibrates truck-mounted and handheld larviciding equipment each year to meet application specifications. Supervisors review application records 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. Aerial adulticide equipment is also calibrated by the contractor and droplet size will be monitored by the program to ensure droplets meet label requirements.

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).

Please see the [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 VCP staff only apply pesticides to sources of mosquitoes that represent imminent 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 program'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 program’s preferred solution, and whenever possible the program 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 program uses. The VCP 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 VCP uses an integrated approach consistent with 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 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.

In addition, in 2009 the VCP developed the Vector Habitat Remediation Program (VHRP) for long-term solutions to historically chronic mosquito breeding sites. Under this program, grant funding is offered to landowners and managers, including public sector entities, to physically alter chronic mosquito breeding sites. In order to reduce disease transmission the VHRP controls mosquito populations by physically altering habitat which reduces mosquito breeding throughout San Diego County. The remediation of water bodies by reduction of overgrown vegetation and accumulated sediment enhances and restores water flow providing for the long-term reduction of mosquito breeding. The VHRP funds projects that reduce and/or eliminate mosquito breeding grounds in established wetlands, flood control facilities and storm water treatment facilities. The VHRP takes into consideration the biological and hydrological values of wetlands and the need to protect human populations and animals from mosquito-borne diseases.

Implementing preferred alternatives depends on a variety of factors including availability of program 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.

The VCP 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.

This is an existing practice of the VCP, 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.

<http://www.SDVector.com>

References:

Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California. 2012. 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 County of San Diego Vector Control Program at (858) 694-2888.

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 County of San Diego Vector Control Program at (858) 694-2888.

MVCAC NPDES Coalition Monitoring Plan.



County of San Diego

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
COMMUNITY HEALTH DIVISION
VECTOR CONTROL PROGRAM

5570 OVERLAND AVENUE, SUITE 102, SAN DIEGO, CA 92123
(858) 694-2888 FAX (858) 571-4268
1-800-253-9933
www.sdcdeh.org

AMY HARBERT
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

April 26, 2016

NOTICE TO POTENTIALLY INTERESTED AGENCIES

City of Carlsbad	City of Poway
City of Chula Vista	City of San Diego
City of Coronado	City of San Marcos
City of Del Mar	City of Santee
City of El Cajon	City of Solana Beach
City of Encinitas	City of Vista
City of Escondido	United States Army Corps of Engineers
City of Imperial Beach	CalTrans
City of La Mesa	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
City of Lemon Grove	California Department of Parks and Rec.
City of National City	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
City of Oceanside	County of San Diego DPW & Parks and Rec

County of San Diego (Department of Environmental Health - Vector Control Program) Notice of Intent to continue to apply pesticides for Vector Control as part of the Program's Integrated Vector Management Program

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to the provisions stated in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (Order No. 2016-0039-DWQ) [General Permit No. CAG 990004] adopted on March 1, 2016, by the State Water Resources Control Board, notice is hereby given that the County of San Diego, Department of Environmental Health – Vector Control Program (VCP) intends to continue to perform pesticide applications as part of its Integrated Vector Management Program.

The VCP's activities are conducted year-round within all 18 cities and unincorporated areas of San Diego County. The areas that will be actually or potentially impacted by the VCP activities include the following: Incorporated cities of Carlsbad, Chula Vista, Coronado, Del Mar, El Cajon, Encinitas, Escondido, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, National City, Oceanside, Poway, San Diego, San Marcos, Santee, Solana Beach and Vista as well as unincorporated areas of San Diego County. Treated areas may be under the jurisdiction of the San Diego County Department of Public Works and Department of Parks and Recreation, CalTrans, United

April 26, 2016

States Army Corps of Engineers, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

Larvicide 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. Products with the following active ingredients may be used:

Active Ingredients

(Larvicides)

Methoprene

Mineral Oil

Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies *israelensis*

Bacillus sphaericus

Spinosad (a mixture of Spinosyn A and Spinosyn D)

In addition to these pesticides, the VCP is in possession of the following pesticides to be used in the event of elevated risks to public health where control of adult mosquitoes is necessary:

(Adulticides)

Pyrethrins,

Piperonyl butoxide

Resmethrin

If you have any questions regarding this Notice of Intent, please contact the Vector Control Program at (858) 694-2888 or vector@sdcounty.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



KariLyn Merlos, Acting Chief
Community Health Division