

Water Quality Report Card

Pyrethroids in Ingram Creek

Regional Water Board:	Central Valley, Region 5
Beneficial Uses Affected:	Warm Freshwater Habitat
Implemented Through:	WDRs Conditional Prohibition of Discharge
Effective Date:	22 April 2019
Attainment Date:	2037

STATUS	Data Inconclusive
Pollutant Type:	Nonpoint Source
Pollutant Source:	Irrigated Crop Production

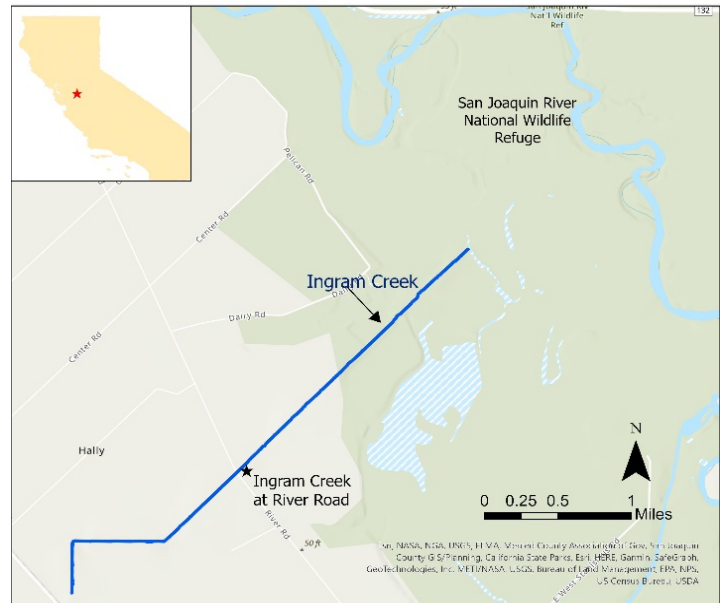
Water Quality Improvement Strategy

Ingram Creek, a 14-mile-long tributary to the San Joaquin River in Stanislaus County, is dominated by agricultural discharges. It has been included on the USEPA Clean Water Act 303(d) List for exceedances of the water quality objectives for sediment toxicity associated with pyrethroids. To address this, and other pyrethroid-related impairments, the Central Valley Water Board (Water Board) adopted the Pyrethroid Control Program, as an Amendment to the [Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins](#). The Pyrethroid Control Program established Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and a conditional prohibition of pyrethroid discharges into all waterbodies supporting aquatic life beneficial uses. The pyrethroid numeric triggers for the conditional prohibition are equivalent to the load allocation for TMDL waterbodies. Ingram Creek falls under Category 4b, which means a separate TMDL is not required. Instead, the Pyrethroid Control Program anticipates achieving the numeric triggers through waste discharge requirements outlined in the Water Board's Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program. To comply with the regulations, agricultural dischargers into Ingram Creek must implement specific management practices, monitor pyrethroid concentrations, and report on exceedances or attainment of numeric triggers.

Pyrethroid Acute Concentration Goal Unit (CGU)

The CGU is the sum of measured pyrethroid concentration-to-acute concentration goal ratios. A sum exceeding one indicates an exceedance of the acute additive pyrethroid pesticides numeric trigger.

Ingram Creek



Water Quality Outcomes

- *Pyrethroid water concentrations vary seasonally, peaking in July and August, potentially correlating with application and irrigation.*
- *Despite implementation of standard management practices, exceedances are still being observed.*
- *Coalitions are developing new management practices as current practices have proven ineffective at reducing pyrethroid levels to below numeric triggers.*

* The vertical bars in the graph depict acute CGU.

Water Quality

