

ATTACHMENT 1

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Active Ingredient – Active ingredients are manufacturer disclosed ingredients that yield toxic effects on target organisms (State Board Water Quality Order No. 2004-0009-DWQ)

Adjuvant – Adjuvants are ingredients that are added to aquatic pesticides during a treatment event. These ingredients are chosen by the discharger, based on site characteristics, and typically increase the effectiveness of aquatic pesticides on target organisms. (State Board General Permit No.)

Application Area – The application area is the area to which aquatic pesticides are directly applied.

Application Event – The application event is the time that introduction of the pesticide to the application area (or treatment area) takes place. The application event is the time that the product is applied, not the length of time that it releases pesticide into the environment.

Aquatic Pesticide - Pesticides registered by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) and formulated for use in water to control aquatic animal or plant pests. An aquatic pesticide is any substance (including biological agents) applied in, on or over the waters of the State or in such a way as to enter those waters for the purpose of inhibiting the growth or controlling the existence of any plant or animal in those waters.

Aquatic pesticides, for purposes of Regionwide Prohibition 6, also include adulticides which are applied by spraying, either by ground or aerial application, at, over, or near water to control adult mosquitoes. During adulticide applications, a portion of the pesticide will unavoidably be deposited to surface waters in order to effectively target the adult mosquitoes.

California Toxics Rule (CTR) - U.S. EPA promulgated water quality criteria for 126 priority pollutants applicable to most of California's inland surface waters and enclosed bays and estuaries.

Degradation – The term degradation refers to impacts on water quality even if beneficial uses are not unreasonably affected. California Water Code, section 13241 recognizes that it is possible for the quality of water to be changed to some degree without unreasonably affecting beneficial uses.

Endangered Species – As defined in the federal Endangered Species Act section 1532

A species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Inert Ingredient – Inert ingredients are additional ingredients that are not toxic to target organisms. These ingredients are often trade secrets and therefore not always disclosed by the manufacturer. (State Board Water Quality Order No. 2004-0009-DWQ)

Invasive Species – As defined by the National Invasive Species Council in Executive Order 13112

An alien (or non-native) species whose introduction does, or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Local agency – Any public agency other than a state agency, board, or commission. Local agency includes but is not limited to cities, counties, charter cities and counties, districts, school districts, special districts, redevelopment agencies, local agency formation commissions, and any board, commission, or organizational subdivision of a local agency when so designated by order or resolution of the governing legislative body of the local agency. (CCR, Title 14, section 15368)

Native Species – As defined by the National Invasive Species Council in Executive Order 13112

With respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that, other than as a result of an introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in that ecosystem.

Nuisance - Under the California Water Code, section 13050(m), nuisance means anything which meets **all** of the following requirements: (1) Is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, (2) Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal, (3) Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.

Pest – As defined in Food and Agriculture Code section 12754.5

Any of the following that is, or is liable to become, dangerous or detrimental to the agricultural or nonagricultural environment of the state:

- (a) Any insect, predatory animal, rodent, nematode, or weed.
- (b) Any form of terrestrial, aquatic, or aerial plant or animal, virus, fungus, bacteria, or other microorganism (except viruses, fungi, bacteria, or other microorganisms on or in living man or other living animals).
- (c) Anything that the director of the Department of Food and Agriculture, by regulation, declares to be a pest (Section 12754.5 of the Food and Agriculture Code)

Pesticide – As defined in Food and Agriculture Code section 12753

Any spray adjuvant or any substance, or mixture of substances which is intended to be used for defoliating plants, regulating plant growth, or for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, as defined in section 12754.5 of the Food and Agriculture Code, which may infest or be detrimental to vegetation, man, animals, or

households, or be present in any agricultural or nonagricultural environment whatsoever.

Pesticide residues – Any pesticide breakdown products or other pesticide ingredients that are present after the use of the pesticide for controlling the target pest. Pesticide residues occur when concentrations of the active pesticide are below effective concentrations. It is difficult to predict at what point a pesticide becomes a pesticide residue because of varying site conditions including target species, water chemistry, application rate and method, flow, and wind direction and speed

Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (SIP) – A coordinated approach developed by State Water Resources Control Board and the USEPA to address priority toxic pollutants in inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries of California. The SIP implements priority toxic pollutant criteria contained in the California Toxics Rule (CTR). Section 5.3 of the SIP allows the Water Board, on a case-by-case basis, to consider and grant short-term or seasonal exceptions from meeting the priority pollutant criteria/objectives if determined to be necessary to implement control measures for resource or pest management or drinking water protection and conveyance.

Pollution - Under the California Water Code, section 13050(l)(1), pollution is defined as an alteration of water quality to a degree that unreasonably affects the waters for beneficial uses, or facilities, which serve those beneficial uses.

Priority pollutants - The California Toxics Rule in 40 Code of Federal Regulations, section 131.38(b)(1) lists priority pollutants and sets criteria to protect aquatic life and human health for these listed priority pollutants in the California Toxics Rule.

Project duration or project length - The expected time required for a pesticide to reach its minimum effective concentration and actively treat the target species within the treatment area. Project length is not discretely defined in the Statewide General Aquatic pesticide permits, because the time required for a pesticide to reach its minimum effective concentration varies due to site specific conditions, such as flow, target species, and water chemistry. In recognition of the variability in temporal extent of a treatment event, the Water Board does not expect project length to be discretely defined in any individual or general WDRs or NPDES permits issued by the Water Board to regulate the discharge of aquatic pesticides.

Public agency – Any state agency, board, or commission and any local or regional agency, as defined in CEQA Guidelines. It does not include the courts of the state. This term does not include agencies of the federal government. (CCR, Title 14, section 15379)

Receiving water – Anywhere outside the treatment area (defined by the discharger and accepted by the Water Board) at any time and inside the treatment area after project completion. This definition only applies for purposes of approved pesticide applications

Threatened Species – As defined in the federal Endangered Species Act
A species “likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.” Populations listed as threatened are less severely depleted than populations classed as endangered.

Treatment Area – The treatment area is the area being targeted to receive lethal doses of pesticides to control a specific pest. Within the treatment area, a spatial zone of impact exists in which water quality and beneficial uses are temporarily degraded.

It is the responsibility of the Discharger to define the treatment area for each specific location that it discharges to.

Treatment Event – The treatment event is the period during which the aquatic application is actively killing or controlling the target pest within the treatment area. It starts upon initiation of the application event and proceeds until the concentration of the aquatic pesticide is below that which can kill the target pest. During the treatment event, a spatial and temporal zone of impact exists in which water quality and beneficial uses are temporarily not protected.

Water quality objectives – In accordance with CWC section 13050(h) the limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area.

Zone of Impact – A spatial and temporal zone that exists during, and is targeted by, aquatic pesticide treatments in which existing uses and the level of water quality necessary to maintain those uses will not be protected. The Zone of Impact ceases to exist once the treatment event is completed.