

**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 SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MOSQUITO VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT			
B. Mailing Address 1145 N AZUSA CANYON RD			
C. City WEST COVINA	D. County LOS ANGELES	E. State CA	F. Zip Code 91790
G. Contact Person KENN FUJIOKA	H. Email address kfujioka@sgvmosquito.org	I. Title ASSISTANT MANAGER	J. Phone 626.814.9466

**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	

**ATTACHMENT F – LIST OF PERMITTED LARVICIDE PRODUCTS**

<b>Product Name</b>	<b>Registration Number</b>
Vectolex CG Biological Larvicide	73049-20
Vectolex WDG Biological Larvicide	73049-57
Vectolex WSP Biological Larvicide	73049-20
Vectobac Technical Powder	73049-13
Vectobac-12 AS	73049-38
Aquabac 200G	62637-3
Teknar HP-D	73049-404
Vectobac-G Biological Mosquito Larvicide Granules	73049-10
Vectomax CG Biological Larvicide	73049-429
Vectomax WSP Biological Larvicide	73049-429
Vectomax G Biological Larvicide/Granules	73949-429
Zoecon Altosid Pellets	2724-448
Zoecon Altosid Pellets	2724-375
Zoecon Altosid Liquid Larvicide Mosquito Growth Regulator	2724-392
Zoecon Altosid XR Entended Residual Briquets	2724-421
Zoecon Altosid Liquid Larvicide Concentrate	2724-446
Zoecon Altosid XR-G	2724-451
Zoecon Altosid SBG Single Brood Granule	2724-489
Mosquito Larvicide GB-1111	8329-72
BVA 2 Mosquito Larvicide Oil	70589-1
BVA Spray 13	55206-2
Agnique MMF Mosquito Larvicide & Pupicide	53263-28
Agnique MMF G	53263-30
Abate 2-BG	8329-71
5% Skeeter Abate	8329-70
Natular 2EC	8329-82
Natular G	8329-80
Natular XRG	8329-83
Natular XRT	8329-84
FourStar Briquets	83362-3
FourStar SBG	85685-1
Aquabac xt	62637-1
Spheratax SPH (50 G) WSP	84268-2
Spheratax SPH (50 G)	84268-2

**IV. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION**

A. Biological and residual pesticides discharge to (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: SEE APPENDIX A  
Name of the conveyance system: \_\_\_\_\_
- Directly to river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.  
 Name of water body: SAN GABRIEL RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES IN DISTRICT

\* 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 4  
(List all regions where pesticide application is proposed.)

A map showing the locations of A1-A3 in each Regional Water Board shall be included.

**V. PESTICIDE APPLICATION INFORMATION**

A. Target Organisms:  Vector Larvae  Adult Vector

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

C. Period of Application: Start Date OCT 31 2011 End Date ONGOING

D. Types of Adjuvants Added by the Discharger: MINERAL OIL, WATER

**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: KENN K FUJIOKA

B. Signature: *Kenn K. Fujioka*

Date: 31 May 2011

C. Title: ASSISTANT MANAGER

**X. FOR STATE WATER BOARD USE ONLY**

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

## Appendix A

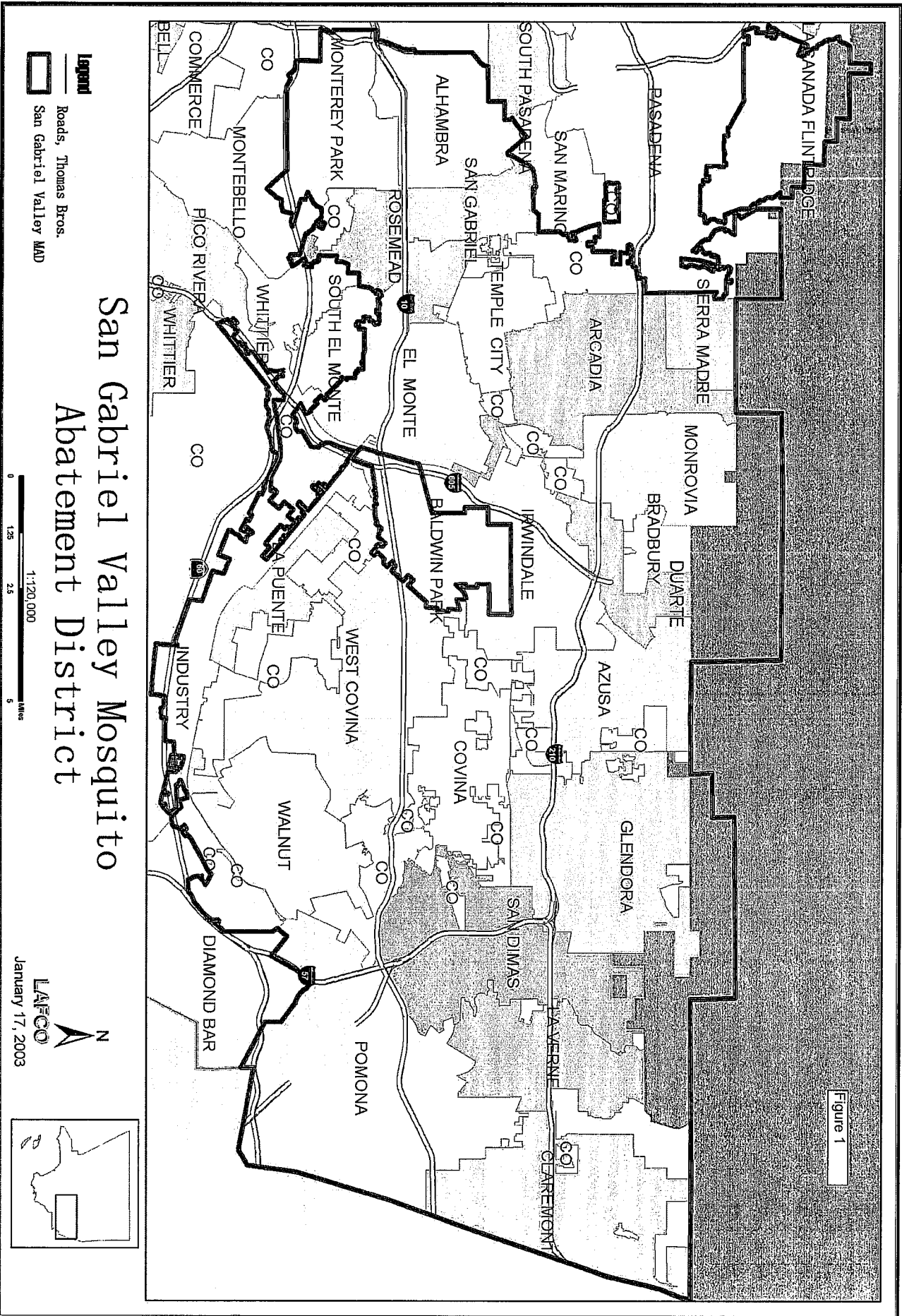
Region 4

Los Angeles County

Water Quality Order 2011—DWQ, NPDES NO. CAG 990004

2. The District's activities are conducted within a 260 square mile jurisdiction contained within Los Angeles County, California. The areas that will be actually or potentially impacted by District activities include:
  1. The incorporated cities of Alhambra, Arcadia, Azusa, Bradbury, Claremont, Covina, Duarte, El Monte, Glendora, Industry, Irwindale, La Puente, La Verne, Monrovia, Monterey Park, Pomona, Rosemead, San Dimas, San Gabriel, Sierra Madre, Temple City, Walnut, West Covina
  2. Potential future service to the cities of Baldwin Park & South Pasadena
  3. Certain unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County
  4. Los Angeles County Public Works Flood Control and Watershed Management Divisions
  5. CalTrans
  6. Army Corp of Engineers
  7. State Department of Parks and Recreation

10003897



# San Gabriel Valley Mosquito Abatement District

**Legend**  
 Roads, Thomas Bros.  
 San Gabriel Valley M&D

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles  
 1:120,000

N  
 LAFCO  
 January 17, 2003

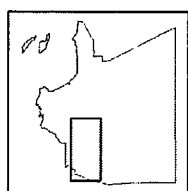


Figure 1

Appendix B. Pesticides Used by the San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District

Active ingredient	Trade name	EPA Reg. No.	Mfgr.	Formulation	Application	Application Rate	Application method
<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> (Bs)	Vectolex® CG	275-77	Valent Biosciences	Granule	Mosquito	5-20 Lbs per acre	Mist blower
<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> (Bs)	Vectolex® WDG	73049-57	Valent Biosciences	Water dispersible granule	Mosquito	8-24 oz. per acre	Back tank sprayer
<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> (Bs)	Vectolex® WSP	73049-20	Valent Biosciences	Water soluble pouch	Mosquito	1 Pouch per 50 ft <sup>2</sup> of area	Hand placement
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var. <i>israelensis</i> (Bti)	VectoBac® 12AS	73049-38	Valent Biosciences	Liquid	Mosquito/ Black fly	.25pt-2pts per acre	Gas/manual back tank sprayer
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var. <i>israelensis</i> (Bti)	VectoBac® G	275-50 or 73049-10	Valent Biosciences	Granule	Mosquito	2.5-10 lbs per acre	Mist blower
S-Methoprene	Altosid® Liquid	2724-446	Wellmark-Zoecon	Liquid Concentrate	Mosquito	3-4 fl. oz. per acre	Back tank sprayer
S-Methoprene	Altosid® Briquettes	2724-375	Wellmark-Zoecon	Briquette	Mosquito	1 Briquet per 100 ft <sup>2</sup> of area.	Hand placement
S-Methoprene	Altosid® Pellets	2724-448	Wellmark-Zoecon	Pellet	Mosquito/ Midge	2.5-10 lbs per acre	Mist blower
S-Methoprene	Altosid® SBG	2724-489	Wellmark-Zoecon	Granule	Mosquito	5-20 lbs per acre	Mist blower
S-Methoprene	Altosid® XR-G	2724-451	Wellmark-Zoecon	Briquette	Mosquito	1 Briquet per 100 ft <sup>2</sup> of area.	Hand placement
Petroleum oil	GB-11111	8329-72	Clarke	Liquid	Mosquito larvae and pupae	3-5 gallons per acre	Back tank sprayer
Monomolecular Film	Agnique® MNMF	53263-28	Cognis Corp.	Liquid	Mosquito larvae and pupae	1 gal per acre	Back tank sprayer
Permethrin	Biomist® 4+12	8329-34	Clarke	ULV	Mosquito adult	0.75 fl oz per acre @ 10 mph	ground ULV
Resmethrin	Scourge®	432-716	Bayer	ULV	Mosquito adult	3 fl oz per acre @ 10 mph	ground ULV

10003897

**Pesticide Action Plan for the San Gabriel Valley Mosquito And Vector Control District (SGVMVCD) as Required by pages 16-18 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 (Water Quality Order No. 2011-0002-DWQ, General Permit No. CAG 990004:**

- 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;**

See Figure 1-LAFCO Map

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

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

- 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. Products may 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 applied or may be applied. Provide a map showing these areas;**

Any site that holds water for more than 96 hours (4 days) can produce mosquitoes. Source reduction is the District's preferred solution, and whenever possible the District works with property owners to affect long-term solutions to reduce or eliminate the need for continued applications as described in Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California. The typical sources treated within our service area (see Figure 1) by this District include:

Catch Basins  
Debris Basins  
Flood Control Channels  
Gutters  
Rivers

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\* Asterisks indicate terms that are defined in Attachment A of the NPDES Permit for Vector Control



Spreading Grounds  
Street Drains  
Washes/Drains  
Swimming Pools  
Fish Ponds  
Miscellaneous Sources

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

The District's goal is to eliminate sources of mosquitoes or other vectors. If that is not possible, ways to reduce the risk of vectorborne disease are considered. The most commonly used methods and their limitations are included in the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California.

The SGVMVCD's best management practices are based on integrated vector management (IVM). The components of the programs are:

1. Public education
2. Surveillance of vector populations
3. Disease surveillance
4. Determining thresholds
5. Selecting control method(s)
6. Training and certifying applicators

**1. Public Education**

District staff uses various techniques to reach residents, gain cooperation, and modify behavior so the risk of mosquito-transmitted disease is reduced. Many behavioral elements, e.g., eliminate standing water, reducing runoff, and preventing trash from accumulating in natural areas reduces the need to apply public health pesticides. Multilingual communications ensure the largest possible audience.

**A. Elementary & Secondary School Outreach**

Presentations, classroom loan/study materials, curricula, and field trips are available to all public and private school teachers and students.

**B. Community Outreach**

Information and programs are provided to local civic groups, community service groups, homeowner associations, local businesses, and at community safety/health fairs, senior centers and others.

C. Media Outreach

Residents are informed through local and regional media, e.g., press releases, press conferences, and local and regional media campaigns including public service announcements and paid media advertising.

2. Surveillance of Vector Populations

Surveillance limits pesticide use to areas where mosquito populations may affect public health. The 12 species of mosquitoes known in the District differ in their biology, susceptibility to larvicides, and ability to create nuisances and transmit disease. Information on the species, density, and stages present is used to select an appropriate control strategy based on integrated vector management.

Mosquitoes Present in the San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District:

*Aedes melanimon*  
*Culex pipiens quinquefasciatus*  
*Aedes sierrensis*  
*Culex stigmatosoma*  
*Aedes squamiger*  
*Culex restuans*  
*Anopheles fransiscanus*  
*Culex tarsalis*  
*Anopheles hermsi*  
*Culiseta incidens*  
*Culex erythrothorax*  
*Culiseta inornata*

A. Larval Surveillance

Vector Control Technicians are assigned to zones within the District. They maintain a database of sites which are known to produce mosquitoes and inspect them regularly. They also search continuously for new sources of standing water and mosquitoes. Treatments are based on the abundance, species, and stage of mosquitoes present.

B. Adult Mosquito Surveillance

Identifying all sources of mosquito larvae is impossible. Populations of adult mosquitoes are also sampled by trapping and tested for infections with viruses that can be transmitted to humans. The spatial and seasonal abundance of adult

mosquitoes is monitored and compared to historical data. Control operations are concentrated in areas where adult populations are above seasonal averages and/or where disease activity has been identified.

C. Service Requests

Reports of standing water, i.e., neglected pools or mosquitoes from residents allow staff to gauge the success of control efforts and locate new sources of mosquitoes. When requests for service are received, vector control technicians visit the area, interview residents, and search for sources of mosquitoes.

3. Disease Surveillance

- A. Adult mosquitoes, birds, and sentinel chickens are tested regularly for infections with mosquito-borne viruses. Control operations are concentrated in areas where the risk for human disease is elevated.
- B. The SGVMVCD works with the County of Los Angeles Acute Communicable Disease Control Unit to keep abreast of trends in arthropod-borne diseases. We increase control and surveillance activities when the risk or incidence of disease increases in our jurisdiction.

4. Determining Thresholds

Thresholds are established so that only sources which represent threats to public health or quality of life are treated. They are based on the following criteria:

- Species of mosquito present
- Stage of mosquito present
- Nuisance or disease potential
- Abundance
- Flight range
- Proximity to humans
- Size of source
- Presence/absence of natural predators
- Presence of sensitive/endangered species

Current and historic data are compared and control measures are based on whether conditions pose a risk to public health. The SGVMVCD also uses the California Department of Public Health California's Mosquito-Borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan as a guide to assess the potential for human illness and determine control strategy: <http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php>. This document is revised annually.

5. Selecting Control Methods

When thresholds are exceeded, a control strategy is selected which minimizes environmental impacts while maximizing efficacy. The method of control is based on threshold criteria and:

- Habitat type
- Water conditions and quality
- Weather conditions
- Cost
- Site accessibility
- Size and number of sites

6. Training and Certifying Applicators

All pesticide applicators must be certified by the State of California and maintain their credentials by regular continuing education.

**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 the mosquito activity. Products are applied according to label specifications as determined by the EPA under FIFRA. The pesticide amounts presented below were taken from the San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District's 2010 Pesticide Use Report as an estimate of pesticide use in 2011. Other public health pesticides in addition to those listed below may be used as part of the District's best management practices.

Aquatic pesticides (units) used by the SGVMVCD in 2010:

Altosid Liquid Larvicide (Methoprene) (gal)	8.0
Altosid(Methoprene) pellets (lb)	5.0
Altosid SBG (Methoprene granules) (lb)	6.0
Altosid XR (Methoprene) 120 day briquettes (lb)	68.6
GB-1111 (oil) (gal)	44.9
Vectobac 12 AS ( <i>B. thuringiensis</i> ) (gal)	110.7
Vectobac G ( <i>B. thuringiensis</i> granules) (lb)	32.3
Vectolex CG ( <i>B. sphaericus</i> granules) (lb)	125.5
Vectolex WDG ( <i>B. sphaericus</i> ) (lb)	1.0
Vectolex WSP ( <i>B. sphaericus</i> ) (lb)	30.3
Agnique (Monomolecular film) (gal)	0.005
Altosid (Methoprene) 30 day briquettes (lb)	0.59
Skeeter Abate (Temephos) (lb)	8.27
BVA2 (oil) (gal)	1.86

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

Please see the MVCAC NPDES Coalition Monitoring Plan

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

Please see the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California

**9. Description of the BMPs to be implemented. The BMPs shall include at a minimum:**

The District'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. District 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.;**

The San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District 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 requirements. Aerial

larviciding equipment is calibrated by the Contractor. Aerial adulticide equipment is calibrated regularly and droplet size is monitored by the District to ensure droplets meet label requirements. Airplanes used in urban ULV applications and the primary airplane used for rural ULV application is equipped with advanced guidance and drift management equipment to ensure the best available technology is being used to place product in the intended area. If a secondary airplane is used in rural ULV applications it will be equipped with an advanced guidance system.

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

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

**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 San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District 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 District's resources, disease activity, or local needs. Treatment thresholds are based on a combination of one or more of the following criteria:

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

- Presence of sensitive/endangered species or habitats.

**b. Identify target vector species to develop species-specific pest management strategies based on developmental and behavioral considerations for each species;**

Please see the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California and the California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan.

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

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

**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 and the California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan that the Districts uses. The District continually collects adult and larval mosquito surveillance data, dead bird reports, and sentinel chicken test results and uses these data to guide mosquito control activities.

**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
- 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 San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District uses the principles and practices of integrated vector management (IVM) as described on pages 26 and 27 of 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 case-by-case. 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 alternatives depends a variety of factors including availability of agency resources, cooperating with stakeholders, coordinating with other regulatory agencies, and the 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 San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District follows an existing integrated vector management (IVM) program which includes practices described in the California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan and Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California.

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 level of vectors may pose a substantial threat to public health. 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.**

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This is an existing practice of the San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, and is required to comply with the Department of Pesticide Regulation's (DPR) requirements and the terms of our California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Cooperative Agreement. 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.**

<http://sgvmosquito.org>

**References:**

Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California. 2010. Available by download from the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section at <http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php> under the heading Mosquito Control and Repellent Information. Copies may be also requested by calling the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section at (916) 552-9730 or the San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District 626.814.9466.

California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan. 2011. [Note: this document is updated annually by CDPH]. Available by download from the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section at: <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Documents/CAResponsePlanMay2011.pdf>. Copies may be also requested by calling the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section at (916) 552-9730 or the San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District 626.814.9466.

MVCAC NPDES Coalition Monitoring Plan. 2011. [In development at the time of this draft]

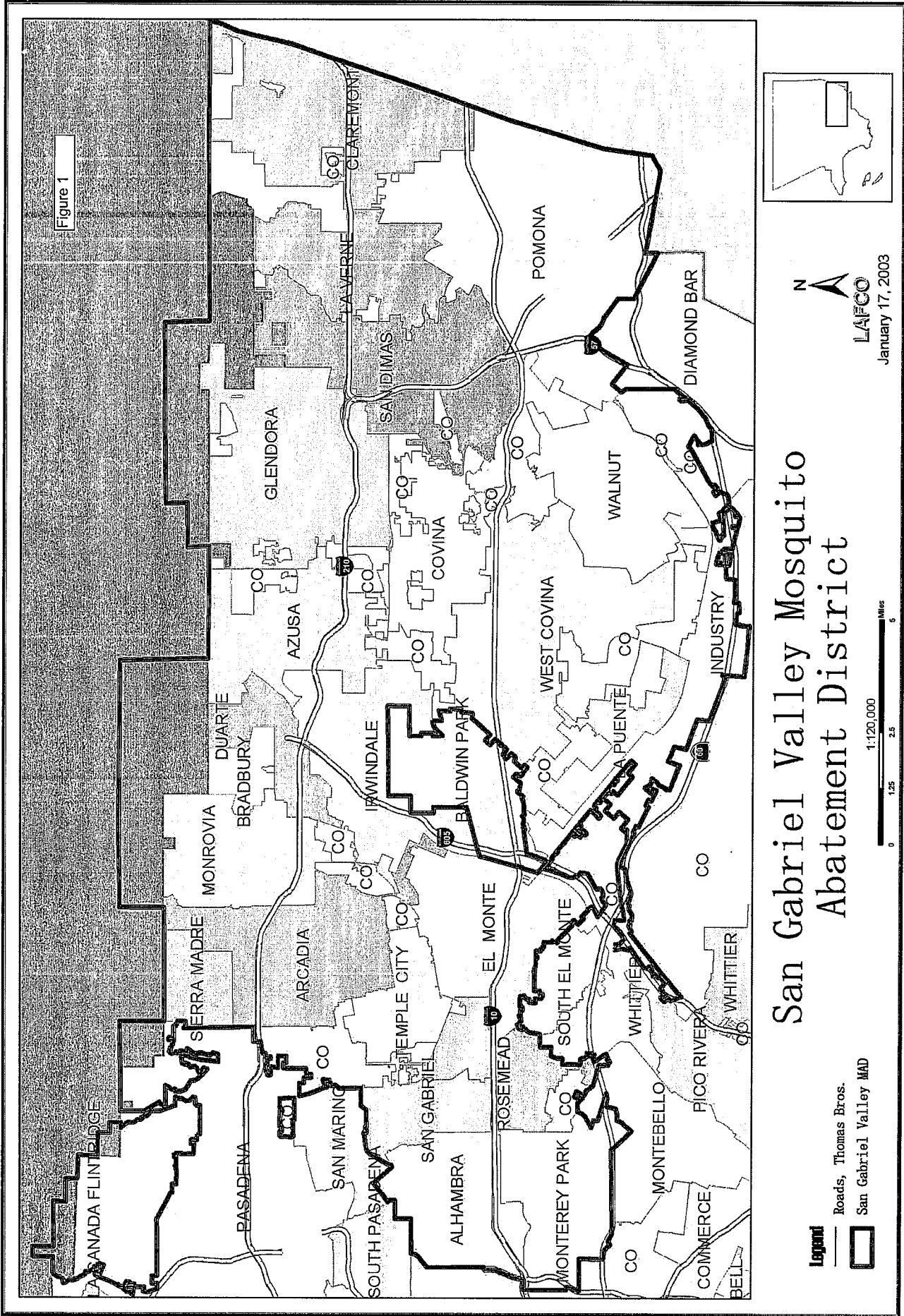


Figure 1

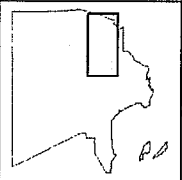
# San Gabriel Valley Mosquito Abatement District

**Legend**  
 Roads, Thomas Bros.  
 San Gabriel Valley MAD

1:120,000  
 0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



LAFCO  
 January 17, 2003



10003897



# SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MOSQUITO & VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

1145 N. Azusa Canyon Road  
West Covina, California 91790  
(626) 814-9466 • FAX (626) 337-5686  
email: district@sgvmosquito.org

*Steve West*  
District Manager

*Kenn K. Fujioka, Ph.D.*  
Assistant Manager

Cities of:

Alhambra

Arcadia

Azusa

Bradbury

Claremont

Covina

Duarte

El Monte

Glendora

Industry

Irwindale

La Puente

La Verne

Monrovia

Monterey Park

Pomona

Rosemead

San Dimas

San Gabriel

Sierra Madre

Temple City

Walnut

West Covina

County of  
Los Angeles

## NOTICE TO POTENTIALLY INTERESTED AGENCIES

**Subject: San Gabriel Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District  
Notice of Intent to continue to apply Aquatic Larvicides and  
Adulticides for Vector Control as part of the District's Integrated  
Vector Management Program.**

The San Gabriel Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District has applied for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (Order No. 2011-\*\*\*\*-DWQ) [General Permit No. CAG\*\*\*\*] adopted on March 1, 2011, by the State Water Resources Control Board. The District will continue to apply pesticides as part of its Integrated Vector Management Program described in the permit.

The District's activities are conducted year-round within a 260 square mile area contained within Los Angeles County. The areas that will be actually or potentially impacted by District activities include the following: The incorporated cities of Alhambra, Arcadia, Azusa, Bradbury, Claremont, Covina, Duarte, El Monte, Glendora, Industry, Irwindale, La Puente, La Verne, Monrovia, Monterey Park, Pomona, Rosemead, San Dimas, San Gabriel, Sierra Madre, Temple City, Walnut, West Covina as well as certain unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County and potential future activities in the cities of Baldwin Park and South Pasadena. Treated areas may be under the jurisdiction of Los Angeles County Public Works Flood Control and Watershed Management Divisions, CalTrans, the Army Corp of Engineers and/or the State Department of Parks and Recreation.

Applications are made to protect the public from vector-borne diseases, are based on key vector and arbovirus surveillance indicators, and are in strict compliance with pesticide label requirements. The pesticides we use are regulated by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The following materials may be used:

Active ingredient	Trade name
<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> (Bs)	Vectolex® CG
<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> (Bs)	Vectolex® WDG
<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> (Bs)	Vectolex® WSP
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var. <i>israelensis</i> (Bti)	VectoBac® 12AS

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<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var. <i>israelensis</i> ( <i>Bti</i> )	VectoBac® G
S-Methoprene	Altosid® Liquid
S-Methoprene	Altosid® Briquettes
S-Methoprene	Altosid® Pellets
S-Methoprene	Altosid® SBG
S-Methoprene	Altosid® XR-G
Petroleum oil	GB-1111
Monomolecular Film	Agnique® MMF
Permethrin	Biomist® 4+12
Resmethrin	Scourge®

If you have any questions regarding this Notice of Intent, please contact District headquarters at:

San Gabriel Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District  
 1145 N. Azusa Canyon Road, West Covina, CA 91790  
 (626) 814- 9466  
[district@sgvmosquito.org](mailto:district@sgvmosquito.org)

Date: March 16, 2011

Kenn Fujioka

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Kenn Fujioka  
 Assistant Manager