ATTACHMENT G – NOTICE OF INTENT



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

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

THOM VEGTOR CONTINUE ATTERCATIONS			
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#			
II. DISCHARGER INFORMATION			
A. Name Northwest Mosquito + Vector Control District B. Mailing Address 1966 Compton Are			
B. Mailing Address 1966 Compton A	NR	e	
C. City	D. County Riverside	E. State F	Zip Code 92891
G. Contact Person Major Dhillon	H. Email address mdhillon @ northwestmvcd.org		Phone 951-340- 9792
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	

RECEIVED

MAR 18 2016

GENERAL NPDES PERMIT FOR BIOLOGICAL AND RESIDUAL PESTICIDE DISCHARGES FROM VECTOR CONTROL APPLICATIONS ORDER NO. 2011-0002-DWQ NPDES NO. CAG 990004

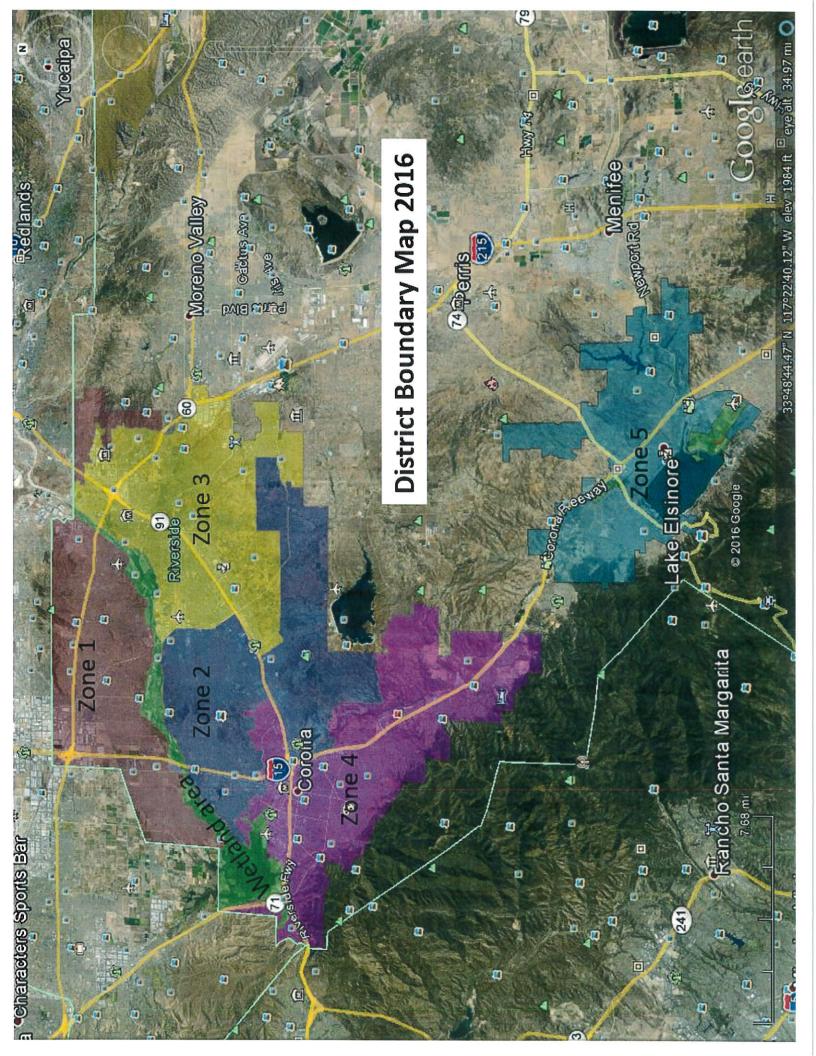
IV. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

A. Biological and residual pesticides discharge to (check all that apply)*:	
 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: Any Source breeding vectors within District jurisdiction. Name of the conveyance system:	ned
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.	ad
B. Regional Water Quality Control Board(s) where application areas are located (REGION 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9): Region (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 attached Pesticide Application Plan	
C. Period of Application: Start Date July 1, 2016 End Date July 1, 2018 Ong	ing
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 D No	

GENERAL NPDES PERMIT FOR BIOLOGICAL AND RESIDUAL PESTICIDE DISCHARGES FROM VECTOR CONTROL APPLICATIONS

ORDER NO. 2011-0002-DWQ NPDES NO. CAG 990004

VII. NOTIFICATION		
Have potentially affected governmental agencies been notified? Yes No		
* If yes, a copy of the notifications shall be attached to the NOI.		
VIII. FEE		
Have you included payment of the filing fee (f		bmittal?
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: Major Dhillon, PhD B. Signature: District Manager C. Title: District Manager		
X. FOR STATE WATER BOARD USE O	ONLY	
WDID:	Date NOI Received:	Date NOI Processed:
Case Handler's Initial:	Fee Amount Received:	Check #:





President Jordan Ehrenkranz City of Canyon Lake

Vice President Brad Hancock City of Jurupa Valley

Secretary Gary Bradley, Ph.D. City of Riverside

> Trustee Berwin Hanna City of Norco

Trustee Bill Link City of Eastvale

Trustee George Read County of Riverside

Trustee Brian Tisdale City of Lake Elsinore

> Trustee Karen Alexander City of Corona

Major S. Dhillon, Ph.D. District Manager

NORTHWEST Mosquito and Vector Control District

PUBLIC HEALTH GOVERNMENT AGENCY

Notice of Intent to Apply Public Health Pesticides for Vector Control Purposes to Surface Waters and Waters of the U.S. Within Western Riverside County.

- The Northwest Mosquito & Vector Control District intends to make public health pesticide applications to, over and adjacent to constructed conveyances, surface waters and other waters of the U.S. owned and controlled by an entity other than the District for vector control purposes per the requirements of the General NPDES Permit for Biological and Residual Pesticide Discharges for Vector Control Applications.
- The District's activities are conducted year-round within a 300 square mile area situated in the western portion of the County of Riverside. The areas that will be actually or potentially impacted by District activities include the following: the incorporated cities of Calimesa, Canyon Lake, Corona, Lake Elsinore, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley and Riverside. The District also controls vectors in northwest portion of Riverside County including the following areas of Coronita, El Cerrito, Glen Avon, High Grove, Home Gardens, Woodcrest and other unincorporated areas within the boundaries of the Northwest Mosquito and Vector Control District. Additionally the District may be requested to provide vector control in the sphere of influence area (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.
- The NPDES Permit requirements for listing of the Public Health Pesticides anticipated to be used were modified from the previous permit, to the new permit which will be issued in 2016. The newer requirements specify that any pesticide product can be used that contains approved active ingredients, provided all pesticide label restrictions and instructions are followed. In addition, pesticides which fall under the "minimum risk" category can be used. The minimum risk pesticides have been exempted from FIFRA requirements. The following tables list the active ingredients approved for the FIFRA regulated pesticides.



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Major S. Dhillon, Ph.D. District Manager

NORTHWEST Mosquito and Vector Control District

PUBLIC HEALTH GOVERNMENT AGENCY

Active Ingredients for larval mosquito control:

Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. israelensis (Bti)
Bacillus sphaericus (Bs)
Methoprene
Monomolecular Films
Petroleum Distillates
Spinosad
Temephos

Active Ingredients for adult mosquito control:

Deltamethrin
Etofenprox
Lambda-Cyhalothrin
Malathion
Naled
N-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide (MGK-264)
Piperonyl butoxide (PBO)
Permethrin
Prallethrin
Pyrethrin
Resmethrin
Sumithrin

- The purpose of the use of larvicide and adulticide pesticides containing these active ingredients is for the control of larval and adult mosquitoes to minimize the threat of mosquito-borne diseases and biting annoyances.
- The general time period for the application of the pesticides is January through December, 2016. Locations of expected use will be constructed conveyances, surface waters and other waters of the U.S. located within western Riverside County.



NORTHWEST Mosquito and Vector Control District

PUBLIC HEALTH GOVERNMENT AGENCY

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> Trustee Karen Alexander City of Corona

Major S. Dhillon, Ph.D. District Manager

- There are no known water use restrictions or precautions during treatment.
- Interested persons may contact the District at 1-951-340-9792 for additional information.

Date: January 25th, 2016

Michelle Brown, PhD Vector Ecologist

NOI list for 2016

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Los Angeles District 915 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90017

Questions: 213-452-3333 http://www.spl.usace.army.mil/

publicaffairs.spl@usace.army.mil

Regional 6 Office – Dept. of Fish & Game

3602 Inland Empire Blvd.
Suite C-220
Ontario, CA 91764
(909) 484-0167
(909) 481-2945 fax
https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/regions/6

AskRegion6@wildlife.ca.gov

California Department of Pesticide Regulations

1001 I Street
P.O. Box 4015
Sacramento, CA 95812-4015
916-445-4300
916-324-1452 fax
http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/dprcontact.htm
Chris.reardon@cdpr.ca.gov

City of Calimesa

908 Park Avenue Calimesa, CA 92320 909-795-9801 909-795-4399 fax http://cityofcalimesa.net/ agignac@cityofcalimesa.net

The City of Canyon Lake

31516 Railroad Canyon Rd. Canyon Lake, CA 92587 (951) 244-2955 (951) 246-2022 fax http://www.cityofcanyonlake.org/ info@cityofcanyonlake.com

City of Corona

400 S. Vicentia Ave. Corona, CA 92882 (951) 736-2400 (951) 736-2445 fax http://discovercorona.com/Contact-Us.aspx finance@discovercorona.com

City of Eastvale

12363 Limonite Ave. Suite 910
Eastvale, CA 91752
951-361-0900
951-361-0888 fax
http://eastvaleca.gov/i-want-to-/contact-the-city
info@eastvaleca.gov

City of Jurupa Valley

8930 Limonite Avenue
Jurupa Valley, CA 92509
951-332-6464
951-332-6995 fax
http://jurupavalley.org/Contact-Us/Location-and-Phone-Numbers
trollings@jurupavalley.org

The City of Lake Elsinore

130 South Main Street
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
(951) 674-3124
(951) 674-2392 fax
http://lake-elsinore.org/index.aspx?page=431
cityhall@lake-elsinore.org

City of Norco

2870 Clark Avenue Norco, CA 92860 951-735-3900 951-270-5622 fax http://ci.norco.ca.us/contact/default.asp msanchez@ci.norco.ca.us

Corona Municipal Airport

755 Public Safety Way
Corona, CA 92880
951-736-2289
http://www.discovercoronadwp.com/Maintenance/airport.shtml
curtiss@ci.corona.ca.us

Eastern Municipal Water District

2270 Trumble Road
P.O. Box 8300
Perris, CA 92572-8300
951- 928-3777
951- 928-6177 fax
http://emwd.org/how-do-i/contact-emwd
allother@emwd.org

Elsinore Murrieta Anza Resource Conservation District

P.O. Box #2078
Temecula, CA 92593
951-387-8992
http://www.emarcd.org/index.php/about/contact
emarcd@verizon.net or rose.corona@emarcd.org

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

P.O. Box #3000 31315 Chaney St. Lake Elsinore, CA 92530 951- 674-3146 http://www.evmwd.com/contact/default.asp ihaveavoice@evmwd.net

Flabob Airport

4130 Mennes Avenue, #24
Riverside, CA 92509
951 683-2309
951-684-2309 Fax
http://www.flabobairport.org/contact-us/
bill@tomwathencenter.org or nina@tomwathencenter.org

Inland Empire Resource Conservation District

25864-K Business Center Dr. Redlands, CA 92374 909- 799-7407 http://iercd.org/ info@iercd.org

Temescal Valley Water District

22646 Temescal Canyon Rd.
Temescal Valley, CA 92883
951- 277-1414
951- 277-1419 Fax
http://www.temescalvwd.com/Contact_TVWD.cfm
jeffp@temescalvwd.org

Norco California Rehabilitation Center

P.O. Box 1841
Norco, CA 92860-0991
951- 737-2683
http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Facilities_Locator/CRC.html

Norco Navel Weapons Base NAVSEA Warfare Center Corona Division

P.O. Box 5000 Corona, CA 92878-5000 951-393-5000 **or** 951-393-4814 951-273-4205 Fax

http://www.navsea.navy.mil/Home/WarfareCenters/NSWCCorona/ContactUs.aspx N/A

Orange County Water District

P.O. Box 8300 Fountain Valley, CA 92728-8300 714-378-3200 714-378-3373 fax http://www.ocwd.com/contact-us/info@ocwd.com

Orange County Flood Control H.G. Osborne Building

P.O. Box #4048 Santa Ana, CA 92702-4048 714-647-3999 714-834-4572 fax http://ocflood.com/contact/

N/A

Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District

4500 Glenwood Dr., Building A Riverside, CA 92501 951.683.7691 951.683.3814 fax http://rcrcd.org/ rcrcd@rcrcd.org

Riverside County Agricultural Commissioner

4080 Lemon Street
P.O. Box 1089
Riverside, CA 92502-1089
951- 955-3000
951- 955-3047
http://co.riverside.ca.us/MobileApp/Directory.aspx
agdept@co.riverside.ca.us

Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District

1995 Market Street Riverside, CA 92501 951-955-1200 951-788-9965 fax http://rcflood.org/ mbiloki@rcflood.org

Riverside County Parks & Recreation Department

4600 Crestmore Rd.
Jurupa Valley, CA 92509
951- 955-4310
http://www.rivcoparks.org/about-us/about-us/parks-web@rivcoparks.org

Riverside County Public Works

3900 Main Street – 4th Floor Riverside, CA 92522 951- 826-5341 951-826-2046 fax http://riversideca.gov/ kstewart@riversideca.gov

Santa Ana Regional Water Control Board

Region 8
3737 Main Street #500
Riverside, CA 92501
951- 782-4130
951- 781-6288 fax
http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/santaana/about_us/contact_us.shtml
region8info@waterboards.ca.gov

Santa Ana Watershed Association

P.O. Box 5407 Riverside, CA 92517 951- 780-1012 951- 780-5893 http://sawatershed.org maria@sawatershed.org

US Fish & Wild Life Service Pacific South East Region 8 Pacific Southwest Regional Office

2800 Cottage Way – Room W2606 Sacramento, CA 95825 916-414-6464 916-414-6486 Fax http://www.fws.gov/cno/orgs-offices.html fw8commentsbox@fws.gov

Tina English
Deputy Public Works Director
City of Riverside
3900 Main Street #4
Riverside, CA 92501
https://www.riversideca.gov/publicworks/
tenglish@riversideca.gov

Lance Natsuhara
OC Public Works / Santa Ana River ProjectDivision
P.O. Box 4048
Santa Ana, CA 92702-4048
714-647-3999
http://ocflood.com/contact
Lance.natsuhara@ocpw.ocgov.com

Orange County Public Works P.O. Box 4048 Santa Ana, CA 92702-4048 714-647-3999 http://ocflood.com/contact

City of Riverside 3900 Main Street, 3rd Floor Riverside, CA 92522 951-826-5633 951-826-2570 Fax http://www.riversideca.gov/code/ callcenter@riversideca.gov

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 Northwest Mosquito and Vector Control District is located in the Western portion of the County of Riverside. Please see District Boundary Map.

- Areas targeted in the prior years include: Santa Ana River and its tributaries, including Prado Basin and Hidden Valley Wildlife Area; Lake Norconian, Temescal Wash and its tributaries including Gunnerson Pond; Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake.
- 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.

On a regular basis the District educates public and owners of mosquito breeding sources regarding source reduction and vegetation management. The District also communicates regularly with property owners and land mangers for the purpose of preventing mosquito breeding. 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 NPDES Permit for Biological and Residual Pesticide Discharges to Waters of the US 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 will be applied by truck, backpack, hand can, helicopter, and fixed wing aircraft.

Active Ingredients List
Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. israelensis (Bti)
Bacillus sphaericus (Bs) (Lysinibacillus spaericus)
Methoprene
Monomolecular Films
Petroleum Distillates
Spinosad
Temephos

Active Ingredients List
Deltamethrin
Etofenprox
Lambda-Cyhalothrin
Malathion
Naled
N-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide (MGK-264)
Piperonyl butoxide (PBO)
Permethrin
Prallethrin
Pyrethrin
Resmethrin
Sumithrin
Any minimum risk category pesticides that are FIFRA
exempt and registered for usein the California and usedin
a manner specified in 40 CFR section 152.25.

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. In situations where Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California does not provide clear direction, the District technicians in consultation with supervisory staff may use their judgment to implement control measure. The typical sources treated by this District include:

- neglected swimming pools and backyard sources
- dairy waste water lagoons
- pastures
- irrigated agricultural fields
- unmaintained above and underground stormwater BMP devices

- natural and manmade riparian habitats
- manmade wetlands
- persistently clogged street drains
- flood control channels
- miscellaneous standing water sources

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

With all mosquito or other vector sources, the NWMVCD's first goal is to look for ways to eliminate the sources, or, if that is not practical, look for ways to reduce the vectors thru 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 NWMVCD's best management practices are based on integrated vector management (IVM). The District emphasizes in 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 more than 96 hours. Underground BMPS, e.g. different types of vaults, must be cleaned out regularly of all debris. Wherever applicable, mosquitofish are 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 the label specifications which have already 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 are estimates for usage within Waters of the US within our District for 2015.

Pesticides Estimates Applied by NWMVCD for Mosquito Control within Waters of the US in 2015.

Active Ingredient (AI)	Usage in 2015
Poly-w-hyroxy (agnique) Liquid	0.25 Gallon
Bti liquid	111 Gallons
Bti granule	6,820 Lbs
Bs granule	5,292 Lbs
Bti/Bs granule	5,844 Lbs
S-methoprene	140 Lbs
Mineral oil	7.75 Gallons
Spinosad	4.7 Gallons
Permethrin & Piperonyl Butoxide	3.9 Gallons
Bs WDG	219 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

Examples of alternatives to pesticide application include:

- Coordinating with other agencies, such as Riverside County Vector Control Program, Riverside County & Orange County Flood Control Districts, the cities and other governmental agencies to maintain flowing water in flood control channels by removing vegetation
- Coordinate with Eastern Municipal Water District to minimize vegetation and maintain access to wetland treatment ponds for vector control personnel and equipment.
- Coordinate with Orange County Water District to minimize vegetation and maintain access to wetland treatment ponds for vector control personnel and equipment.
- Coordinate with Riverside County Parks and Recreation to minimize vegetation and maintain access to wetland treatment ponds for vector control personnel and equipment.
- Coordinate with Conservation Districts to implement guidelines on new and current mitigation projects.
- Coordinating with US Army Corp of Engineers to remove vegetation and debris from riparian habitat to allow for unobstructed water flow.
- 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
- 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 Northwest Mosquito and Vector Control District's BMPs are described in the Best
Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California and in the California

<u>Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan</u>. Specific elements have been highlighted below under items a-g.

a. Measures to prevent pesticide spill:

District staff ensures equipment used to apply pesticides work 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 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 or as necessary, 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.
- 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 and as necessary.
- 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 data base 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 is calibrated by the contractor. Any aircraft that applies pesticides is requested to use the best available system to correctly apply the pesticide.
- 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 Northwest 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.
- Identify target vector species to develop species-specific pest management strategies based on developmental and behavioral considerations for each species;

Mosquitoes Present in the Northwest Mosquito and Vector Control District		
Culex quinquefasciatus	Culiseta paticeps	
Culex restuans	Anopheles hermsi	
Culex stigmatosoma	Anopheles fransiscanus	
Culex tarsalis	Aedes sierrensis	
Culex erythrothorax	Anopheles punctipennis	
Culex thriambus	Aedes washinoi	
Culiseta incidens	Aedes vexans	
Culiseta inornata	Any introduction of new species	
Aedes aegypti		

Please see the <u>Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California</u> 2012 and the <u>California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan</u> 2015.

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 Northwest 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 temphos 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 <u>Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California</u>. 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 wetlands; 4) Make recommendations for design 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 <u>Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California</u>.

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 <u>California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan</u>, 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.northwestmvcd.org.

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 Northwest Mosquito and Vector Control District at (951) 340-9792.

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 Northwest Mosquito and Vector Control District at (951) 340-9792.

MVCAC NPDES Coalition Monitoring Plan.

