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 Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement District			
B. Mailing Address P.O. Box 125			
C. City Firebaugh	D. County Fresno	E. State California	F. Zip Code 93622
G. Contact Person Elizabeth Cline	H. Email address fwmadmanager@sbcglobal.net	I. Title Manager	J. Phone 559-659-2437

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: Varied (see attachment 1)Applications may be made
Name of the conveyance system: to various conveyance systems throughout the region.

3. Directly to river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.
☒ Name of water body: San Joaquin River system & tributaries, Mendota Wildlife Area (wetlands), Fresno Slough.

* 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

See attachment 2

C. Period of Application: Start Date January 1st End Date December 31st

D. Types of Adjuvants Added by the Discharger:

VI. PESTICIDES APPLICATION PLAN

A. Has a Pesticides Application Plan been prepared?*
☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, when will it be prepared? _____

* A copy of the PAP shall be included with the NOI.

B. Is the applicator familiar with its contents?

☒ Yes ☐ 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: Elizabeth Cline

B. Signature: _____ **Date:** February 6, 2012

C. Title: Manager

X. FOR STATE WATER BOARD USE ONLY

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

Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement Pesticide Application Plan (2012)

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 areas**;

   Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement District (FWMAD) covers 1282 square miles in western Fresno County consisting of primarily agricultural land. A portion of the San Joaquin River runs along the east side of the District. Within the boundaries of FWMAD are the Mendota Pool and Fresno Slough which feed the Department of Fish and Game Mendota Wildlife Refuge. Waters of the U.S. within the region include: DFG Mendota Wildlife Refuge, Gragnani Wildlife Refuge, Fresno Slough, and the San Joaquin River. Tributaries of the San Joaquin River may also be impacted by chemical applications. (Map provided, Attachment 1)

2. **Discussion of the factors influencing the decision to select pesticide applications for mosquito control;**

   FWMAD utilizes an Integrated Vector Management program as outlined in BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA.[1] The need for chemical control is determined first through the use of active surveillance for both adult and larval mosquitoes. Areas of high vector activity are determined and appropriate control measures are applied. Factors considered in determining the need for application include the presence or absence of vector-borne disease in the region, number of larval or adult mosquitoes, as well as other indicators of vector activity (i.e. dead birds). Where feasible, physical and cultural control methods are utilized as well as biological control methods such as planting of mosquito fish in permanent and/or sustained period sources. When such measures are ineffective or not feasible, chemical control is utilized.

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;**

   Please see Attachments E and F within NPDES Permit for Biological and Residual Pesticide Discharges to Waters of the U.S. for Vector Control Applications.[2] Products may

---

[1] CDPH & MVCAC, BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA Appendix A, 26-27 (2011), *available* by download from the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Documents/BMPforMosquitoControl06-11.pdf.

[2] Statewide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for Biological and Residual Pesticide Discharges to Waters of the United States from Vector Control Applications, Water Quality Order No. 2011-0002-DWQ. General Permit No. CAG 990004, 16-18 (State Water Res. Control Bd. Mar. 1, 2011), *available* at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2011/wqo2011_0002.pdf.

be applied by hand, truck, backpack, hand can, helicopter, or airplane according to label directions.

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 FWMAD's preferred solution, and whenever possible the agency works with property owners to affect long-term solutions to reduce or eliminate the need for continued applications as described in BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA.[3] Do to varying environmental conditions and modifications in agricultural practices throughout the region, potential application sites are difficult to predict. The typical sources treated by this agency include: Pastures, Rice Fields, Dairy Sumps, Wetlands, Ditches, Drains, Sloughs, Container Structures (Troughs, Pools, etc,), and River/Pond Seepage (*see* Attachment 1).

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

With any source of mosquitoes or other vectors, the Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement's first goal is to look for ways to eliminate the source, or if that is not possible, for ways to reduce the potential for vectors. The most commonly used methods and their limitations are included in the BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA.[4]

Specific methods used by FWMAD include stocking mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*), educating residents that mosquitoes develop in standing water and encouraging them to remove sources of standing water on their property, and working with property owners to find long-term water management strategies that meet their needs while minimizing the need for public health pesticide applications.

FWMAD maintains a biological control facility for the production of mosquito fish. Mosquito fish are utilized in a variety of sources but are limited by various environmental factors such as: permanence of source, water temperatures, pH, DO, and reduced efficacy due to heavy aquatic vegetation.

FWMAD actively works with landowners to encourage uses of water in line with mosquito control BMPs. Delayed seasonal flooding of private duck clubs and the Mendota Wildlife Refuge is one example of a BMP that greatly reduces the need for chemical applications.

FWMAD also attends community meetings/events and provides materials informing the public of how to identify and reduce mosquito sources in residential neighborhoods.

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

The need to apply product is determined by surveillance. Actual use varies annually depending on mosquito abundance. The pesticide amounts presented below were taken from the Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement's 2011 pesticide use records (Attachment 2) as an

---

[3] CDPH & MVCAC, BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA 4-19 (2011), *available* at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Documents/BMPforMosquitoControl06-11.pdf.

[4] CDPH & MVCAC, BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA 4-19, 26-27 (2011), *available* at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Documents/BMPforMosquitoControl06-11.pdf.

estimate of pesticide use in 2012. Other public health pesticides in addition to those listed below may be used as part of the agency's best management practices.

7. **Representative monitoring locations* and the justification for selecting these monitoring locations**
   Please see the MVCAC NPDES Coalition Monitoring Plan.[5]

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**
   Please see the BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA.[6] *See* Items 2 and 5 *supra*.

9. **Description of the BMPs to be implemented. The BMPs shall include at a minimum:**
   The Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement's BMPs are described in the BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA and in the CALIFORNIA MOSQUITO-BORNE VIRUS SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE PLAN. Specific elements have been highlighted below under items a-f.

   a. **measures to prevent pesticide spill;**
      All pesticide applicators receive annual spill prevention and response training. Agency employees ensure daily that application equipment is in proper working order. Spill mitigation devices are placed in all vehicles and pesticide storage areas.

   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 Pesticide Regulations (DPR) and the terms of a cooperative agreement with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

   c. **a plan to educate Coalition's or Discharger's staff and pesticide applicator on any potential adverse effects to waters of the U.S. from the pesticide application;**
      This will 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 application mode, e.g. aerial, truck, hand, etc.;**
      FWMAD calibrates truck-mounted and handheld larviciding equipment each year to meet application specifications. Supervisors review application records daily 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

---

[5] MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA, MVCAC NPDES COALITION MONITORING PLAN, Section 5 (2011), *available* at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/npdes/docs/aquatic/vectorcontrol/mvcac.pdf.
[6] CDPH & MVCAC, BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA 20 (2011), *available* at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Documents/BMPforMosquitoControl06-11.pdf.

requirements. Aerial larviciding equipment is calibrated by FWMAD. Aerial adulticide equipment is calibrated regularly and droplet size will be monitored by the agency to ensure droplets meet label requirements. The airplane used for rural ULV application is equipped with advanced guidance equipment to ensure the best available technology is being used to place product in the intended area.

e. descriptions of specific BMPs for each pesticide product used; and
Please see the BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA[7] for general pesticide application BMPs, and the current approved pesticide labels for application BMPs for specific products.

f. descriptions of specific BMPs for each type of environmental setting (agricultural, urban, and wetland).
Please see the BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA.[8]

10. Identification of the problem. Prior to first pesticide application covered under this General Permit that will result in a discharge of biological and residual pesticides to waters of the US, and at least once each calendar year thereafter prior to the first pesticide application for that calendar year, the Discharger must do the following for each vector management area:

a. If applicable, establish densities for larval and adult vector populations to serve as action threshold(s) for implementing pest management strategies;

The Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement staff only applies pesticides to sources of mosquitoes that represent imminent threats to public health or quality of life. The presence of any mosquito may necessitate treatment, however higher thresholds may be applied depending on the agency's resources, disease activity, surveillance data, or local needs. Treatment thresholds are based on a combination of one or more of the following criteria:

- Mosquito species present
- Mosquito stage of development
- Pest, nuisance, or disease potential
- Disease activity
- Mosquito abundance
- Flight range
- Proximity to populated areas
- Size of source
- Presence/absence of natural enemies or predators
- Presence of sensitive/endangered species or habitats.

---

[7] CDPH & MVCAC, Best Management Practices For Mosquito Control in California Appendix A, 26-27 (2011), *available* at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Documents/BMPforMosquitoControl06-11.pdf.
[8] CDPH & MVCAC, BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA 4-19 (2011), *available* at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Documents/BMPforMosquitoControl06-11.pdf.

b. Identify target vector species to develop species-specific pest management strategies based on developmental and behavioral considerations for each species;
Please see the BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA[9] and the CALIFORNIA MOSQUITO-BORNE VIRUS SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE PLAN.[10]

c. Identify known breeding areas for source reduction, larval control program, and habitat management; and
Any site that holds water for more than 96 hours (4 days) can produce mosquitoes. Source reduction is the agency's preferred solution, and whenever possible the agency works with property owners to implement long-term solutions to reduce or eliminate the need for continued pesticide applications. *See* Item 2 *supra*.

d. Analyze existing surveillance data to identify new or unidentified sources of vector problems as well as areas that have recurring vector problems.
This is included in the BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA[11] and the CALIFORNIA MOSQUITO-BORNE VIRUS SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE PLAN[12] that the agency uses. FWMAD continually collects adult and larval mosquito surveillance data, dead bird reports, and monitors regional mosquito-borne disease activity detected in humans, horses, birds, and/or other animals, and uses these data to guide mosquito control activities. FWMAD uses GIS software to actively track disease activity and relate it to corresponding vector sources for the purposes of directing control activities. In addition, FWMAD field staff is trained in identification of new sources that are then integrated into the GIS software.

11. Examination of Alternatives. Dischargers shall continue to examine alternatives to pesticide use in order to 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**

---

[9] CDPH & MVCAC, BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA, 31-34 (2011), *available* at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Documents/BMPforMosquitoControl06-11.pdf.
[10] CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, CALIFORNIA MOSQUITO-BORNE VIRUS SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE PLAN, 8-10 (2011), *available* at http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php (follow heading "Response Plans and Guidelines").
[11] CDPH & MVCAC, BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA, 31-34 (2011), *available* at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Documents/BMPforMosquitoControl06-11.pdf.
[12] CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, CALIFORNIA MOSQUITO-BORNE VIRUS SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE PLAN, 8-10 (2011), *available* at http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php (follow heading "Response Plans and Guidelines").

- **Mechanical or physical methods**
- **Cultural methods**
- **Biological control agents**
- **Pesticides**

If there are no alternatives to pesticides, dischargers shall use the least amount of pesticide necessary to effectively control the target pest.

The Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement uses the principles and practices of Integrated Vector Management (IVM) as described on pages 26 and 27 of the BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA. 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 biological control methods that are available. Additional alternatives to using pesticides for managing mosquitoes are listed on pages 4-19 of the BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA.

Implementing preferred alternatives is dependant 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.

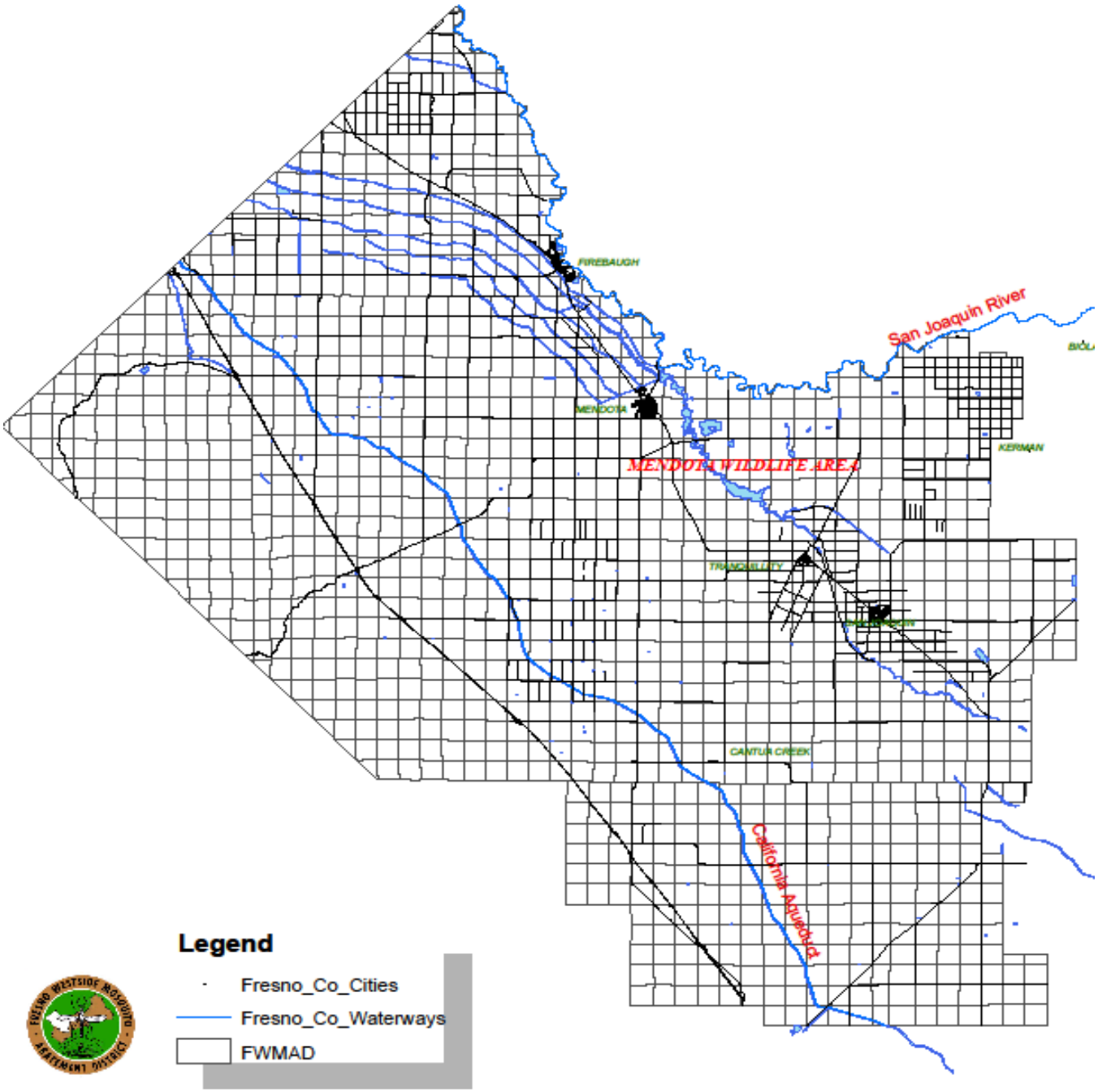
The Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement follows an existing IVM program which includes practices described in the CALIFORNIA MOSQUITO-BORNE VIRUS SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE PLAN.

A "nuisance" is specifically defined in California Health and Safety Code (HSC) §2002(j). This definition allows vector control agencies to address situations where even a low number of vectors may pose a substantial threat to public health and quality of life. In practice, the definition of a "nuisance" is generally only part of a decision to apply pesticides to areas covered under this permit. As summarized in the CALIFORNIA MOSQUITO-BORNE VIRUS SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE PLAN, the overall risk to the public when vectors and/or vector-borne disease are present is used to select an available and appropriate material, rate, and application method to address that risk in the context of our IVM program.

12. **Correct Use of Pesticides**
    Coalition's or Discharger's use of pesticides must ensure that all reasonable precautions are taken to minimize the impacts caused by pesticide applications. Reasonable precautions include using the right spraying techniques and equipment, taking account of weather conditions and the need to protect the environment.
    This is an existing practice of the Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement, and is required to comply with the Department of Pesticide Regulation's (DPR) requirements and the terms of our California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Cooperative Agreement. All pesticide applicators receive annual safety and spill training in addition to their regular continuing education.

13. **If applicable, specify a website where public notices, required in Section VIII.B, may be found.**
    No Agency Website.

Attachment 1
FWMAD Boundary and Waters



Attachment 2: Pesticide Use Records

FRESNO WESTSIDE MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT
CALENDAR YEAR INSECTICIDE INVENTORY
2011

INSECTICIDE	Active Ing.	Manufacturer	EPA Reg Number	Amount Used	Unit
Agnique MMF	Poly (oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-(C16-20 branched and linear alkyl)-ω-hydroxy (100%)	Cognis Corporation	53263-28	9.00	gal
All Briq	S-methoprene	Wellmark International	2724-375	2.04	lbs
All Pellets	S-methoprene	Wellmark International	2724-448	0.00	lbs
All Pellets WSP	S-methoprene	Wellmark International	2724-448	0.00	lbs
Altosid LL Conc	S-methoprene	Wellmark International	2724-392	19.65	gal
Anvil 10+10	Sumithrin/PBO, technical	Clarke Mosq Ctrl	1021-1688-8329	0.00	gal
Anvil 2+2	Sumithrin/PBO, technical	Clarke Mosq Ctrl	1021-1687-8329	0.00	gal
Aqua Anvil	Sumithrin/PBO, technical	Clarke Mosq Ctrl	1021-1807-8329	0.00	gal
Aqua Halt	Pyrethrin, PBO, technical	Clarke Mosq Ctrl	1021-1803-8329	0.00	gal
BVA-2 Oil	Mineral Oil	BVA Oils	70589-1	1302.12	gal
Golden Bear 1111	Petroleum Oil	Clarke Mosq Ctrl	8329-72	0.12	gal
Kontrol 4-4	Permethrin, PBO, technical	Univar	73748-4	24.83	gal
Pyrenone 25-5	Pyrethrin/PBO, technical	Bayer	432-1050	0.00	gal
Pyrocide 7395	Pyrethrin/PBO, technical	MGK	1021-1570	0.00	gal
Pyronyl	Pyrethrin/PBO, technical	Prentiss Inc.	655-471	38.35	gal
Suspend SC	Deltramethrin	Aventis	432-763	6.00	oz
Vectobac 12as	*Bac. thuring. var. israelensis*	Valent BioSci	73049-38	706.69	gal
Vectobac G	*Bac. thuring. var. israelensis*	Valent BioSci	73049-10	3140.00	lbs
Vectobac WDG	*Bac. thuring. var. israelensis*	Valent BioSci	73049-56	0.00	lbs
Vectolex CG	*Bac. sphaericus*	Valent BioSci	73049-20	1000.00	lbs

FRESNO WESTSIDE MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

DISTRICT MANAGER
Elizabeth Ann Cline
fwmadmanager@sbcglobal.net

2555 South "N" Street
Post Office Box 125
Firebaugh, CA 93622
Telephone: (559) 659-2437
Facsimile: (559) 659-2193

Biologist
Conlin Reis
Supt. of Operations
Chance Rowan
Secretary/Bookkeeper
Dianne Young

February 6, 2012

NOTICE OF INTENT TO APPLY PUBLIC HEALTH PESTICIDES FOR VECTOR CONTROL PURPOSES TO SURFACE WATERS AND WATERS OF THE USA WITHIN THE FRESNO WESTSIDE MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

The Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement District (FWMAD) is a public health agency that protects Fresno County residents and visitors within its borders from mosquitoes and mosquito-borne diseases. FWMAD is an independent special district that operates under the California Health and Safety Code §§2000-2093. We conduct ongoing surveillance of mosquitoes in order to determine the threat of disease transmission and to direct our control activities. FWMAD practices a program of integrated vector management (IVM) which includes surveillance for mosquitoes, source reduction, biological control, larviciding and adulticiding as indicated by surveillance, resistance monitoring, disease surveillance in vectors and reservoirs of mosquito-borne pathogens, and public education.

Certified vector control technicians may control mosquitoes by using public health pesticides that are registered for use by the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

FWMAD is now required to obtain a Statewide General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to apply public health pesticides due to a recent decision by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. In its January 2009 ruling on National Cotton Council, et. al. vs. EPA, the Court (1) vacated the EPA's 2006 rule that said NPDES permits were not required for applications of pesticides in, over and near waters of the USA when in compliance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) label and (2) determined that pesticides are pollutants. Consequently, point source discharges to waters of the USA from the application of pesticides will require NPDES permits in accordance with the Court's mandate effective on October 31, 2011.

The NPDES permit requires that we notify potentially affected government agencies before the first application of aquatic pesticides each calendar year. This is the notification letter advising you that public health pesticides will be used to control mosquitoes within the FWMAD boundaries this year.

The following list includes the names of pesticides that FWMAD may apply: Altosid Liquid Larvicide, Anvil 10+10 ULV, Aquabac 200G, Aquabac XT, Aqua-Anvil Water-Based Adulticide, BVA 2 Mosquito Larvicide Oil, Kontrol 4-4, Natular XRG, Natular 2EC, Pyrocide 7395, Pyronyl Oil Concentrate 525, VectoBac 12AS, Vectobac G, VectoLex CG. In addition, the FWMAD may use any product listed in Appendix E or Appendix F of the Statewide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for Biological and Residual Pesticide Discharges to Waters of the United States from Vector Control Applications (General Permit No. CAG 990004) as listed on the State Water Resources Control Board website.

These pesticides are used to protect public health by controlling the development and populations of mosquitoes. Applications will be made within FWMAD boundaries from February 1 through December 31, 2012. There are no known water use restrictions or precautions during treatment.

Interested persons may contact Elizabeth Cline at (559) 659-2437 for additional information.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Ann Cline

District Manager

Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement District **NOI January 2012**

Mailing List of Governmental Agencies

California Department of Fish & Game, MWMA	Firebaugh Canal Water District
California Department of Fish & Game, Region 4	Fresno Slough Water District
Cal Trans District 6	Mercy Springs Water District
City of Firebaugh, City Manager	Mid-Valley Water District
City of Mendota, City Manager	Oro Loma Water District
Camp 13 Drainage District	Pacheco Water District
Panoche Drainage District	Panoche Water District
Silver Creek Drainage District	San Luis Water District
Central California Irrigation District	Stinson Water District
James Irrigation District	Westlands Water District
Tranquillity Irrigation District	Widren Water District
Lower San Joaquin Levee District	
Fresno County Agricultural Department	
Fresno County Board of Supervisors, Chairman	
Fresno County Board of Supervisors, Special Districts Admin.	
Fresno County Resources Division	
Tranquillity Public Utility District	
Reclamation District No. 1606	
Reclamation District No. 801 (Zalda)	
Firebaugh Resource Conservation District	
James Resource Conservation District	
Panoche Resource Conservation District	
Poso Resource Conservation District	
Tranquillity Resource Conservation District	
Westside Resource Conservation District	
Farmers Water District	