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MAY 08 2012
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY

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

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 Delano Mosquito Abatement District			
B. Mailing Address PO BOX 220			
C. City Delano	D. County Kern	E. State CA	F. Zip Code 93216
G. Contact Person Diana Coburn	H. Email address dmad1944@gmail.com	I. Title Adm. Asst.	J. Phone 661-724-3114

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: _____
   Name of the conveyance system: _____

3. ☒ Directly to river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.
   Name of water body: Woollomes Lake, White River, Deer Creek, Poso Creek

* 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: X Vector Larvae X Adult Vector

B. Pesticides Used: List name, active ingredients and, if known, degradation by-products

BVA Oil (Refined petroleum distillate)
Vectobac 12-AS (Bacillus thuringiensisvarisraelensis)
Altosid XR Briquettes / Liquid / Pellets (Methoprene)
Agnique (Poly (oxy-1,2ethanedly), a-w-hydroxy)
Pyrenone 25-5 (Pyrethrin)

C. Period of Application: Start Date May 2012 End Date Nov 2012

D. Types of Adjuvants Added by the Discharger:
None

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

A. Printed Name: Diana Coburn

B. Signature: _____ **Date:** 5/2/12

C. Title: Adm. Asst.

X. FOR STATE WATER BOARD USE ONLY

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

Delano Mosquito Abatement District

District Office: 11281 Garzoli Ave
Mailing Address: PO Box 220
Delano, CA 93216

Ph: (661) 725-3114 Fax: (661) 725-3179
dmad1944@gmail.com

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This NPDES permit application to apply vector control pesticides to waters of the United States within the Delano MAD addresses each NPDES permit requirement in a comprehensive manner. Some sections request a list of specific actions and equipment that cannot be provided on a location by location basis. The district utilized a variety of mosquito control best management practices (BMPs) including habitat modification, site elimination, use of biological control organisms, and pesticide applications. Different approaches are often utilized at a single site during a single season depending on conditions encountered at the location. Site specific information that cannot be determined in advance and BMPs are discussed in general terms only.

Larval development sources and the scope of any adult infestation continually change and regardless of those listed in this document, the District will utilize all appropriate BMPs to minimize pesticide use. With regard to the application of pesticides, waters of the United States are managed in exactly the same manner as all other mosquito sources in the District.

The NPDES Permit requires a Pesticides Application Plan (PAP) that contains the following elements

Section 1: Description of Target Area

For a map of the Delano MAD, please see Attachment 1: Map of Delano MAD

General description of district boundaries:

Delano MAD is a rough rectangle encompassing the city of Delano, CA, and the surrounding areas. The district is bounded on the north by county road 88, on the south by county road McCombs Ave., on the east side four miles east of Hwy. 65, and on the west by county road Wildwood Rd.

In most years, Delano will not directly treat any water of the United States. The following are waters of the United States within the district, that may receive pesticide deposition from ULV adulticide applications, or that may require larval control applications under unusual conditions including flooding.

Lake Woollomes
White River
Deer Creek
Poso Creek

Section 2. Factors Influencing Pesticide Applications

Mosquito control BMPs are employed continuously at the district, and site specific decisions about which BMPs to utilize at any given location are made based on routine surveillance, knowledge of the site, and success of past treatments.

Often mosquito producing sites can be eliminated or avoided through proper planning and construction of ditches, field drains, etc. Despite utilizing multiple approaches and working closely with landowners, sites do produce mosquito larvae.

If possible, a site with larvae will be eliminated through physical action (i.e. filling a tire rut with sand or draining an unused swimming pool)

If a site contains larvae but cannot be eliminated, biological control through mosquito fish (*Gambusiaaffinnis*) is the next option considered. The following criterion are used to determine if mosquito fish are used: Will the fish survive, will they provide adequate control of mosquito larvae, and can fish be legally used at the location.

Decision to apply larval control pesticides

The use of larval control pesticides occurs as necessary based on size of the site, location relative to human populations, density of mosquito larvae, season, weather conditions, and other factors. If larvae are found in a site, but emergence of those mosquitoes is deemed unlikely to create an annoyance problem for humans or increase the risk of disease to humans or domestic animals it will not be treated.

If a site is treated with a pesticide to control mosquito larvae, the least toxic, effective larvicide available will be used. If it is particularly difficult to access or treat a site, the sites has a history of producing mosquitoes, or disturbance associated with treating a site is a potential problem, longer term residual larvicides are considered.

If mosquito pupae are present in a larval development site, that site is treated with a surface control agent.

Decision to apply adult control pesticides

Adult mosquito control is a last resort option that will be implemented through ULV adult mosquito spraying.

The decision to spray is based on:
Mosquito trap data indicates a large population of adult mosquitos
Telephone calls to the district indicate a significant level of mosquito annoyance
There is a significant population of adult vector species mosquitoes, and an elevated risk of mosquito-vectored disease transmission

3. Types of Pesticides Used and Application Methods

All pesticides are applied in accordance with label directions.

At its discretion, the District may apply any pesticide included in attachments E and F of the Vector Control General Permit anywhere within district boundaries.

Type of pesticides

Larvicides used by the district may work via ingestion and release of endotoxins, or may be absorbed through the body of the larvae and mimic juvenile insect hormones that prevent proper maturation of the mosquito larvae.

Examples of larvicides that work via ingestion and absorption are Vectobac 12AS and Altosid XR Briquettes.

Surface control products are a physical control measure used against mosquito pupae, because pupae do not feed and are impervious to absorption of a product placed in the water column. The products work by suffocation - either clogging the breathing siphons of larva,or reduce the surface tension of water eventually causing mosquito larvae to drown.

Examples of surface control products include BVA Oil and Agnique.

Adulticides used by the district are broad spectrum pyrethroid insecticides synergized with PBO. The products used at the district are specifically formulated and labeled for ultra-low volume (ULV) spraying for mosquito control. The combination of products and application method maximizes effectiveness against mosquitoes, while minimizing non-target effects.

Examples of adulticides used include:

Pyrenone 25-5

Application methods

Granular or pellet formulations of larval control products are applied by hand, through a horn-seeder, through a rotary spreader, or through a backpack blower / spreader. Briquettes are applied singly by hand.

Liquids used for larval/ pupal control are applied through handheld pressurized sprayers known as hand-cans, in larger pressurized tank and hose equipment, or through a mist-blower type application where the product is to the water surface or to vegetation via dispersion in high speed airflow. Liquid larvicides are diluted in water prior to

application to facilitate even coverage of the site and an appropriate application rate. Surface control agents are applied at a higher rate and are not diluted prior to application.

Adulticides are applied as an ultra-low volume aerosol spray through truck mounted ULV sprayers. Applications take place during the evening or early morning, beginning at sunset or ending at sunrise, during the time when the sun is below the horizon. The district uses Phoenix 800-MD Fogger for adulticide applications.

4. Description of Anticipated Application Areas

Any product included in attachments E and F of the General NPDES Vector Control Permit may be applied anywhere within district boundaries,

Larval control

Larval sources within the district include residential (i.e. pools, boats, animal troughs), agricultural (i.e. tire ruts in vineyards, low areas in irrigated row crops) natural sources (i.e. natural ponds, old stream oxbows).

Adult control

Adulticides may be applied anywhere within district boundaries.

5. Other Best Management Practices Utilized by the District / Alternatives Considered

Public education is one mosquito control method utilized by the District. Specific activities include working with local newspaper to print articles about mosquitoes, mosquito-borne diseases, and eliminating back-yard mosquito sources.
District personnel also work directly with residents and business owners to eliminate problems like excess irrigation, clogged storm drains, unmaintained pools, and removal of miscellaneous containers that may hold water.

While the Delano MAD works hard to form cooperative relationships with landowners, under extreme circumstances and with the approval of the mosquito board; legal abatement proceedings may be initiated against a landowner within the district to eliminating an ongoing mosquito source.

Treating a mosquito larval source to prevent adult mosquito emergence or applying an adulticide to reduce an existing population of adult mosquitoes are control options. Detail on these options is provided below, but to summarize there is a stepwise process of decision making that moves from use of lowest environmental impact and least intrusive larval control products applied by hand to spraying adulticides over relatively large areas via ULV application.

6. Anticipated Pesticide Use

This is only an estimate of use based on actual use during 2010, or estimated average use for products not used during 2010, Actual use may be greater or less than the estimate depending on weather, precipitation, and many other factors that cannot be anticipated.

Because the use of mosquito control BMPs is a long-standing policy at the district, overall pesticide use is not expected to change.

Actual use will vary depending on weather, precipitation, and many other factors that cannot be anticipated.

Golden Bear 1111	14	gallons
BVA Oil	127	gallons
Altosid Briq	50	lbs
Altosid Pellets	28	lbs
Altosid Liq	5	gallons
Agnique	1	gallon
Vectobac 12AS	93	gallons
FourStar Briq	2	lbs
Pyrenone 25-5	8	gallons

At its discretion, the District may apply any pesticide included in attachments E and F of the Vector Control General Permit anywhere within district boundaries.

7. Monitoring Locations

Please see MVCAC coalition monitoring plan.

The District will complete visual monitoring for 10% of pesticide applications that meet the following criteria:

Larvicide applications directly to a Water of the United States (none expected)

Any adulticide application (adulticides are never applied directly to water) where incidental deposition of the product applied or a residual from that application may be reasonably expected to enter a Water of the United States.

8. Evaluation of BMPs

For BMPs that may be utilized within the district, please see table below:
(See: Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California, (CDPH, 2010))

Larval Habitat type	Page #
Universally Applicable Mosquito Control BMPs	4
Backyard sources	5
Rural Properties	6
Dairies	8
Duck Clubs / Managed and Natural Wetlands	9
Storm water infrastructure	13
Roadsides and similar	17
Wastewater Treatment Facilities	18
Wildlands and Undeveloped Areas	19

Adulticide BMPs:
Use properly functioning appropriately calibrated equipment
Apply after sunset or near dawn when mosquitoes are most active
Apply only under appropriate atmospheric equipment.

9. Description of BMPs to be implemented

A. Spill protection
- Keep product in original containers or appropriately labeled pesticide container
- Store chemical tanks and containers in secure location or in otherwise locked condition when not in use
- Maintain a well-stocked spill containment and clean-up kit in vehicle
- Driver will avoid all identifiable road hazards

B. Educate staff on environmental effects of pesticides
- Attend continuing education talks and MVCAC workshops on pesticides, pesticide safety, and NPDES

C. Amount used
- Products will be applied according to label directions based on surveillance results (presence of larvae or adult population above threshold)

D. BMPs for each application mode
- All pesticides will be applied in accordance with label instructions
- Larvicide application devices (power blower, tank and hose, hand can, etc) are calibrated for amount applied (flow) / unit time
- Sites are mapped with site area being determined
- Personnel are taught to mix appropriate amount of product to treat target area, and visually assess application rate

- For adult spraying, only properly calibrated, properly functioning equipment will be used
- Spray routes will be mapped to insure maximum efficiency while avoiding overlap of application, and routes will be designed to minimize potential deposition into Waters of the United States based on wind, weather, and vehicle access routes.

E. BMPs for each product (These are examples – complete one for each)

Larvicides

- Methoprene products will be applied only to waters containing or those with a documented history of flooding and producing mosquito larvae. Sites will be retreated based on expected life of product for permanently wet areas, or when it can be determined that the product is near the end of its effective life (pupae collected from site emerge as adults) for intermittently flooded areas. Typically the area treated will be determined through larval surveillance.

- Bacillus thuringiensisvarisraelensis (Bti) products...

- Larval oil products will be applied according to the label only in areas where there is a predominance of late instar mosquito larvae and pupae present.

Adulticides will be applied according to the label when populations of mosquitoes have met or exceeded treatment thresholds, at a time when adults are active and environmental conditions are suitable for an effective application.

- Pyrethroids will be applied in urban areas...

- Naled will be used primarily as a rotation product to eliminate the potential for development of resistance to pyrethroids, and will be used primarily in rural areas...

F. BMPs for each environment

- Universally applicable BMPs will be used as a regular course of action by the District.

Additional BMPs that will be used include:

- Ensuring adequate flow in water conveyance structures
- Maintaining storm water collection devices so they drain in less than 96 hours or if designed to hold water – inspect sources weekly and treat as needed.

For other sites, any and all applicable BMPs may be used.
(See: Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California, (CDPH, 2010))

For BMPs that may be utilized on specific habitat types within the district, please see table below:

10. Identification of Problem

A. Thresholds for treatment:

Larval:

- Presence of larvae is sufficient to warrant control measure
- Any intermittently wet site with a documented history of mosquito larvae and is known to be a larval development site may be pre-treated

Adult:

- Citizen annoyance complaints – 3 in a neighborhood
- New Jersey light trap counts – 10+ females in a trap in 5 days
- Landing rate counts – 3-5 landing within 60 seconds

B. Target vector species

Genera:

Annopheles and *Culiseta*: Winter to early spring mosquitoes

- Larvicides may be used throughout the year, however the pace of applications begins to increase in April
- Adult spraying may be necessary depending on population

Aedessierrensis: Spring mosquitoes

- Adulticiding may be necessary based on nuisance calls

Culex and floodwater *Aedes:* Summer and fall mosquitoes

- Physical control
- Biological control
- Larval control
- Adult control

Control activities take place as needed based on larval site inspection and adult population monitoring

C. Identify known larval sources and source elimination

Any container, ditch, swimming pool, boat, wheelbarrow, etc. that holds standing or slowly flowing water for more than 96 hours (4 days) can produce mosquitoes. Source reduction is the District's preferred method, 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 the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California.

The District maintains an ongoing database of previously identified larval development sources (including maps and written descriptions) that are the framework for an ongoing larval control program. Sites that can be eliminated are noted and occasionally checked to insure the site does not again become a larval development site. Sites that cannot be eliminated through application of BMPs are routinely inspected and treated when larvae are present.

D. New source identification and pattern identification

The Delano MAD has long been established and personnel routinely examine past inspection and treatment records, and work with local agricultural interests to predict likely larval development source locations; and the timing of adult mosquito emergence. The District uses this information to work with landowners to minimize mosquito production, to appropriately time public outreach efforts, and to hire seasonal personnel as needed.

11. Examination of Alternatives

The District has an ongoing program of public information and outreach designed to create general mosquito awareness in residents. Part of the message is where mosquito larvae develop and how to avoid creating larval development sites. The other part of the message is what actions residents can take to reduce adult mosquito populations on their property, what personal protective measures can be taken to reduce annoyance and disease risk, and where to call if there is a significant problem with adult mosquitoes.

Larval Control Decision Process

As described earlier, the presence of mosquito larvae is sufficient to warrant application of a larvicide; however sites with larvae are not automatically treated depending on a variety of factors.

Sites are surveyed prior to any action to determine if mosquito larvae are represent or if it is likely that the site will produce mosquito larvae in the foreseeable future.If there are not larvae present or any mosquito emergence from the site is unlikely to pose a nuisance or disease risk, the site is documented for future inspection and no action is taken.

If a site can be eliminated District personnel will work with a landowner to eliminate a source. The District (with the approval of the Mosquito Board) may initiate a legal abatement proceeding against any landowner who is resistant to eliminate such a source.Source elimination may be accomplished by removing the source of water, or it may be through physical action (i.e. filling a tire rut with sand, removing vegetation to allow wave action, draining an unused swimming pool, etc.).

If a source cannot be eliminated, the second BMP implemented as an alternative to pesticide use is biological control of mosquito larvae with mosquito fish (*Gambusiaaffinnis*).

The next BMP alternative is larval control with pesticides, after all alternative actions have been considered. If a mosquito larval development source cannot be addressed through source elimination or mosquito fish, a least toxic option pesticide is considered (i.e. methoprene (Altosid)).

If mosquito pupae are present in a larval development site, control with the least toxic option (Altosid) must be rejected as an option and the site is treated with BVA 2 oil.

Adult Control Decision Process

When considering adult control – the District always considers the option of not spraying, or spraying only a portion of the district. The District will only spray when conditions indicate it is necessary and will always spray the smallest area that will ensure an efficacious application.

Adult mosquito control is a last resort option that is utilized only in accordance with one or more of the following BMP criterion:

Surveillance (mosquito population)

- Mosquito trap data indicates a large population of adult mosquitoes
- Telephone calls to the district indicate a significant level of mosquito annoyance

Surveillance (disease risk)

- When species captured and/or documented presence of mosquito vectored diseaseactivity in the region (See California Mosquito-Borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan (see Emergency Planning section on page 16) indicate there is an elevated risk of mosquito-vectored disease transmission to humans.

Once the District has determined it is necessary to spray adults, the following BMPs are implemented during planning and execution of the application:

- Determine the smallest area that can be sprayed to achieve an efficacious application
- Plan application to cover the area as efficiently as possible
- Implement the application only when weather conditions are appropriate, and mosquito populations are active

12. Correct Use of Pesticides

- The District will always apply the least toxic, effective product available.
- Products are always applied in accordance with the label
- Application equipment will be correctly calibrated
- Applications will be completed under appropriate environmental conditions
- Applications of adulticides will be completed between sunset and sunrise
- Pesticide applications will be initiated only where necessary to reduce existing (documented) populations of larval or adult mosquitoes
- Applications will be appropriately documented and reported to CDPH and the County Agricultural Commissioner
- Any application to a water of the United States will be reported to SWRCB

13. Website

The District will post planned applications of pesticides to waters of the United States on its website.

The District also utilized the local newspaper The Delano Record for public outreach including informing residents of the annual increase in mosquito control activities that occurs each spring.

The District also keeps and maintains an individual call notification list to inform residents of pending adulticide operations in or around their areas, based on individual request.

Section 2

The Discharger shall update the PAP periodically and submit the revised PAP to the State Water Board for approval if there are any changes to the original PAP

D. Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The District's BMPs are described in the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California, and the California Mosquito-Borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan.(htttp://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php)

1. Identify the Problem

The District collects adult mosquito surveillance data and dead bird reports to guide mosquito control activities.

The district analyzes existing surveillance data and agricultural data to identify new or unidentified sources of vector problems as well as areas that have recurring vector problems.

2.Examine the Possibility of Alternatives to Treatments

The District has an ongoing program of public information and outreach designed to create general mosquito awareness in residents. Part of the message is where mosquito larvae develop and how to avoid creating larval development sites. The other part of the message is what actions residents can take to reduce adult mosquito populations on their property, what personal protective measures can be taken to reduce annoyance and disease risk, and where

If there are not larvae present or any mosquito emergence from the site is unlikely to pose a nuisance or disease risk, the site is documented for future inspection and no action is taken.

If a site can be eliminated District personnel will work with a landowner to eliminate a source. The District (with the approval of the Mosquito Board) may initiate a legal abatement proceeding against any landowner who is resistant to eliminate such a source.Source elimination may be accomplished by removing the source of water, or it may be through physical action (i.e. filling a tire rut with sand, removing vegetation to allow wave action, draining an unused swimming pool, etc.).
If a source cannot be eliminated, the second BMP implemented as an alternative to pesticide use is biological control of mosquito larvae with mosquito fish (*Gambusiaaffinnis*).

The next BMP alternative is larval control with pesticides, after all alternative actions have been considered. If a mosquito larval development source cannot be addressed through source elimination or mosquito fish, a least toxic option pesticide is considered (i.e. methoprene (Altosid)).

If mosquito pupae are present in a larval development site, control with the least toxic option (Altosid) must be rejected as an option and the site is treated with BVA 2 oil.

This along with additional practices described Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California that are used by this agency describe the District mosquito management plan. Specific sections of the BMP manual are referred to previously.

3. Correct Use of Pesticides

a. Any errors in application or pesticide spills are reported as required to CDPR,.CDPH, and per this permit also to SWRCB.

b. Staff pesticide application and spill training

This is an existing practice of the District, and is required to comply with Department of Pesticide Regulation's (DPR), and the terms of our Cooperative Agreement with the California Department of Public Health. All pesticide applicators receive annual safety and spill training in addition to their regular continuing education and are either certified or work directly under the supervision of a Certified Vector Control Technician.

4. Spill Containment, Training, and Equipment Calibration

a. Measures to prevent a pesticide spill

- District staff monitors application equipment daily to ensure it remains in proper working order
- Spill mitigation devices are placed in all spray vehicles and pesticide storage areas to respond to spills
- Employees are annually trained on spill prevention and response.

b. Measures to ensure that only a minimum and consistent amount of pesticide is used

- Application equipment is calibrated at least once each year and is part of the Cooperative Agreement with CDPH
- District personnel are trained on how to apply the correct amount of pesticide to a site

c. Plan to educate Coalition's or Discharger's staff and pesticide applicator on any potential adverse effects from the pesticide application

- Applicators are required to complete pesticide training yearly
- District will remind personnel to look for potential adverse effects
- Districts are required to report adverse pesticide related incidents to CDPH

d. Descriptions of specific BMPs for each spray mode; e.g. aerial spray, truck spray, hand spray, etc. The District will:

- Calibrate truck and hand larviciding equipment each year to meet application specifications.
- Review spray records daily to ensure appropriate amounts of material are being used.
- Calibrate ULV equipment at least annually for output and droplet size to meet label requirements

- If aerial applications are required: Aerial larviciding equipment is calibrated by the Contractor. Aerial adulticide equipment will be calibrated by the contractor to insure application rate and droplet meet label requirements

e. Descriptions of specific BMPs for each type of environmental setting

- Please see the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California

Section 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. address, crossroads, or map coordinates)
3. Name of applicator
4. Names of the water bodies treated if known / named (i.e. canal, creek, lake, etc.)
5. Application details such as name of pesticide applied, time application begins and ends, application rate, total area treated, equipment used if any, any other components included in application (besides water), dilution rate of pesticide if not diluted by water, total amount of pesticide applied

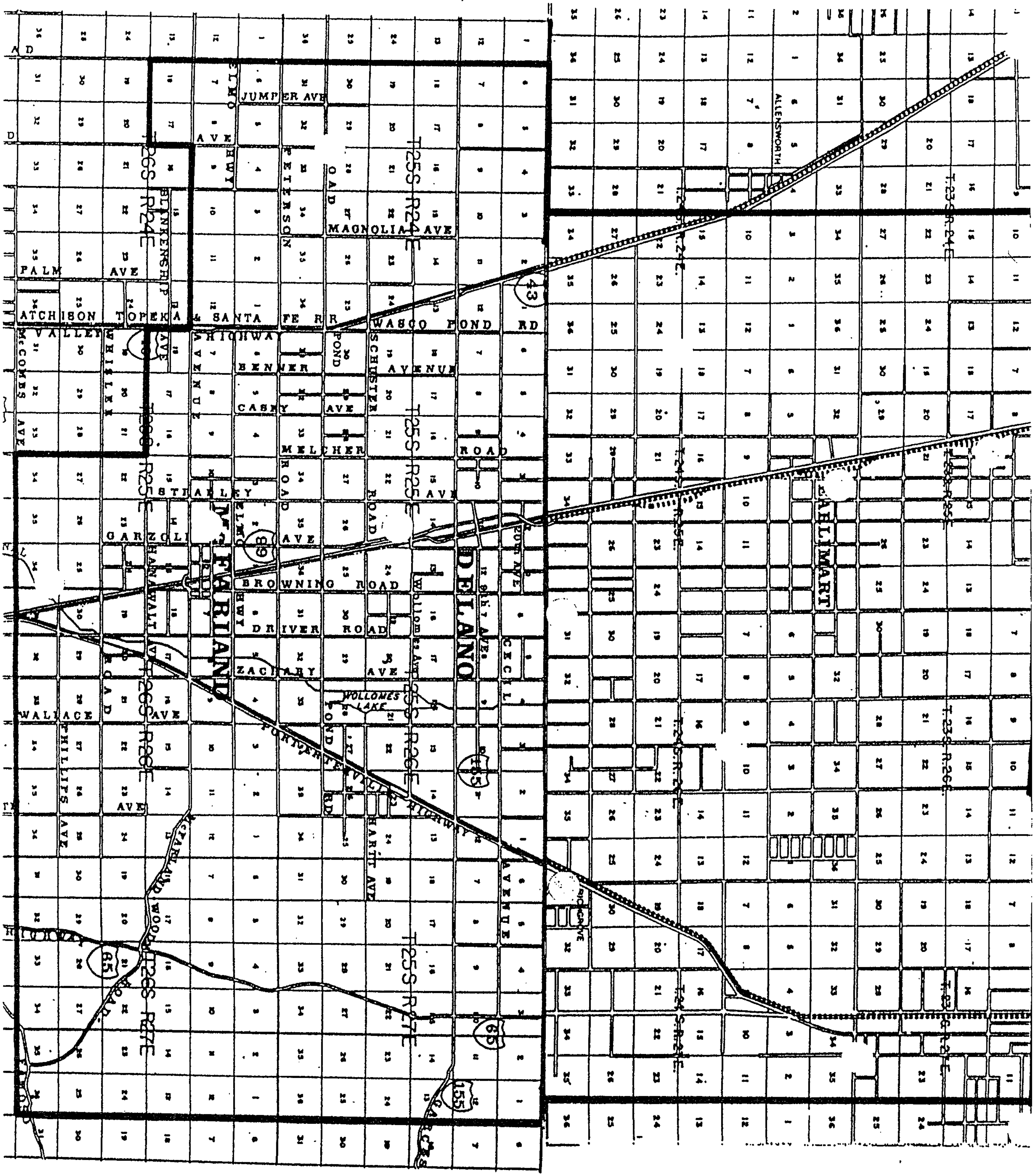
This is an existing practice of District as required to comply with DPR regulations and our Cooperative Agreement with CDPH.

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.

MVCAC NPDES Coalition Monitoring Plan. [In development at the time of this draft]


JUMPER AVE
ELMO HWY
PETERSON ROAD
MAGNOLIA AVE
PALM AVE
ATCHISON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RR
WASCO POND RD
VALLEY HIGHWAY
BLANKENSHIP AVE
McCOMBS AVE
WHISLER
BENNER AVENUE
POND
SCHUSTER ROAD
CASEY AVE
MELCHER ROAD
STRADLEY AVE
GARZOLI AVE
BROWNING ROAD
DRIVER ROAD
ZACHARY AVE
WOLLOMES LAKE
WALLACE AVE
PHILLIPS AVE
PORTERVILLE HIGHWAY
HARTT AVE
CECIL AVENUE
McFARLAND
DELANO
ALLENSWORTH
EARLIMART
RICHGROVE
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T26S R24E
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T26S R25E
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Delano Mosquito Abatement District

District Office: 11281 Garzoli Ave
Mailing Address: PO Box 220
Delano, CA 93216

Ph: (661) 725-3114 Fax: (661) 725-3179
dmad1944@gmail.com

May 1, 2012

John Wooner, City Manager
City of McFarland
401 West Kern Ave.
McFarland CA 93250

RE: Notice of possible pesticide applications as required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit

Mr. Wooner:

As you may know, in January of 2009, the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that dischargers making pesticide applications to "waters of the United States" are required to obtain a NPDES permit. The Sixth Circuit Court then granted the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a two-year stay of the ruling in order to allow the EPA time to develop a permit. The stay expired on April 9th, 2011.

One of the requirements of the Permit is that agencies (who make pesticide applications to aquatic sites that might be considered "waters of the U.S.") must notify government agencies who may be affected by these applications. Since the District makes seasonal applications of pesticides to areas within the City's jurisdiction that might be considered "waters of the U.S.", we are required to give you formal, written notice.

In summary, the District will now be required to obtain a permit in order to make pesticide applications to "waters of the U.S." - applications it has been making in certain areas since 1944.

Sincerely,

Diana J. Coburn
Adm. Asst.

Delano Mosquito Abatement District

COPY

District Office: 11281 Garzoli Ave
Mailing Address: PO Box 220
Delano, CA 93216

Ph: (661) 725-3114 Fax: (661) 725-3179
dmad1944@gmail.com

May 1, 2012

Maribel Reyna, City Manager
City of Delano
1015 11th Ave.
PO Box 3010
Delano CA 93215

RE: Notice of possible pesticide applications as required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit

Dear Maribel:

As you may know, in January of 2009, the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that dischargers making pesticide applications to "waters of the United States" are required to obtain a NPDES permit. The Sixth Circuit Court then granted the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a two-year stay of the ruling in order to allow the EPA time to develop a permit. The stay expired on April 9th, 2011.

One of the requirements of the Permit is that agencies (who make pesticide applications to aquatic sites that might be considered "waters of the U.S.") must notify government agencies who may be affected by these applications. Since the District makes seasonal applications of pesticides to areas within the City's jurisdiction that might be considered "waters of the U.S.", we are required to give you formal, written notice.

In summary, the District will now be required to obtain a permit in order to make pesticide applications to "waters of the U.S." - applications it has been making in certain areas since 1944.

Sincerely,

Diana J. Coburn
Adm. Asst.