

Attachment E – Notice of Intent

**WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2013-0002-DWQ
 GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAG990005**

**STATEWIDE GENERAL NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
 (NPDES) PERMIT FOR RESIDUAL AQUATIC PESTICIDE DISCHARGES TO WATERS OF
 THE UNITED STATES FROM ALGAE AND AQUATIC WEED CONTROL APPLICATIONS**

I. NOTICE OF INTENT STATUS (see Instructions)

Mark only one item	A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Applicator	B. Change of Information: WDID# _____
	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Change of ownership or responsibility: WDID# _____	

II. DISCHARGER INFORMATION

A. Name Montecito Water District			
B. Mailing Address 583 San Ysidro Road			
C. City Montecito	D. County Santa Barbara	E. State CA	F. Zip 93108
G. Contact Person Nick Turner	H. E-mail address nturner@montecitowater.com	I. Title General Manager	J. Phone 805-969-2271

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
G. E-mail address	H. Title	I. Phone	

IV. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

- A. Algaecide and aquatic herbicides are used to treat (check all that apply):
- Canals, ditches, or other constructed conveyance facilities owned and controlled by Discharger.
Name of the conveyance system: _____
 - Canals, ditches, or other constructed conveyance facilities owned and controlled by an entity other than the Discharger.
Owner's name: _____
Name of the conveyance system: _____
 - Directly to river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.
Name of water body: Jameson Lake

B. Regional Water Quality Control Board(s) where treatment areas are located
(REGION 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9): Region 3
(List all regions where algaecide and aquatic herbicide application is proposed.)

V. ALGAECIDE AND AQUATIC HERBICIDE APPLICATION INFORMATION

A. Target Organisms: _____

Algae, Cyanobacteria

B. Algaecide and Aquatic Herbicide Used: List Name and Active ingredients

PAK 27

Active ingredient: sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate

C. Period of Application: Start Date June 1 End Date May 31 (for life of permit)

D. Types of Adjuvants Used: N/A

VI. AQUATIC PESTICIDE APPLICATION PLAN

Has an Aquatic Pesticide Application Plan been prepared and is the applicator familiar with its contents?

Yes No

If not, when will it be prepared? _____

VII. NOTIFICATION

Have potentially affected public and governmental agencies been notified?

Yes No

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 General Permit, including developing and implementing a monitoring program, will be complied with."

A. Printed Name: Nick Turner
 B. Signature:  Date: 4/29/19
 C. Title: General Manager

XI. FOR STATE WATER BOARD STAFF USE ONLY

WDID:	Date NOI Received:	Date NOI Processed:
Case Handler's Initial:	Fee Amount Received: \$	Check #:
<input type="checkbox"/> Lyris List Notification of Posting of APAP	Date _____	Confirmation Sent _____

Montecito Water District



Aquatic Pesticide Application Plan (APAP) For Jameson Lake

NPDES General Permit No. CAG 990005
Water Quality Order No. 2013-0002-DWQ

Prepared by



April 2019

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Water Quality Order No. 2013-0002-DWQ (NPDES General Permit No. CAG990005) establishes requirements for point source discharges of aquatic herbicides and algaecides used for the control of algae and aquatic weeds. The General Permit only authorizes discharges of aquatic algaecides and herbicides that are registered for use in California and authorizes application of products containing the following active ingredients:

- 2,4-D
- Acrolein
- Copper
- Diquat
- Endothall
- Fluridone,
- Glyphosate
- Imazamox
- Imazapyr
- Penoxsulam
- Sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate
- Triclopyr-based aquatic algaecides and herbicides.

To obtain authorization under the General Permit, a discharger must submit to the SWRCB a completed Notice of Intent (NOI), an Aquatic Pesticide Application Plan (APAP) and an application fee.

This document presents the APAP for the Montecito Water District (District) located in Santa Barbara county.

The following sections of this APAP are presented as described in Water Quality Order 2013-0002-DWQ, Section VIII. C.

SECTION 2: DESCRIPTION OF WATER SYSTEM

The District is a public water system that serves drinking water to approximately 11,400 residents in Santa Barbara County. Jameson Lake was formed by the construction Juncal Dam in 1930 and is located approximately nine miles from Montecito near the headwaters of the Santa Ynez River. Jameson Lake is an open surface water reservoir owned and operated by the District. Jameson Lake is filled by the Santa Ynez River and seasonal diversions from Alder Creek. Flows in the Santa Ynez River downstream of Juncal Dam are from runoff in the Gibraltar Reservoir watershed. Water behind Juncal Dam is not routinely released downstream to the Santa Ynez River. However, since construction of Juncal Dam, there have been occasions when Juncal Dam spilled water. In February and March 2019, the dam spilled and prior to that the previous time was in March 2011. When full, Jameson Lake has a surface area of approximately 130 acres and the as of 2013, the maximum capacity is

5,144 acre-feet (AF) of water (1,676 million gallons (MG)). When full the average depth of Jameson Lake is 50 feet and the maximum depth is 84 feet.

The District's intake structure is screened at different elevations allowing the use of the highest quality water at any given time. Water from Jameson Lake is treated at the District's two surface water treatment plants (Bella Vista and Doulton) where the water is filtered and disinfected before being served to customers. The Bella Vista WTP can treat up to 2.2 MG/day and the Doulton WTP can treat up to 0.15 MG/day.

There is no public access allowed to Jameson Lake. Signs are posted along the property line indicating that Jameson Lake is private property. The lake and the District-owned 9,000-acre watershed are patrolled by District and US Forest Service personnel. A District employee, the dam caretaker, resides on site at Jameson Lake and conducts weekly boat inspections. The only use of Jameson Lake is as a drinking water supply reservoir. No other agencies, property owners or farmers have access or rights to water in Jameson Lake.

Figure 1 presents Jameson Lake with highlights of the Santa Ynez River, Juncal Dam and the location of the District's intake structure. Water from Jameson Lake flows 2.3 miles in buried pipeline than flows in the 2.1 mile Doulton Tunnel to the District's water treatment plants.

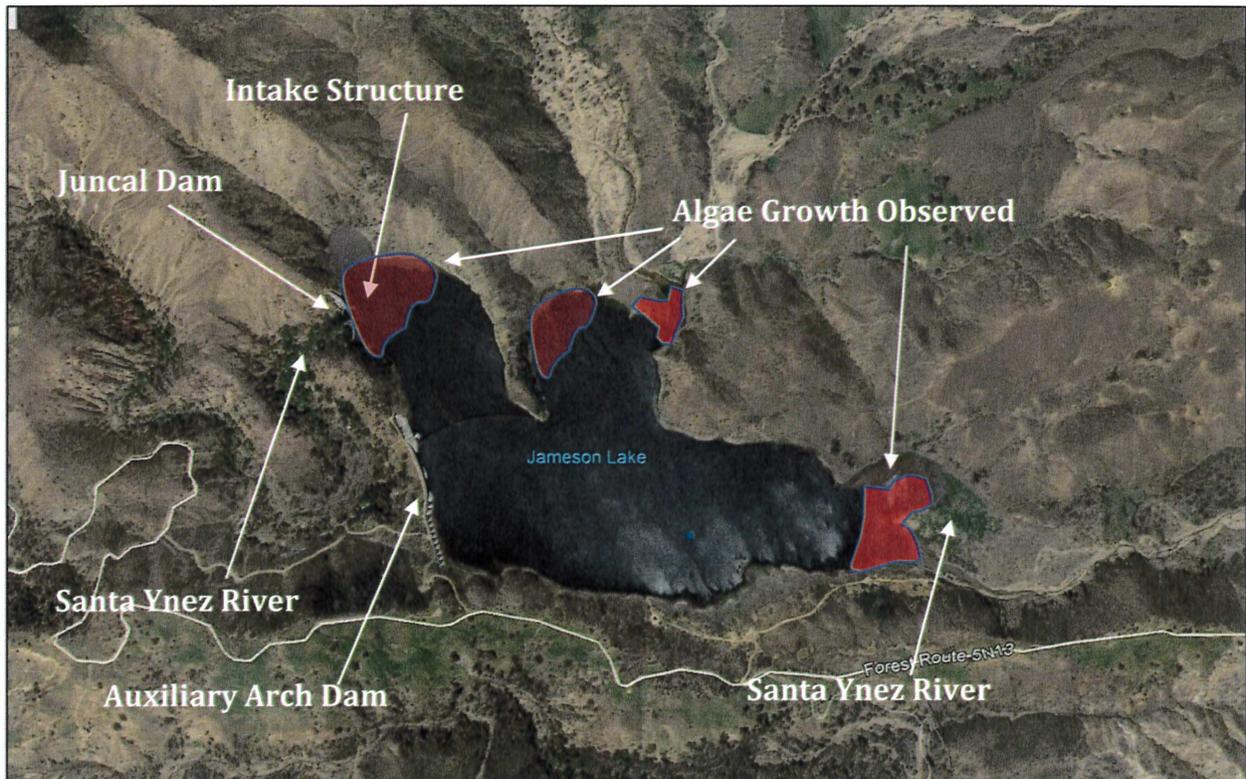


Figure 1: Santa Ynez River, Juncal Dam and Jameson Lake

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE TREATMENT AREA IN THE WATER SYSTEM

Algal blooms have been observed annually within Jameson Lake. Figure 1 indicates areas where District staff typically observe algae blooms in previous years. If the use of aquatic algaecides is needed, these will likely be areas for initial treatment. However, algal blooms have been observed in other areas of Jameson Lake.

SECTION 4: DESCRIPTION OF TYPES OF ALGAE THAT ARE BEING CONTROLLED AND WHY

During spring and summer months, district staff typically observe algae blooms in the lake. The Thomas Fire in December 2017 and January 2018 burned approximately 282,000 acres including the entire Jameson Lake watershed. Subsequent rain storms have washed the burnt vegetation into Jameson Lake. During the first year following the Thomas fire, the concentration of organic carbon (measured as total organic carbon, TOC) tripled in Jameson Lake. Storm runoff from the now mostly barren watershed continues to carry organic and inorganic material into the lake. For illustrative purposes, Figure 2 presents the area burned during the Thomas Fire, Jameson Lake, a portion of the Santa Ynez River and the District's Bella Vista WTP.



Figure 2: Jameson Lake Watershed and Thomas Fire

Storm water runoff will continue to alter water quality in the lake and increase areas of potential algae growth during the spring and summer months. Based on visual observations, during the summer of 2018 there was an increase in the size and occurrence of algal blooms in the lake. It is for this reason that the District may apply algaecide to larger or different areas (than depicted in Figure 1) of Jameson Lake, if needed.

Algal blooms can cause adverse impacts on the operation of the District's two water treatment plants. These impacts include increased chlorine demand, increased raw water turbidity and shorter filter runs, and a need for more frequent filter media backwashes to clean the filters. Increased chlorine demand contributes to an increase in the formation of disinfection by-products, specifically trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids, which are regulated in drinking water by the California Division of Drinking Water. Increasing the frequency when the District must backwash and clean the filters can cause serious operational problems and at its worse can interrupt the production of drinking water at the District's treatment plants. Monitoring in Jameson Lake has indicated elevated levels of taste and odor compounds (specifically geosmin and 2-methylisoborneol (MIB)) in the lake at levels that, while not a public health concern, could be a nuisance for customers.

SECTION 4: AQUATIC ALGAECIDE PRODUCT TO BE USED

The District staff has selected PAK®27 (sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate) for algae control. PAK®27 is used to treat filamentous algae and cyanobacteria. PAK®27 will be applied as granules using a mechanical spreader. The degradation products are hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) and sodium carbonate (soda ash). The hydrogen peroxide will break down to water and oxygen. No adjuvants are required.

SECTION 5: FACTORS INFLUENCING DECISION TO USE ALGAECIDE

District staff conduct weekly visual inspections of the lake by boat. During these inspections, tests for water temperature, turbidity and dissolved oxygen are conducted and the results are recorded and reviewed to observe potential trends in water quality conditions.

As described in Section 3, excessive algae growth in the lake can have significant adverse impacts on the District's two water treatment plants. These adverse impacts can include limiting the production of drinking water (due to a need to increase the frequency of taking filters off line for backwashing), increased production of regulated chlorinated byproducts through the reaction between chlorine for disinfection and organic material which can be elevated due to an algae bloom, and increased tastes and odors in the water served to District customers. There is also the potential for the presence of cyanotoxins in the water due to algae blooms.

Decisions to apply an algaecide in Jameson Lake will be made to improve the water quality in Jameson Lake and minimize adverse impacts on the operation of the water treatment

plants. Controlling algae in Jameson Lake is needed to protect the use of Jameson Lake as a drinking water supply reservoir.

SECTION 6: GATES OR CONTROL STRUCTURES

There are no gate or control structures to control the flow of water behind Juncal Dam to downstream portions of the Santa Ynez River. Downstream of Juncal Dam, flow in the Santa Ynez River comes only from runoff in the Gibraltar Reservoir watershed (i.e., the watershed immediately downstream of Juncal Dam). On occasion due to high flows in the Santa Ynez River upstream of Jameson Lake, Juncal Dam has spilled water. District staff will not apply an algaecide within 7 days of any predicted precipitation, nor within 7 days after a rainfall event in the Juncal Dam watershed, nor at any time when the Dam is spilling.

SECTION 7: SHORT-TERM SEASONAL EXCEPTION

The District is not requesting a short-term exception under Section 5.3 of the SWRCB Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California.

SECTION 8: MONITORING PROGRAM

The District's monitoring program consists of background, event and post-event monitoring. NPDES Permit 2013-0002-DWQ Attachment C "Monitoring and Reporting Program" states that the Monitoring Program must be designed to address the following two questions:

Question 1: Does the residual algaecide and aquatic herbicide discharge cause an exceedance of receiving water limitations?

Question 2: Does the discharge of residual algaecide and aquatic herbicide, including active ingredients, inert ingredients and degradation byproducts, in any combination cause or contribute to an exceedance of the "no toxics in toxic amount" narrative toxicity objective?

NPDES General Permit 2013-0002-DWQ, Attachment D, presents the following goals for the monitoring and reporting program:

1. Identify and characterize algaecide or aquatic herbicide application projects conducted by the Discharger;
2. Determine compliance with the receiving water limitations and other requirements specified in this General Permit;
3. Measure and improve the effectiveness of the APAP;
4. Support the development, implementation, and effectiveness of BMPs;
5. Assess the chemical, physical, and biological impacts on receiving waters resulting from algaecide or aquatic herbicide applications;

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6. Assess the overall health and evaluate long-term trends in receiving water quality;
7. Demonstrate that water quality of the receiving waters following completion of resource or weed management projects are equivalent to pre-application conditions; and
8. Ensure that projects that are monitored are representative of all algaecide or aquatic herbicide and application methods used by the Discharger.

The following presents the components of the District's Monitoring Program for the proposed application of an algaecide in Jameson Lake.

SECTION 8.1: SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND WHEN SAMPLES ARE TO BE COLLECTED

When the decision is made to apply aquatic algaecide or herbicide, the following samples are collected.

- A. **Background Monitoring:** Up to 24 hours prior to treatment background sample(s) will be collected within the proposed treatment area.
- B. **Monitoring During Treatment:** Visual observation and water samples will be collected immediately outside the treated area and immediately after completing the application event while allowing enough time to pass such that treated water would have exited the treatment area. Sampling will be completed within 2 hours of application.
- C. **Monitoring after treatment:** No later than one week after treatment, samples will be collected within the area treated. At the same time, a sample will also be collected at the District's intake structure.

SECTION 8.2: SAMPLE COLLECTION

If the water depth is 6 feet or greater, the District will collect samples at a depth of three feet. If the water depth is less than 6 feet, samples will be collected at mid-depth.

Proper sample collection procedures will be followed to ensure results are representative of the water quality in Jameson Lake before and after treatment. The following describes the District's procedures to prevent, or minimize, the chance of contaminating samples from equipment, vehicles or individuals.

1. All sample collection equipment (e.g., disposable gloves, sample bottles, sample cooler, blue ice, etc.) are stored at a location separate from where PAK@27 product is handled and/or stored.
2. After algaecide application, chemical containers and application equipment will be removed from the Jameson Lake area by the third-party contractor.
3. Sample collection will be conducted by District staff ensuring that no sampling equipment contacts PPE used by the algaecide applicator, equipment or algaecide storage containers.

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4. In between sample locations, sampling equipment and field test equipment will be rinsed to prevent cross contamination.
5. Field information (date, time, location, and depth) and results (analytical results and visual observations) are recorded immediately for each location.
6. Water quality samples collected from Jameson Lake by District staff will be labeled appropriately and analyzed onsite using test equipment maintained in the District's outbuildings at Jameson Lake. Sample information and results will be recorded on a log sheet.

SECTION 8.3: SAMPLE ANALYSES

PAK®27 is not persistent in the environment and readily decomposes to sodium carbonate and hydrogen peroxide. The hydrogen peroxide decomposes to water and oxygen. There are no receiving water limits for sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate or its degradation products.

Application of PAK®27 will not result in floating material that causes nuisance. The application of PAK®27 will not produce taste or odor issues nor color issues that adversely impact beneficial uses. For each application of PAK®27, Table 1 presents the parameters monitored and recorded.

Table 1: Jameson Lake APAP Monitoring Requirements

Sample Type	Parameter	Units	Method	Frequency	Sample Type
Visual	Monitoring area description Appearance (sheen, color, clarity, etc.) Weather conditions (fog, rain, wind, etc.)	Not applicable	Visual	a	Background, Event and Post-Event Monitoring
Physical	Temperature ^b pH ^c Conductivity ^c @ 25 °C Dissolved oxygen ^b Turbidity ^c	°F -- µhos/cm mg/L NTU	Grab ^d	e	Background, Event and Post-Event Monitoring

^aMonitored during all applications at all sites.

^bField test.

^cField or laboratory test.

^dSamples will be collected at three feet below the surface of the water body or at mid water column depth if the depth is less than three feet.

^eCollect samples from a minimum of six application events per year. If there are less than six application events in a year, the District will collect samples during each application event.

Measurements for dissolved oxygen, temperature, pH, turbidity and conductivity will be performed onsite by District staff.

SECTION 8.4: EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE

Field and bench-top analytical instruments used by the District to meet the requirements of this APAP are properly maintained and calibrated as necessary.

SECTION 9: DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT'S BMPs

The following presents the District's BMPs:

1. PAK®27 applications are performed by a third-party contractor who hold a current California Department of Pesticide Regulation Qualified Applicator License (QAL). This will ensure proper use, handling, safety procedures, and application of PAK®27.
2. Water quality samples will be collected by the District's operators who have been trained in all requirements of this APAP, including requirements for proper sample collection, handling and quality control.
3. All PAK®27 applications will follow this APAP, label instructions and use information.
4. PAK®27 will be applied (in granular form) by boat using a mechanical spreader to the surface of Jameson Lake. Only the predetermined amount needed to treat the impacted surface area will be loaded onto the boat for use.
5. There are no other agencies or farmers that have water rights to Jameson Lake. Jameson Lake is owned and operated by the District solely as a drinking water supply reservoir and no outside access will be allowed to the lake.
6. To minimize potential for fish kills, PAK®27 will be applied according to the manufacturer's instructions and this APAP. The District will only treat a portion of Jameson Lake at a time, never more than one-third of the lake. The District will apply the algaecide before algae levels reach a point where treatment could create a depletion of dissolved oxygen below minimum acceptable levels. If the District treats a heavy algal bloom, no more than one-half of the impacted area will be treated, and the District will wait a minimum of 48 hours before treating the remainder of the impacted area.
7. PAK®27 can be toxic to birds. If treating near the shoreline, applicator will take care to avoid having PAK®27 particles fall on the ground where birds and feed may be present.

SECTION 10: POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES TO REDUCE THE NEED FOR APPLYING ALGAECIDES

District staff will initially consider and implement non-algaecide options, when feasible and appropriate. Decisions to apply an algaecide will factor in ongoing monitoring for potential taste and odor episodes, potential occurrence of cyanotoxins, observed impacts on the performance of the District's drinking water treatment plants and consumer complaints. When the decision to apply an algaecide is made, the requirements contained in this APAP are reviewed and a written treatment and monitoring plan is prepared (including dose of algaecide, area to be treated and a monitoring plan) and the application by a state licensed

applicator is scheduled. The minimum amount of algaecide necessary to produce effective control of algae in Jameson Lake will be used.

This section presents the District's review of the following alternatives as presented in Water Quality Order No. 2013-0002-DWQ:

- No action,
- Prevention,
- Mechanical or physical methods,
- Biological control agents, and
- Algaecides and aquatic herbicides.

No Action: Based on visual observations of an algal bloom, algae counts, water quality conditions, and operation and performance of the treatment plants District staff will determine whether to use an algaecide. District staff will monitor factors that can influence algae levels (nutrient concentrations, temperature, sunlight) to make decision when it is appropriate to apply an algaecide and when it is not appropriate. The Intake Structure in Jameson Lake allows staff to withdraw water from selected depths to use the best quality water. During an algae bloom, one of the responses staff may take is to draw water from a different depth while continuing to monitor algae and water quality conditions throughout Jameson Lake. Based on experience and conditions, staff may determine that the best approach is to apply the algaecide when the first signs of a bloom are observed in order to minimize the area of Jameson Lake to be treated (and minimize the amount algaecide needed) as well as to minimize the increase in organic loading in Jameson Lake which could cause adverse impacts on treatment plant performance and quality of drinking water provided to customers.

Prevention: As required by California drinking water regulations, every five years the District conducts a watershed sanitary survey of the Jameson Lake watershed. If conditions change that could adversely impact water quality in Jameson Lake, actions are recommended and implemented. Recreation is not allowed in the watershed nor in Jameson Lake. District and US Forest Service staff regularly patrol the watershed, signs are posted indicating private property and at various locations locked gates prevent access to the lake. Fertilizers are not used in the Jameson Lake watershed, nor are there any human or herd animal activities that could be potential sources of nutrients into Jameson Lake. Due to the recent Thomas Fire, runoff water quality may be impacted leading to greater amounts of naturally occurring organic material and nutrients entering the lake.

Mechanical or Physical Methods: The District periodically works with Cal Fire to physically remove non-native vegetation from the watershed and immediate shoreline of Jameson Lake. Mechanical and/or physical removal of algae is not practical or effective.

Biological Control Agents: District staff do not plan to introduce any non-native biological agents into Jameson Lake or the watershed.

Algaecides: When the decision is made to use PAK®27, applications will be made following all label requirements for dosage and safe handling. The minimum amount of algaecide needed will be applied.

SECTION 11: RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

As part of the District's APAP, all record keeping and reporting requirements as described Order No. 2013-0002-DWQ will be implemented.

SECTION 11.1: RECORD KEEPING

For each application event, the District will record and maintain copies of the following information:

1. Date and time of algaecide application,
2. Location of application,
3. Name of applicator,
4. Amount of algaecide used,
5. Application details, such as water level in Jameson Lake, time application started and stopped, algaecide application rate and concentration,
6. Visual monitoring observations,
7. Date, location and time of sample collection and field tests,
8. Name of individual collecting samples and performing tests,
9. Analytical methods that were used, and
10. Analytical results, and
11. Certification that the applicator followed the District's APAP.

SECTION 11.2: REPORTING PROGRAM

The District will comply with the Standard Provisions contained in NPDES No. 2013-0002-DWQ for reporting and recordkeeping.

SECTION 11.3: THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES HABITAT

If the District becomes aware of an incident with a federally-listed threatened or endangered species or habitat that may have resulted from the application of PAK®27, the District will immediately notify the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

SECTION 11.4: ANNUAL REPORT

The District will collect and prepare an annual report for each year that the District is authorized to apply aquatic algaecide. The annual report will include the following information:

1. An executive summary discussing compliance or violation of the General Permit and the effectiveness of the District's APAP.
2. Summary of the monitoring data including a description of water quality improvements or degradation as a results of algaecide application events.
3. Identification of BMPs in use and their effectiveness.
4. Map showing location of each treated area in Jameson Lake
5. Amount of PAK®27 used during each application event.
6. The surface area and/or volume of water in the treatment area (and any other information used to calculate PAK®27 dosage).

The District will submit the Annual Report by March 1st of each year. The report will be submitted to the SWRCB Deputy Director and the Executive Officer of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

If there were no uses of an algaecide during the calendar year, the District will provide the SWRCB Deputy Director and the Executive Officer for the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board a certification that no application of an algaecide occurred.

SECTION 11.5: TWENTY-FOUR HOUR AND FIVE-DAY REPORTS FOR NONCOMPLIANCE

If there is any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, the District will provide that information to the State Water Resources Control Board and the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board within 24 hours of the time the District becomes aware of the circumstances of the noncompliance event. The District will provide the following information:

1. Caller's name and telephone number.
2. Applicator's name and mailing address.
3. Waste District Identification (WDID) number.
4. Name and telephone number of a contact person.
5. How and when the District became aware of the noncompliance event.
6. Description of the location of the noncompliance.
7. US EPA registration number for the PAK®27 product used.
8. Description of steps taken, or that will be taken to correct, remedy, cleanup or otherwise address any adverse impacts.

Within five days of the noncompliance, the District will provide a written report containing the following information:

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1. Date and time the District contacted the State Water Board and the appropriate Regional Water Board notifying them of the noncompliance and any instructions received from the State and/or Regional Water Board,
2. A description of the noncompliance and its cause, including exact date and time and species affected, estimated number of individual and approximate size of dead or distressed organisms (other than the pests to be eliminated),
3. Appearance of the impacted area (sheen, color, clarity, etc);
4. Magnitude and scope of the affected area (e.g. aquatic square area);
5. Application rate of the algaecide, method of application, and name of algaecide, description of algaecide ingredients, and the U.S. EPA registration number;
6. Description of the habitat and the circumstances under which the noncompliance occurred (include any available ambient water data);
7. A summary of the test results within five days after they become available;
8. If applicable, explain why the District believes the noncompliance was not caused by the District's application of algaecide; and
9. Actions to be taken to prevent recurrence of adverse incidents.