

RECEIVED

AUG 23 2016

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY

ATTACHMENT E – NOTICE OF INTENT

WATER QUALITY ORDER 2016-0039-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	<input type="checkbox"/> A. New Applicator	<input type="checkbox"/> B. Change of Information: WDID# _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> C. Change of ownership or responsibility: WDID# _____	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. Enrolled under Order 2011-0002-DWQ: WDID# _____	

II. DISCHARGER INFORMATION

A. Name South Fork Mosquito Abatement District			
B. Mailing Address P.O. Box 750			
C. City Kernville	D. County Kern	E. State CA	F. Zip Code 93238
G. Contact Person Ray Gonzales	H. Email address SFMADOPS@gmail.com	I. Title Manager	J. Phone 760.376-4268

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: Differing - Please see PAP
Name of the conveyance system: _____

3. Directly to river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.
Name of water body: Potential indirect effective transmission
See PAP

* 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 5
(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

Please see Attach E & F of PAP

C. Period of Application: Start Date 2016 Jan. End Date 2016 Dec.

D. Types of Adjuvants Added by the Discharger:

VI. PESTICIDES APPLICATION PLAN

A. Has a Pesticides Application Plan been prepared?*

Yes No

If not, when will it be prepared? _____

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

B. Is the applicator familiar with its contents?

Yes No

VII. NOTIFICATION

Have potentially affected governmental agencies been notified?
 Yes No

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

VIII. FEE

Have you included payment of the filing fee (for first-time enrollees only) with this submittal?
 Yes NO NA

IX. CERTIFICATION

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the Order, including developing and implementing a monitoring program, will be complied with."

A. Printed Name: RAY GONZALES

B. Signature: Ray Gonzales Date: March 23, 2016

C. Title: MANAGER / Technician

X. FOR STATE WATER BOARD USE ONLY

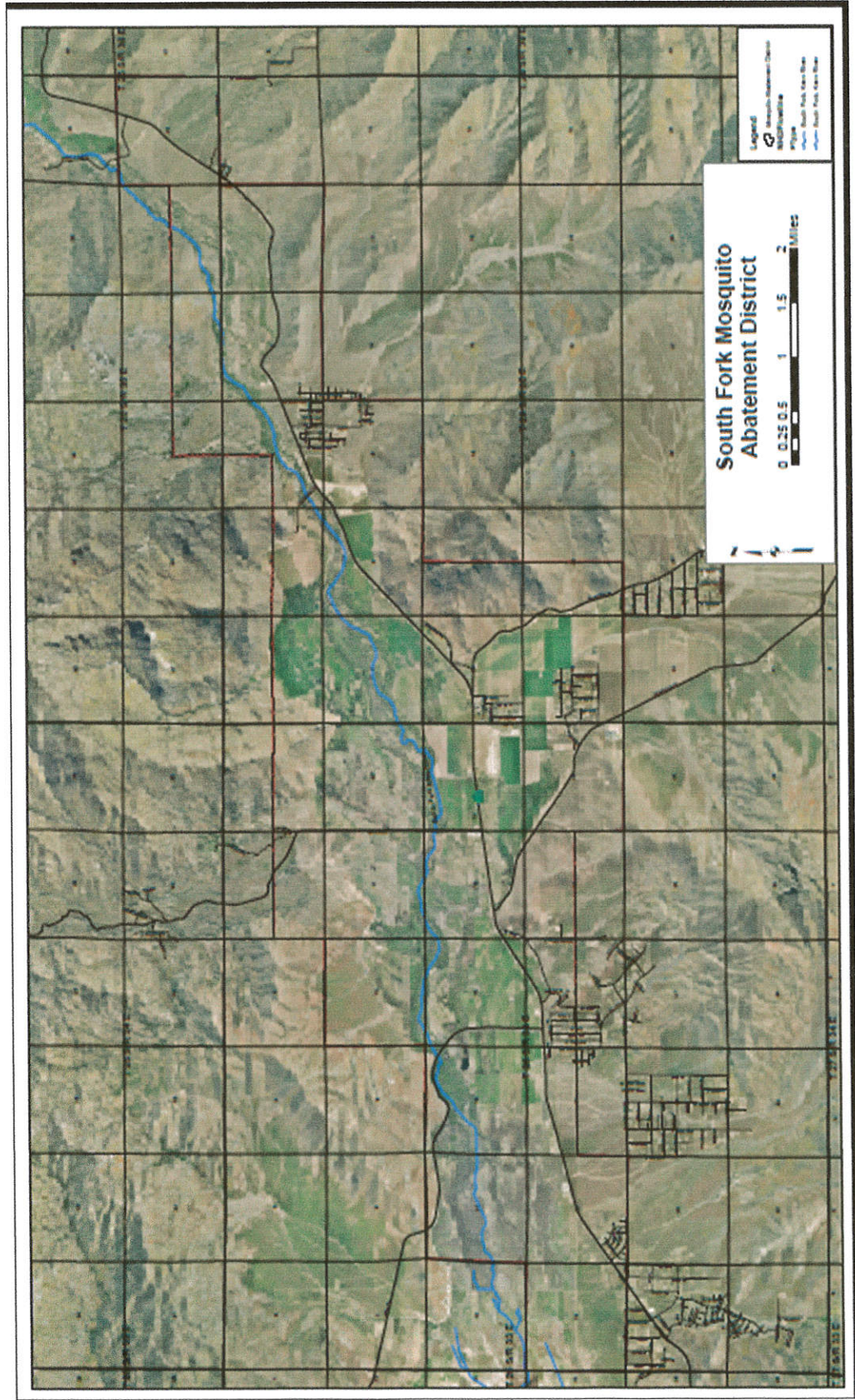
WDID:	Date NOI Received:	Date NOI Processed:
Case Handler's Initial:	Fee Amount Received: \$	Check #:

Permitted materials for Biological and Pesticide Discharge to waters of the U.S for vector control under the NPDES permit.

Active Ingredients:

<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>israelensis</i> (Bti)
<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> (Bs) (<i>Lysinibacillus sphaericus</i>)
Methoprene
Monomolecular Films
Petroleum Distillates
Spinosad
Temephos
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 use in California and used in a manner specified in 40 C.F.R. section 152.25.

Attachment A.
No highlights or markings of application sites as none have been made to date.
Future application sites will be logged, Global Positioning System satellite provides location and time information.



South Fork Mosquito Abatement District Pesticide Application Plan (PAP)

3/1/2016

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

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

The South Fork Mosquito Abatement District's service area includes all of the South Fork Mosquito Abatement District's Sphere of Influence (Please see attached Map outlining the boundaries of the District) as Established by Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 69-387 of June 9, 1969 pursuant to Sections 2200 et seq. of the California Health & Safety Code. The district may apply public health pesticides for the control of immature mosquitoes to any site that holds water for more than 96 hours, and may apply adulticides to any location where adult mosquito populations meet treatment thresholds. The District may also be called upon to control mosquitoes outside the boundaries if the mosquito threshold is affecting the District. All applications are within Region 5 of the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Known waterways within the District boundaries include the South Fork of the Kern River. Known water bodies are Lake Isabella. The South Fork Mosquito Abatement District does not apply Public Health Pesticides directly into the Kern River or Lake Isabella.

- 2. Discussion of the factors influencing the decision to select pesticide applications for vector control;**
The decision to use pesticides for the control of mosquitoes is influenced by, but not limited to, the stage of development of the larvae, the inability to manually reduce the source (such as drainage), when the planting of fish is not feasible due to financial restraints or availability, the adult mosquito counts, service requests, virus activity within the District or within close proximity to the District.
- 3. Pesticide products or types expected to be used, and if known, their degradation by-products, the method in which they are applied, and if applicable, the adjuvants and surfactants used;**
the NPDES Permit for Biological and Residual Pesticide Discharges to Waters of the U.S. for 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 attached below. In addition, pesticides which fall under the "minimum risk" category may be used. The minimum risk pesticides have been exempted from FIFRA requirements. Products may be applied by ground (hand, truck, ATV, backpack, etc.) or by air (helicopter or fixed wing aircraft).

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

Any site that holds water for more than 96 hours (4 days) can produce mosquitoes. Source reduction is the District's preferred solution, and whenever possible the District works with property owners to effect long-term solutions to reduce or eliminate the need for continued applications as described in Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California and in item number 2 above. (Please see attached Map outlining the boundaries of the District) The typical sources treated by this District include:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Irrigated Pastures➤ Irrigated Crops➤ Riparian Areas➤ Wetlands➤ Roadside Ditches➤ Abandoned Swimming Pools/ Spas➤ Seasonal Ponds and Low Areas➤ Ornamental Ponds and Other Water Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Flooded Fields and Pastures➤ Sumps and Drains➤ Catch Basins➤ Detention Basins/Retention Basins➤ Manmade Depressions➤ Natural or Artificial Water-Holding Containers➤ Potentially any aquatic site that has standing water for 96 hours or more
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Although the Kern River and Lake Isabella water bodies are located within the South Fork Mosquito Abatement District the District does not consider the application of Public Health Pesticides into these water bodies as best management practices for mosquito control.

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

With mosquito vectors, the South Fork Mosquito Abatement District's first goal is to employ **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)**, a system of pest control in which various strategies are used in combination. When surveillance efforts indicate that mosquito control is necessary the District employs a multi-pronged approach strategy that incorporates a variety of methods to control mosquitoes. These methods include habitat modification, biological predators, and chemical application. When properly implemented, IPM is an effective, environmentally sensitive, and cost-effective approach to mosquito control. Regular internal review ensure that IPM programs meet these objectives while adhering to the highest scientific and safety standards available. The South Fork Mosquito Abatement District first looks to **Physical control**; the management or alteration of physical features of the environment to control and or manage mosquito breeding. Physical control manages large and small areas of the environment in a way that results in a lowering of mosquito population sizes. Physical control is often applied in agricultural fields, and in the design and construction of structures used for water management. Additionally The South Fork Mosquito Abatement District considers **Biological control**; the use of colonized or naturally occurring parasites or predators to control pest populations. The definition includes pathogenic microorganisms, since they are also parasites. Fish, predators, beetles. The use of natural enemies to manage mosquito populations. There are several types of biological control including **the direct introduction of parasites, pathogens and predators to target mosquitoes. The most commonly used methods and their limitations are included in the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California.**

Example of specific methods employed by the District include; stocking mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*) in fixed containers such as stock troughs and ornamental ponds, educating residents on mosquito development, attraction and harborage, encouraging them to eliminate breeding sources by preventing and reducing standing water on their property, working with owners to find long-term water management strategies that meet their needs while minimizing public health pesticide treatments. Larger sources of standing water such as irrigated pastures and crop fields present more of a challenge and are of economic concern. The South Fork Mosquito Abatement District works with property owners to understand ongoing irrigation schedules and practices and learn when and where to expect the movement of water to avoid increases of larvae and adult vectors. When necessary property owners practicing crop irrigation or the like are asked to consider and or change practices as well as improve drainage of irrigated pastures. The District consistently works with residents instructing them in vector species and habitats, differentiation between vector and nuisance mosquito types and personal protection strategies. Outreach includes collaborating with schools, groups, visitor to our Riparian Centers when appropriate and utilizing educational opportunities that arise from answering calls for service.

The District regularly finds itself limited in its' efforts to reduce vector mosquitoes for a variety of reasons. Due to the District's size and budget constraints there are many a time when resources of manpower and funds reduce our ability to manage the increase of vector mosquitoes during the season. Additionally legislation and regulations increasingly draw on available resources and further reduce our ability to manage vector populations creating a greater potential of vector disease and concern for our community. The District is located in an area which is biologically sensitive thereby prohibiting necessary land manipulations by private property owners. Existing waterways are constantly changing due to weather and drought conditions creating blockages that greatly increase mosquito densities where BMPs' are not possible. These issues challenge the District in its efforts to prevent disease outbreak from vector mosquitoes.

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

In 2010, the South Fork Mosquito Abatement District applied the following amounts of public health pesticides:

Public Health Pesticide	EPA Reg. #	Quantity
Bayer Insecticide 4+12	432-716	2.00 gal.
Clark Chem. GB1111	8329-72	1.82 gal.
Cognis Corp. Agnique MMF	53263-28	0.0035 gal.
Cognis Corp. Agnique MMF-G	53263-30	7.7 lbs.
Valent BioSciences	73049-429	0.04 lbs.
Zoecon Altosid Pellets WSP	2724-448	1.27 lbs.

The District records all applications and submits monthly and annual Pesticide Use Reports (PUR) to the Kern County Agricultural Commissioner and the California Department of Pesticide Regulation. The data presented above were taken from the District's 2010 PUR. 2010 data is representative in general of conditions typical for the area of responsibility for the District. The need to apply product is determined by surveillance and activity. Actual use varies annually depending on the mosquito activity. For example in past seasons the District annual Pesticide Use Reports included over 100 gallons of GB1111 Larvicide , 21 pounds of Bactimos Wettable Powder Larvicide, 29 gallons of Scourge 4+12 Adulticide. The agency may apply any pesticide included in Attachments E and F of the Vector Control General Permit.

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

Please see the MVCAC NPDES Coalition Monitoring Plan.

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

The South Fork Mosquito Abatement District practices pre and post treatment inspections of larval sources to determine efficacy. As described in item 2 above, this criterion is evaluated carefully prior to a decision to treat with Public Health Pesticides. Adult mosquito control evaluation is based on regular physical surveillance in addition to results of identification and counts from a series of New Jersey Light traps placed strategically throughout the Districts area of responsibility.

When feasible carbon monoxide traps are employed to further evaluate conditions and populations before deciding to employ Public Health Pesticides.

9. Description of the BMPs to be implemented. The BMP's shall include, at the minimum;

The South Fork Mosquito Abatement District's Best Management Practices are described in item 2 above. Specific elements have been highlighted below, see items a thru f;

a. measures to prevent pesticide spill;

District technicians and or applicators train annually in spill prevention and response. Agency practice ensures that on a daily basis all application equipment has been calibrated and in proper working order prior to utilization.

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 Regulations and the terms of the cooperative agreement with the California Department of Public Health.

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

This are addressed currently and will continue to be 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 spray mode, e.g. aerial spray, truck spray, hand spray, etc.;

The South Fork Mosquito Abatement District calibrates larviciding and adulticiding equipment on hand (hand held, backpack and truck mounted) each year to meet application specifications. Application records are reviewed 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. No aerial larviciding or adulticiding equipment is available or employed due to the District's budget constraints.

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

Please see Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California for general pesticide application Best Management Practices and the current approved pesticide labels for application Best Management Practices for specific products.

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

Please see the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California. Specifically:
Universally Applicable Mosquito Control BMPs, pg.4,
Residential and Landscaped Properties, pg.5,
Rural Properties, pg. 6
Wetlands, pg. 9
Wildlands and Undeveloped Areas, pg. 19

Examples of The South Fork Mosquito Abatement Districts Best Management Practices in settings as described above are; educating property owners of the California Health and Safety Code, landowners in California are legally responsible to abate (eliminate the source of) a public nuisance arising from their property, including mosquitoes [H&S Code Sections 2001 - 4(d); 2002; 2060 (b)]. In areas that are within the jurisdictional boundaries of a mosquito control program, landowners should work with staff to address mosquito problems, particularly in areas where irrigation is used for agricultural purposes. The District finds that for the most part landowners involved in agricultural and animal husbandry are familiar with BMPs as it pertains to vector control. Economic sustainability is foremost in their minds and is evident in their practices, responsiveness to Public Health Concerns in their communities and water management due to the ongoing drought conditions in this area. Water management is of great economic concern in the Districts geographical location.

In locations where Districts residents are more densely located such as built-up neighborhoods it is necessary to allocate more time and effort in educating on BMPs such as standing water in containers, ponds, pet watering dishes, pools and lawn irrigation. In these circumstances communicating and educating on Universally Applicable Mosquito Control BMPs such as source reduction, habitat modification and biological control are very effective. Offering mosquito fish for their ornamental ponds or explaining the importance of swimming pool treatments is well received.

Wetlands for the District are generally maintained by Environmental entities that are very involved and astute when it comes to biological concerns and issues. Agreements, planning meetings and programs are very useful in coordinating the reduction of source mosquito populations. Discussions between the District and these entities have been productive and encouraging in regard to vector source reduction. The Districts work is fluid and ever evolving. The challenges are great due to resources, funding, and manpower deficiencies. Recent regulatory add-ons increase costs to vector management programs further reducing capabilities.

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;

Only those mosquito sources that District staff determines to represent imminent threats to public health or quality of life are treated. The presence of any mosquito may necessitate treatment, however higher thresholds may be applied depending on the District's resources, disease activity, 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 item 2 above.

Specific species of mosquitoes of major concern found within The South Fork Mosquito Abatement Districts area of responsibility are;

<i>Aedes nigromaculis</i>	<i>Culex tarsalis</i>
<i>Aedes melanimon</i>	<i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>
<i>Aedes sierrensis</i>	<i>Culex stigmatosoma</i>
	<i>Culex erythrothorax</i>
	<i>Culex restuans</i>

<i>Anopheles freeborni</i>	<i>Culiseta inornata</i>
<i>Anopheles franciscanus</i>	<i>Culiseta incidens</i>
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	

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

Any site that holds water for more than 96 hours (4 days) can produce mosquitoes. Source reduction is the District's preferred solution, and whenever possible the District works with property owners to implement long-term solutions to reduce or eliminate the need for continued applications as described in item 2 above.

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

The procedure used is described in item 2 above. Methods used are included in the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California and the California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan that the Districts uses. The South Fork Mosquito Abatement District continually collects adult and larval mosquito surveillance data, and uses these data to guide mosquito control activities.

11. Examination of Alternatives. Dischargers shall continue to examine alternatives to pesticide use 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 toxic pesticide necessary to control the target pest.

The South Fork Mosquito Abatement District applies the principles and practices of Integrated Pest Management as described on pages 26 and 27 of Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California and is described in item 2 above. 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 available biological control methods. Additional alternatives to using pesticides for managing mosquitoes are listed on pages 4-19 of Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California (See previous comment). 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.

The South Fork Mosquito Abatement District's Integrated Pest Management practices are used to determine need for Public Health Pesticides. Levels of activity within the definition of nuisance as defined in Section 2002(j) of the California Health and Safety Code do not automatically lead to use of pesticides. Often the District reaches out to residents creating or effected by the nuisance finding solutions to both abate and instruct in dealing with adult mosquitoes if found to not be of a vector nature without applying pesticides. Examples are in line with the nature of adult mosquito activity; it is often short-lived, with meteorological conditions regional in nature, early afternoon winds may blow swarms to the east where the atmosphere is harshly dry and unpopulated limiting their lifespan and opportunity to reproduce, educating effected residents on the use of personal protection while promoting eco-friendly principles and water and environmental quality needs.

Taking no action is a viable alternative when faced with nuisance levels of mosquitoes. Dealing with (vector) mosquitoes when the public health is at risk is not a matter to be taken lightly and Public Health Pesticides are a viable and correct management tool to be utilized when essential to the welfare of the Public when used appropriately as to material, rate and application method and within the context of our Integrated Pest Management core principles.

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. District staff monitors application equipment on a daily basis to ensure it remains in proper working order. Spray, truck and hand larviciding equipment is calibrated each year to meet application specifications, ULV equipment is calibrated for output to meet label requirements and is a part of the MOU with CDPH. Supervisor reviews spray records daily to ensure appropriate amounts of material are being used. Spill mitigation devices are placed in all spray vehicles and pesticide storage areas to respond to spills. Employees are trained on spill prevention and response annually. All pesticide applicators receive annual safety training in addition to their regular continuing education.

13. Specify a website where public notices, required in Section VIII.B, may be found.

The District has no website available at this time.

Please see State Water Resources Control Board web site. www.waterboards.ca.gov

D. PAP Processing, Approval, and Modifications

Upon receipt of a PAP, staff will post it on the State Water Board website for a 30-day public comment period. If no comments are received and staff deems the APAP complete, the Deputy Director will issue an NOA within three (3) working days following closure of the comment period. If comments are received, staff will try to address the comments as expeditiously as possible to allow the Deputy Director to issue an NOA within 10 working days.

Major changes to the PAP shall be submitted to the Deputy Director for approval. Examples of major changes include using a different product other than what is specified in the PAP, changing an application method that may result in different amounts of pesticides being applied, or adding or deleting BMPs.

Since the PAP shall include ALL the water bodies or water body systems in which pesticides are being planned to be applied or may be applied to control vectors and ALL the application areas and the target areas in the system that are being planned to be applied or may be applied, changes in monitoring locations are not considered major changes. However, these changes need to be reported in the annual report.

E. Pesticide Application Log

The Discharger shall maintain a log for each pesticide application. The application log shall contain, at a minimum, the following information, when practical, for larvicide or adulticide applications:

1. Date of application;
2. Location of the application and target areas (e.g., addresses, crossroads, or map coordinates);
3. Name of applicator;
4. The names of the water bodies treated (e.g., specific canal, creek, lake, etc.);
5. Application details, such as when the application started and stopped, pesticide application rate and concentration, water flow rate of the target area, surface water area, volume of water treated, pesticide(s) and adjuvants used by the Discharger, and volume or mass of each component discharged;
6. Visual monitoring assessment; and
7. Certification that applicators followed the PAP.

This is an ongoing practice of the District as required to comply with the Department of Pesticide Regulations (DPR) regulations and the California Department of Public Health's (CDPH) Cooperative Agreement.

Active Ingredients:

<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>israelensis</i> (Bti)
<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> (Bs) (<i>Lysinibacillus sphaericus</i>)
Methoprene
Monomolecular Films
Petroleum Distillates
Spinosad
Temephos
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 use in California and used in a manner specified in 40 C.F.R. section 152.25.

References:

Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California. 2010. Available from the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section, (916) 552-9730 or by download from <http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php> under the heading Mosquito Control and Repellent Information.

California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan. 2010. [Note: this document is updated annually by CDPH]. Available from the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section, (916) 552-9730 or by download from <http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php> under the heading Mosquito Control and Repellent Information.

Mosquito & Vector Control Association of California's NPDES Coalition Monitoring Plan – 2016.
Available from the Mosquito & Vector Control Association: <http://www.mvcac.org>

South Fork Mosquito
Abatement District

Notice to Potentially Effected Governmental Agencies

RECEIVED

AUG 23 2016

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY

July 14th, 2016

Dear Agency,

The South Fork Mosquito Abatement District (District) operates under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (Permit No. CAG 990004). The Clean Water Act, at section 301(a), prohibits the discharge of any pollutant to waters of the U.S., except in compliance with an NPDES permit. Under the current guidelines of the permit, we are required to notify potentially affected governmental agencies before the first application of aquatic pesticides each calendar year. This notification lets you know that the District may be making public health pesticide applications to waters of the U.S. under your jurisdiction for the purpose of mosquito and mosquito-borne disease reduction or prevention.

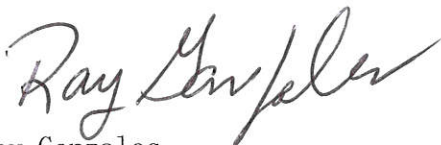
A map of the District boundaries as well as areas outside the District boundaries that may have been treated in past years is included. Attachments to this notice provide you with a list of currently permitted active ingredients for Biological and Pesticide Discharge to waters of the U.S for vector control under the NPDES permit.

Traditionally, climatic conditions suitable for mosquito activity that may require the application of aquatic pesticides occur between March and November.

For 2015 drought conditions excluded the need for applying Public Health Pesticides. The District implemented other means from our Best Management Practices for mosquito-borne disease & prevention. Conditions are somewhat similar and we continue to implement practices that allow us to again exclude the need for applying Public Health Pesticides up to and including the date of this letter.

There are no known water use restrictions or precautions during treatment. Any questions or concerns regarding this notice may be directed to Ray Gonzales District Manager.

Respectfully,



Ray Gonzales

District Manager

South Fork Mosquito Abatement District

P.O. Box 750

Kernville, CA 93238

Cell: 760-376-4268

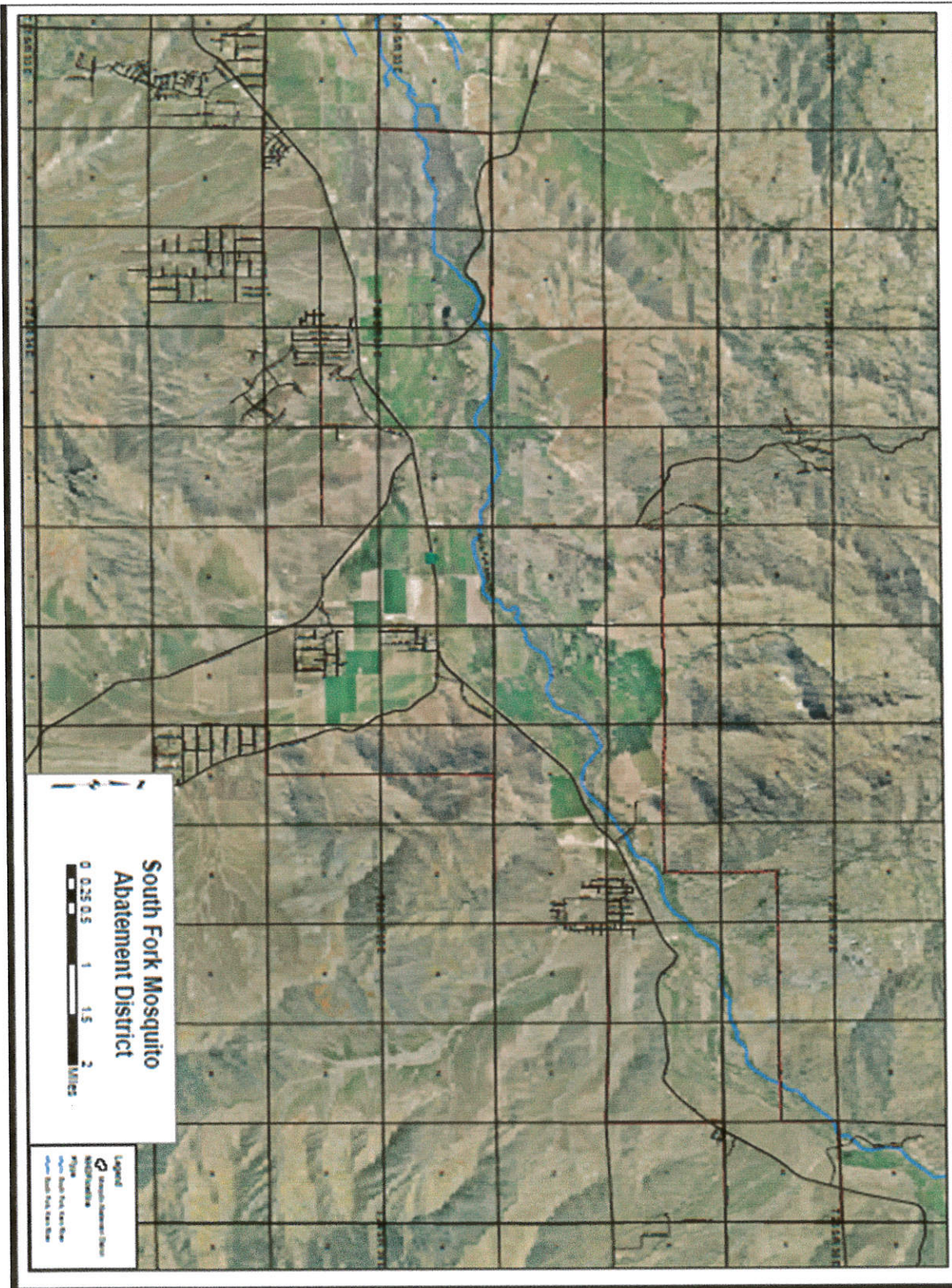
sfmadops@gmail.com

Attachments

Map of the South Fork Mosquito Abatement District.

No highlights or markings of application sites as none have been made to date.

Future application sites will be logged, Global Positioning System satellite provides location and time information.



Attachments

Permitted materials for Biological and Pesticide Discharge to waters of the U.S for vector control under the NPDES permit.

Active Ingredients:

<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>israelensis</i> (Bti)
<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> (Bs) (<i>Lysinibacillus sphaericus</i>)
Methoprene
Monomolecular Films
Petroleum Distillates
Spinosad
Temephos
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 use in California and used in a manner specified in 40 C.F.R. section 152.25.

Agency Name	Address
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Regional Manager: Julie Vance	CDFW Central Region (Region 4) Regional Manager: Julie Vance Main Office: 1234 E. Shaw Avenue Fresno, CA 93710 Phone Directory Email the Central Region (559) 243-4005 ext. 151 Fax: (559) 243-4022
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