

Attachment E – Notice of Intent

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

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

I. NOTICE OF INTENT STATUS (see Instructions)

Mark only one item	A. New Applicator	B. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Change of Information: WDID# <u>2 01AP00002</u>
	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Change of ownership or responsibility: WDID# _____	

II. DISCHARGER INFORMATION

A. Name East Bay Regional Park District			
B. Mailing Address PO Box 5381			
C. City Oakland	D. County Alameda and Contra Costa	E. State CA	F. Zip 94605
G. Contact Person Pamela Beitz	H. E-mail address PBeitz@ebparks.org	I. Title IPM Specialist	J. Phone (510) 544-2352

III. BILLING ADDRESS (Enter Information only if different from Section II above)

A. Name			
B. Mailing Address			
C. City	D. County	E. State	F. Zip
G. E-mail address	H. Title	I. Phone	

IV. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

A. Algaecide and aquatic herbicides are used to treat (check all that apply):	
1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Canals, ditches, or other constructed conveyance facilities owned and controlled by Discharger. Name of the conveyance system: <u>Waterbodies within the District's jurisdiction</u>
2. <input type="checkbox"/>	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. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Directly to river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc. Name of water body: <u>Includes, but not limited to: Big Break (Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta), Contra Loma Reservoir, Crown Beach, Lake Del Valle, Garin Regional Park, Hayward Shoreline, Lake Anza, Lake Chabot, Martin Luther King Jr. Regional Shoreline, Oyster Bay, Quarry Lakes, Shadow Cliffs Lakes, Lake Temescal</u>
B. Regional Water Quality Control Board(s) where treatment areas are located (REGION 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9): <u>Region 2 and Region 5</u> (List all regions where algaecide and aquatic herbicide application is proposed.)	

V. ALGAECIDE AND AQUATIC HERBICIDE APPLICATION INFORMATION

A. Target Organisms: <u>Algae, submersed, floating, and emergent aquatic vegetation</u>	
B. Algaecide and Aquatic Herbicide Used: List Name and Active ingredients Diquat Dibromide (Harvester®, Tribune®) Imazamox (Clearcast®) Endothall (Aquathol K®) Imazapyr (Habitat®) Flumioxazin (Clipper® SC) Penoxsulam (Galleon SC®) Fluridone (SonarOne®) Peroxyacetic Acid (GreenClean Liquid 5.0®) Glyphosate (Rodeo®) Sodium Carbonate Peroxyhydrate (GreenClean® Pro) Hydrogen Peroxide/Dioxide (GreenClean® Liquid 5.0) Triclopyr (Garlon® 3A) <i>*Note: Products shown in parentheses are examples and may change.</i>	
C. Period of Application: Start Date: <u>January 1</u> End date: <u>December 31, for the life of the permit</u>	
D. Types of Adjuvants Used: <u>Aquatic labeled adjuvants such as Liberate® and Competitor®</u>	

VI. AQUATIC PESTICIDE APPLICATION PLAN

Has an Aquatic Pesticide Application Plan been prepared and is the applicator familiar with its contents? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If not, when will it be prepared? _____	

VII. NOTIFICATION

Have potentially affected public and governmental agencies been notified?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
---	---

VIII. FEE

Have you included payment of the filing fee (for first-time enrollees only) with this submittal? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA

GENERAL NPDES PERMIT FOR RESIDUAL
AQUATIC PESTICIDE DISCHARGES FROM
ALGAE AND AQUATIC WEED CONTROL APPLICATIONS

ORDER NO. 2013-0002-DWQ
NPDES NO. CAG990005

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: Matthew Gaul

B. Signature: Matthew Gaul

Date: Mar 14, 2023

C. Title: Chief of Stewardship, East Bay Regional Park District

XI. FOR STATE WATER BOARD STAFF USE ONLY

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

East Bay Regional Park District

Aquatic Pesticide Application Plan (APAP)

For the

**Statewide General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination
System (NPDES) Permit for Residual Aquatic Pesticide**

**Discharges to Waters of the United States from Algae and
Aquatic Weed Control Applications**

Water Quality Order No. 2013-0002-DWQ

General Permit # CAG990005

WDID # 2 01AP00002

Revised February 2023

Prepared for:

**East Bay Regional Park District
2950 Peralta Oaks Ct
PO Box 5381
Oakland, CA 94605-0381
Contact: Pamela Beitz
(510) 544-1103**

Prepared by:

**Blankinship & Associates, Inc.
1615 5th Street, Suite A
Davis, CA 95616
Contact: Stephen Burkholder
(530) 757-0941**

Submitted to:

**State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Contact: Gurgan Chand
(916) 341-5780**

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."

Signed and Agreed:

Matthew Graul

Matthew Graul
Chief of Stewardship
East Bay Regional Park District

DocuSigned by:

Stephen Burkholder

0D59510EC4E2411...

Stephen Burkholder
Senior Biologist
Pest Control Adviser # 153644
Blankinship & Associates, Inc.

DocuSigned by:

Michael Blankinship

5B6FF3E66010406...

Michael Blankinship
Professional Engineer (Civil) #C64112
Pest Control Adviser # 75890
Blankinship & Associates, Inc.

Limitations

Services provided by Blankinship and Associates, Inc. were done in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by other professional consultants under similar circumstances at the same time the services were performed. No warranty, express or implied, is included. This report is solely for East Bay Regional Park District's use and information. Any reliance on this report by a third party is at such party's sole risk.

East Bay Regional Park District

Aquatic Pesticide Application Plan

**Statewide General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for
Residual Aquatic Pesticide Discharges to Waters of the United States from
Algae and Aquatic Weed Control Applications
Water Quality Order No. 2013-0002-DWQ
General Permit # CAG990005
WDID # 2 01AP00002**

Table of Contents

Certification	ii
Limitations	iii
Aquatic Pesticide Application Plan	1
Element 1: Description of the Water System	5
Element 2: Description of the Treatment Area	6
Element 3: Description of Weeds and Algae	6
Element 4: Algaecides and Aquatic Herbicides Used, Known Degradation Byproducts, Application Methods and Adjuvants.....	6
Element 5: Discussion of Factors Influencing Herbicide Use	8
Element 6: Gates and Control Structures.....	9
Element 7: State Implementation Policy (SIP) Section 5.3 Exception	11
Element 8: Description of Monitoring Program	11
8.1 Data Collection	11
8.3 Sample Collection	18
8.4 Field Measurements.....	18
8.5 Sample Preservation and Transportation.....	18
8.6 Sample Analysis	18
8.7 Reporting Procedures.....	20
8.8 Sampling Methods and Guidelines.....	22
8.9 Field Sampling Operations.....	23
8.10 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC).....	25
Element 9: Procedures to Prevent Sample Contamination.....	29
Element 10: Description of BMPs	30
10.1 Measures to Prevent Spills and Spill Containment in the Event of a Spill.....	30
10.2 Measures to Ensure Appropriate Use Rate	30
10.3 The Discharger's plan in educating its staff and herbicide applicators on how to avoid any potential adverse effects from the herbicide applications	31
10.4 Application Coordination to Minimize Impact of Application on Water Users.....	31
10.5 Description of Measures to Prevent Fish Kills	31
Element 11: Examination of Possible Alternatives	32
11.1 Evaluation of Other Management Options	32
11.2 Using the Least Intrusive Method of Aquatic Herbicide Application	38
11.3 Applying a decision matrix concept to the choice of the most appropriate formulation.....	39
References	40

Tables

Table 1	Algaecides and Aquatic Herbicides That May Be Used
Table 2	Required Sample Analysis

Figures

Figure 1	East Bay Regional Parks Project Location Map
Figure 2	Aquatic Herbicide Application Log
Figure 3	Aquatic Herbicide Field Monitoring & Sampling Form

Appendix A

Figure A-1	Big Break Regional Shoreline
Figure A-2	Contra Loma Regional Park
Figure A-3	Crown Beach
Figure A-4	Del Valle Regional Park
Figure A-5	Garin Regional Park
Figure A-6	Hayward Regional Shoreline
Figure A-7	Lake Anza
Figure A-8	Lake Chabot
Figure A-9	Martin Luther King Jr. Regional Shoreline
Figure A-10	Oyster Bay
Figure A-11	Quarry Lakes Regional Recreation Area
Figure A-12	Shadow Cliffs Regional Recreation Area
Figure A-13	Temescal Regional Recreation Area

LIST OF ACRONYMS

%R	Percent Recovery
AHAL	Aquatic Herbicide Application Log
APAP	Aquatic Pesticide Application Plan
BG	Background monitoring sample
BMP	Best management practice
Cal/OSHA	California Occupational Safety & Health Administration
CDPR	California Department of Pesticide Regulation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
COC	Chain of Custody
CTR	California Toxics Rule
District	East Bay Regional Park District
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
Event	Event monitoring sample
FB	Field Blank
FD	Field Duplicate
ft/sec	Feet per second
HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
MB	Method Blank
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
MS	Matrix Spike
MSD	Matrix Spike Duplicate
NOI	Notice of Intent to Comply
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PCA	Pest Control Adviser
Post	Post-event monitoring sample
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QAC	Qualified Applicator Certificate
QAL	Qualified Applicator License
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
RWL	Receiving Water Limitation
RWMT	Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SIP	State Implementation Policy
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WDID	Waste Discharge Identification

Aquatic Pesticide Application Plan

In March 2001, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prepared Water Quality Order # 2001-12-DWQ which created Statewide General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit # CAG990003 for the discharges of aquatic herbicides to waters of the United States. The purpose of Order # 2001-12-DWQ was to minimize the areal extent and duration of adverse impacts to beneficial uses of water bodies treated with aquatic herbicides. The purpose of the general permit was to substantially reduce the potential discharger liability incurred for releasing water treated with aquatic herbicides into waters of the United States. The general permit expired January 31, 2004.

On May 20, 2004 the SWRCB adopted the statewide general NPDES Permit for Discharge of Aquatic Pesticides for Aquatic Weed Control in Waters of the United States #CAG 990005. Dischargers were required to have the general permit to perform aquatic herbicide applications. In May 2009, the general permit expired, but was administratively continued until November 30, 2013.

The Statewide General NPDES Permit for Residual Aquatic Pesticide Discharges to Waters of the United States from Algae and Aquatic Weed Control Applications (herein referred to as the “Permit”) was adopted on March 5, 2013 and became available on December 1, 2013 (SWRCB 2013). The Permit expired November 30, 2018, and it has been admiratively continued until a new permit is adopted. As such, the Permit is still active and enforceable. The Permit requires compliance with the following:

- The Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries in California, a.k.a. the State Implementation Plan, or SIP (SWRCB 2005)
- The California Toxics Rule (CTR)
- Applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) for Region 2 and Region 5 (RWQCBCV 2019, RWQCBSF 2019)
- Permit-defined Receiving Water Limitations (RWLs) or Receiving Water Monitoring Triggers (RWMTs)

Coverage under the Permit is available to single dischargers and potentially to regional dischargers for releases of potential and/or actual pollutants to waters of the United States. Dischargers eligible for coverage under the Permit are public entities that conduct resource or pest management control measures, including local, state, and federal agencies responsible for control of algae, aquatic weeds, and other organisms that adversely impact operation and use of drinking water reservoirs, water conveyance facilities, irrigation canals, flood control channels, detention basins and/or natural water bodies.

The Permit does not cover indirect or non-point source discharges, whether from agricultural or other applications of pesticides to land, that may be conveyed in storm water or irrigation runoff. The Permit only covers algacides and aquatic herbicides that are applied according to label directions and that are registered for use on aquatic sites by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR).

This Aquatic Pesticide Application Plan (APAP) is a comprehensive plan developed by the discharger, East Bay Regional Park District (herein referred to as “District”) to comply with the provisions of the Permit. The District is revising its APAP dated June 2014 to include coverage for the additional active ingredients flumioxazin, hydrogen peroxide, and peroxyacetic acid, minor updates to the Monitoring

Program, text clarifications and non-chemical alternative management practices considered and/or implemented by the District.

The District maintains 73 parks, covering over 125,000 acres in Alameda and Contra Costa County, with more than 1,250 miles of trails. The facilities managed by the District include, but are not limited to: Big Break Regional Shoreline (Oakley), Contra Loma Regional Park (Antioch), Crown Beach (Alameda), Del Valle Regional Park (Livermore), Lake Chabot (Castro Valley), Garin Regional Park, Hayward Shoreline, Lake Anza, Martin Luther King Jr. Regional Shoreline (San Leandro Bay near Oakland Airport), Oyster Bay, Quarry Lakes Regional Recreation Area (Fremont), and Shadow Cliffs Regional Recreation Area (Pleasanton), Temescal Regional Recreation Area. In addition, the District manages vegetation in and around streams, creeks, other water holding and water conveyance facilities throughout the District's jurisdiction. Refer to **Figure 1**.

Nuisance algae and aquatic vegetation grows in the District's facilities. The presence of algae and aquatic weeds adversely impact the ecology, aesthetics, operations, restoration efforts, recreational, and educational uses of District parks. As such, the District has determined the need to use algaecides and aquatic herbicides to control problem aquatic vegetation and algae. The District's "project", as defined by the Permit, is the use of algaecides and aquatic herbicides to control algae and aquatic vegetation.

According to Permit requirements, the District has completed a Notice of Intent (NOI) and prepared an Aquatic Pesticide Application Plan (APAP). Sampling and analysis will be performed and annual reports will be submitted to the SWRCB, San Francisco and Sacramento RWQCBs.

Using Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques, the District intends to apply algaecides and aquatic herbicides under this Permit. The specific algaecides and aquatic herbicide active ingredients that may be applied are identified in their Notice of Intent to Comply (NOI).

This APAP is a comprehensive plan developed by the District that describes the project, the need for the project, what may be done to reduce water quality impacts, and how those impacts will be monitored. Specifically, this APAP contains the following eleven (11) elements.

1. Description of the water system to which algaecides and aquatic herbicides are being applied;
2. Description of the treatment area in the water system;
3. Description of types of weed(s) and algae that are being controlled and why;
4. Algaecide and aquatic herbicide products or types of algaecides and aquatic herbicides expected to be used and if known their degradation byproducts, the method in which they are applied, and if applicable, the adjuvants and surfactants used;
5. Discussion of the factors influencing the decision to select algaecide and aquatic herbicide applications for algae and weed control;
6. If applicable, list the gates or control structures to be used to control the extent of receiving waters potentially affected by algaecide and aquatic herbicide application and provide an inspection schedule of those gates or control structures to ensure they are not leaking;
7. If the Discharger has been granted a short-term or seasonal exception under State Water Board Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (Policy) section 5.3 from meeting acrolein and copper receiving water limitations, provide the beginning and ending dates of the exception period, and justification for the needed time for the exception. If algaecide and aquatic herbicide applications occur outside of the

exception period, describe plans to ensure that receiving water criteria are not exceeded because the Dischargers must comply with the acrolein and copper receiving water limitations for all applications that occur outside of the exception period;

8. Description of monitoring program;
9. Description of procedures used to prevent sample contamination from persons, equipment, and vehicles associated with algaecide and aquatic herbicide application;
10. Description of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) to be implemented. The BMPs shall include, at the minimum:
 - 10.1. Measures to prevent algaecide and aquatic herbicide spill and for spill containment during the event of a spill;
 - 10.2. Measures to ensure that only an appropriate rate of application consistent with product label requirements is applied for the targeted weeds or algae;
 - 10.3. The Discharger's plan in educating its staff and algaecide and aquatic herbicide applicators on how to avoid any potential adverse effects from the algaecide and aquatic herbicide applications;
 - 10.4. Discussion on planning and coordination with nearby farmers and agencies with water rights diversion so that beneficial uses of the water (irrigation, drinking water supply, domestic stock water, etc.) are not impacted during the treatment period; and
 - 10.5. A description of measures that will be used for preventing fish kill when algaecides and aquatic herbicides will be used for algae and aquatic weed controls.
11. Examination of Possible Alternatives. Dischargers should examine the alternatives to algaecide and aquatic herbicide use to reduce the need for applying algaecides and herbicides. Such methods include:
 - 11.1. Evaluating the following management options, in which the impact to water quality, impact to non-target organisms including plants, algaecide and aquatic herbicide resistance, feasibility, and cost effectiveness should be considered:
 - 11.1.1. No action;
 - 11.1.2. Prevention;
 - 11.1.3. Mechanical or physical methods;
 - 11.1.4. Cultural methods;
 - 11.1.5. Biological control agents; and
 - 11.1.6. Algaecides and aquatic herbicides;

If there are no alternatives to algaecides and aquatic herbicides, Dischargers shall use the minimum amount of algaecides and aquatic herbicides that is necessary to have an effective control program and is consistent with the algaecide and aquatic herbicide product label requirements.
 - 11.2. Using the least intrusive method of algaecide and aquatic herbicide application; and
 - 11.3. Applying a decision matrix concept to the choice of the most appropriate formulation.

This APAP is organized to address the aforementioned 1 through 11 elements.



Legend

Project Area

California County Borders

DATE	DESCRIPTION	INIT.



Notes:

PROJECT:	
East Bay Regional Parks APAP	
FIGURE:	DESCRIPTION:
1	Project Area Map

DATE: January 6, 2023

Element 1: Description of the Water System

Refer to **Appendix A, Figures A1 through Figure A13** for maps of the below listed facilities where application of algaecide and/or aquatic herbicide use may occur. Additionally, the District may make applications to facilities that are not considered Waters of the United States (WOTUS)

Big Break Regional Shoreline is a part of the 1150-square-mile Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. Big Break was once an upland farm, but is now submerged and forms a small bay at the edge of the San Joaquin River where seawater mixes with freshwater. The mixing of water produces a unique habitat with large species diversity. The Big Break Visitor Center is located in the park and hosts a variety of interpretive and educational exhibits and programs that highlight the Delta's ecosystems and wildlife. As part of the interpretive programs an artificial slough through the facility was created, however it has not been appropriately maintained and nuisance aquatic vegetation has overgrown the area. The nuisance vegetation impairs the educational uses of the District's facilities and has prevented efforts to re-establish native plant communities.

Current aquatic vegetation problems do not exist in the following water bodies, however historical occurrences suggest treatments may be needed in future years depending on weather patterns and water levels.

Contra Loma Regional Park: The park includes a shallow, warm, 80-acre reservoir for year-round fishing and a lifeguarded swim lagoon for summertime swimming.

Crown Beach: Crown beach consists of a 2.5-mile beach with sand dunes.

Del Valle Regional Park: The park contains a five-mile long lake with many recreation activities including swimming, windsurfing, and boating.

Garin Regional Park: Garin Regional Park contains Jordan Pond which is used for recreational uses such as fishing.

Hayward Shoreline: Hayward Regional Shoreline consists of 1,811 acres of salt, fresh, and brackish marshes, seasonal wetlands, and public trails.

Lake Anza: Lake Anza is a recreational swimming reservoir in Tilden Regional Park located in the Berkeley Hills. The lake is open for swimming from May to September and for fishing year-round.

Lake Chabot: Lake Chabot is a 315-acre drinking water reservoir that serves as an emergency water supply for the East Bay. It is stocked with trout and catfish and is a popular fishing spot. Swimming is not allowed in the lake.

Martin Luther King Jr. Regional Shoreline: This 741-acre park on San Leandro Bay near Oakland airport consists of boating, fishing, and other recreational activities.

Oyster Bay: Oyster Bay Regional Shoreline is a park under development south of the Oakland Airport.

Quarry Lakes Regional Recreation Area: Quarry lakes consists of 351-acres of lake that are used for groundwater recharge. Recreational activities include boating, swimming, and fishing.

Shadow Cliffs Regional Recreation Area: This park consists of a main 80-acre lake and a chain of smaller lakes and ponds. Swimming, boating, and fishing are allowed on the lake.

Temescal Regional Recreation Area: Temescal is a lake popular for swimming and fishing.

Element 2: Description of the Treatment Area

The District may apply algaecides or aquatic herbicides to the waterbodies described in Element 1 or other waterbodies within its jurisdiction as necessary if aquatic weeds or algae treatment thresholds are met.

Element 3: Description of Weeds and Algae

District facilities where aquatic species may occur are highly variable as they are spread through a range of habitats, elevations, ecological settings and functions. As such, a wide variety of aquatic species are found throughout District waterbodies including emergent, riparian, floating, and submerged aquatic vegetation, filamentous algae and cyanobacteria (e.g., blue-green algae). Vegetation and algae that may be managed by the District includes, but is not limited to: Waterprimrose (*Ludwigia* spp.), water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), South American spongeplant (*Limnobiium laevigatum*), cattails (*Typha* spp.), bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.), yellow-flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), willows (Salicaceae family), Himalayan blackberries (*Rubus armeniacus*), cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), sago pondweed (*Stuckenia pectinata*), horned pondweed (*Zannichellia palustris*), common elodea (*Elodea canadensis*), Brazilian waterweed (*Egeria densa*), Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), filamentous algae and cyanobacteria.

In some parks, non-native or invasive aquatic and riparian species may be managed to restore habitat, ecological function or support special status species. In facilities where recreational activities like swimming or fishing guide management decisions, the District may manage emergent vegetation like cattails to create access points or manage submersed aquatic plants like sago pondweed to prevent swimmers from getting stuck or drowning. Additionally, management of waterbodies where dense populations of some genera of cyanobacteria can produce toxins, resulting in a harmful algae bloom (HAB), is important to protect public health.

The presence of algae and aquatic vegetation species can adversely affect aesthetics, ecology, operations, and recreational and educational uses of District facilities.

Element 4: Algaecides and Aquatic Herbicides Used, Known Degradation Byproducts, Application Methods and Adjuvants

Table 1 summarizes the algaecides and aquatic herbicides that may be used by the District.

Table 1: Algaecides and Aquatic Herbicides That May be Used

Herbicide	Application Method(s)	Adjuvant	Degradation Byproducts
Diquat Dibromide	Submersed boom, handgun, or boom sprayer	Various “Aquatic” labeled adjuvants	No major degradants ¹
Endothall	Submersed boom/injection, handgun or boom sprayer, or spreader (granules)	Not Applicable	Endothall acid, potassium ions, coco-alkylamine ²
Flumioxazin	Backpack sprayer, handgun, boom sprayer, spreader, or injection	Various “Aquatic” labeled adjuvants	482-HA, APF, THPA, Δ-TPA ³
Fluridone	Backpack sprayer, handgun, submersed boom, spreader, or boom sprayer	Not Applicable	N-methyl Formamide ⁴
Glyphosate	Backpack sprayer, handgun, or boom sprayer	Various “Aquatic” labeled adjuvants	Aminomethyl phosphonic acid (AMPA), carbon dioxide ⁵
Hydrogen Peroxide ⁶	Handgun, boom sprayer, injection	Not Applicable	Water and oxygen
Imazamox	Backpack sprayer, handgun, or boom sprayer	Various “Aquatic” labeled adjuvants	Nicotinic acid and imazamox parent chemicals ⁷
Imazapyr	Backpack sprayer, handgun, or boom sprayer	Various “Aquatic”-labeled adjuvants	Pyridine hydroxy-dicarboxylic acid, pyridine dicarboxylic acid, and nicotinic acid ⁸
Penoxsulam	Backpack sprayer, handgun, or boom sprayer	Not Applicable	11 major and 2 minor degradates ⁹
Peroxyacetic Acid	Handgun, boom sprayer, injection	Not Applicable	Oxygen, carbon dioxide, water, and acetic acid ¹⁰
Sodium Carbonate Peroxyhydrate	Handgun, boom sprayer (liquid), or spreader (granules)	Not Applicable	Sodium carbonate, water, and oxygen ¹¹
Triclopyr	Backpack sprayer, handgun, or boom sprayer	Various “Aquatic” labeled adjuvants	3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol (TCP) ¹²

¹ USEPA 1995² Endothall-containing herbicides are formulated as either endothall dipotassium salt or N,N-dimethylalkylamine salt. Both formulations produce endothall acid as a degradation byproduct along with corresponding cation components (potassium ions and coco-alkylamine for the dipotassium salt and N,N-dimethylalkylamine formulations, respectively). (USEPA 2005)³ Degradation byproducts include 7-Fluoro-6[(2-carboxy-cyclohexenyl)amino]-4-(2-propynyl)-1,4-benzoxazin-3(2H)-one (482-HA), 6-Amino-7-fluoro-4-(2-propynyl)-1,4-benzoxazin-3(2H)-one (APF), and 3,4,5,6-tetrahydrophthalic acid (THPA), and 3,4,5,6-Tetrahydrophthalic acid anhydride (Δ-TPA). (USEPA 2003)⁴ NMF was identified as the major degradate of fluridone when applied to waterbodies (USEPA 2004). Minor degradates may include: 1-methyl-3-(4-hydroxyphenol)-5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4[1H]-pyridone and 1,4-dihydro-1-methyl-4-oxo-5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyridine (West *et al.* 1983 as cited in McLaren/Hart, 1995), and benzaldehyde, 3-(trifluoromethyl)-benzaldehyde, benzoic acid and 3-(trifluoromethyl)-benzoic acid (Saunders and Mosier, 1983 as cited in McLaren/Hart, 1995).⁵ USEPA 1993a

⁶ Hydrogen Dioxide is a synonym for Hydrogen Peroxide and shares the same CAS number (CAS No. 772-84-1).

⁷ The major degradant in the environment is CL 354,825 (Nicotinic acid, 5-hydroxy-6-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)). Other metabolites include AC 312,622 (demethylated parent with intact ring structures and two carboxylic acid groups) and AC 354,825 (demethylated, decarboxylated parent with intact rings and one carboxylic acid group) (USEPA 2008).

⁸ USEPA 2006

⁹ Major degradants include: BSA, 2-amino-TP, TPSA, BSTCA, BSTCA methyl, 2-amino-TCA, 5-OH-penoxsulam, SFA, sulfonamide, 5,8-di-OH and 5-OH 2 amino TP. Minor degradates include: di-FESA and BST. (USEPA 2007).

¹⁰ USEPA 1993b

¹¹ USEPA 2002

¹² USEPA 1998

As required, aquatic-labeled adjuvants or surfactants may be used to enhance the efficacy of an herbicide. Generally, the District uses adjuvants that are not nonylphenol-based, like Competitor®.

All herbicide applications are made in accordance with the product label. For example, an application of imazamox and a surfactant to cattails around Lake Temescal will be made with a backpack or handgun sprayer calibrated to deliver the correct amount of material per acre treated to achieve the desired target rate of herbicide to control the cattails.

Element 5: Discussion of Factors Influencing Herbicide Use

Treatment of aquatic vegetation and algae by the District is determined by the application of IPM. One of the primary operational goals of the IPM program is to establish a general and reasonable set of control measures that not only aid in managing aquatic vegetation populations, but also address public health & safety, economic, legal, and aesthetic requirements. An action threshold level is the point at which action should be taken to control aquatic vegetation before the drainage feature is significantly impacted; moreover, established action threshold levels may change based on public expectations. A central feature of IPM is to determine when control action is absolutely necessary and when it is not. Examples of when or how thresholds are met are when algae or aquatic vegetation causes complaints about objectionable odors, creates a nuisance, or impedes recreational uses of the District's facilities. Typical problems associated with aquatic vegetation or algae blooms are adverse impacts to water quality and aesthetics, and nuisance odors. If vegetation or algae equals or exceeds a threshold, a control method is implemented. Control methods may include mechanical, cultural controls, biological, and/or chemical, consistent with the District's IPM techniques. Algaecide and aquatic herbicide use may or may not be employed as a last resort control method, and is considered a critical part of the IPM program. For some aquatic vegetation species, herbicides offer the most effective (i.e., long-lasting or least labor intensive) control; sometimes, they may be the only control available.

Algaecide and aquatic herbicide applications may also be made prior to threshold exceedance. For example, based on predicted growth rate and density, historical algae and aquatic weed trends, weather, water flow, and experience, aquatic weeds or algae may reasonably be predicted to cause future problems. Accordingly, they may be treated soon after emergence or when appropriate based on the algaecide and aquatic herbicide to be used. Even though algae and aquatic weeds may not be an immediate problem at this phase, treating them before they mature reduces the total amount of

algaecide and aquatic herbicide needed because the younger aquatic weeds are more susceptible and there is less biomass to target. Furthermore, treating aquatic weeds and algae within the ideal time frame of its growth cycle allows the selected control measure(s) to be most effective. Managing aquatic weed populations before they produce seeds, tubers or other reproductive organs is an important step in a comprehensive aquatic weed control program. Generally, treating algae or aquatic vegetation earlier in the growth cycle results in fewer controls needed and less total herbicide used. Selection of appropriate algaecide and aquatic herbicide(s) and rate of application is done based on the identification of the algae and aquatic weed, its growth stage and the appearance of that algae or aquatic weed on the product label.

The selection of and decision to use an algaecide or aquatic herbicide is based on the recommendation of a California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR)-licensed Pest Control Adviser (PCA). The PCA considers a variety of control options that may include mechanical and/or cultural techniques that alone or in combination with algaecide or aquatic herbicide use are the most efficacious and protective of the environment.

Evaluating alternative control techniques is part of the District's IPM approach; therefore an alternative treatment may be selected as part of a test program. Alternative control techniques include mechanical removal (i.e., manually, or with an excavator), grazing and/or native species establishment. A more detailed description of each of these is presented in **Element 10** and **Element 11** of this document.

In general, alternative control techniques are more expensive, labor intensive, not as effective, may cause temporary water quality degradation, and/or further spread algae or aquatic weeds. The equipment and labor required to perform these techniques is not always readily available. This may cause delays in removal leading to increased plant material to remove and increased cost.

Element 6: Gates and Control Structures

The District operates and maintains water control structures at some of its facilities. As applicable or necessary, District staff will close gates, valves or other structures during an algaecide or aquatic herbicide application to control the extent, if any, that receiving waters will be affected by residual algaecides or aquatic herbicides.

To evaluate the presence of leaks, control structures within the treatment area will be inspected prior to and during the application. If leaks develop on closed valves or gates, they will be stopped as soon as practicable.

Fig. GAquatic Herbicide Application Log

For Client Use Only

© 2015 Blankinship & Associates, Inc. All Rights Reserved

****IMPORTANT** To Be Completed EVERY TIME an Aquatic Herbicide Application is Made**

App. Start: Time _____ Date _____

App. End: Time _____ Date _____

Application Location _____

Agency _____ Personnel _____

Air Temperature (F°) _____ Wind Speed (mph) _____ Target Weeds _____

Treatment Area Size (choose one):

Acres _____ Linear Feet _____

Herbicide #1 Used _____ Rate/Target Conc. _____ Units _____ Total Amt. Applied _____ Units _____

Herbicide #2 Used _____ Rate/Target Conc. _____ Units _____ Total Amt. Applied _____ Units _____

Adjuvant #1 Used _____ Rate/Target Conc. _____ Units _____ Total Amt. Applied _____ Units _____

Adjuvant #2 Used _____ Rate/Target Conc. _____ Units _____ Total Amt. Applied _____ Units _____

Method of Application _____ Application Made (Circle One) **With** water flow / **Against** water flow / **Not Applicable**

Waterbody Type (Circle One) lined canal / unlined canal / creek / drain / ditch / basin / reservoir / lake / pond or list Other: _____

Water Flow (ft/sec, cfs) _____ Water Depth (ft) _____ Water Temperature (F°) _____

Percent Weed Cover _____ Water Sheen (Circle One) yes / no

Water Color (Circle One) none / blue / green / brown Water Clarity (Circle One) poor / fair / good

Please enter any other information regarding the application in the space provided below:

I (sign name) _____ certify that the APAP has been followed.

Element 7: State Implementation Policy (SIP) Section 5.3 Exception

The Permit allows the District to apply for a SIP Section 5.3 Exception for a short-term or seasonal exception to the copper WQO. If an exception is granted, this section will be amended to describe the exception period as outlined in the required California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation. The District does not currently have a SIP exception.

Element 8: Description of Monitoring Program

Attachment C of the Permit presents the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP). The MRP addresses two key questions:

Question No. 1: Does the residual algaecides and aquatic herbicides discharge cause an exceedance of the receiving water limitations?

Question No. 2: Does the discharge of residual algaecides and aquatic herbicides, including active ingredients, inert ingredients, and degradation byproducts, in any combination cause or contribute to an exceedance of the “no toxics in toxic amount” narrative toxicity objective?

Attachment C of the Permit provides MRP guidelines that the District will use to meet the aforementioned goals.

8.1 Data Collection

Visual monitoring will be performed for all algaecide and aquatic herbicide applications at all sites and be recorded by qualified personnel.

Figure 2 (Aquatic Pesticide Application Log) or its equivalent, **Figure 3** (Aquatic Herbicide Field Monitoring & Sampling Form) or its equivalent will be used.

Figure 3: Aquatic Herbicide Field Monitoring & Sampling Form

For Client Use Only
© 2022 Blankinship & Associates, Inc. All Rights Reserved

****IMPORTANT** Attach Relevant Aquatic Herbicide Application Log (AHAL) Form**

SAMPLE #1: Background Monitoring (Background)

Collect upstream of or just outside of treatment area at time of treatment, or within in treatment area within 24 hours of the treatment starting.

Section 1: Herbicide Application Information

Agency: _____

System Treated: _____

Application Start Date: _____

Herbicides Applied: _____

Surfactants Used: _____

Target Vegetation: _____

Environmental Setting (circle one): Flowing | Static

Section 2: Monitoring Information

Monitoring Date: _____ Time: _____

Sampler Name: _____

Monitoring Location: _____

GPS Coordinates: _____

Sketch monitoring location or describe location with identifiable points of reference (required if GPS coordinates not provided).

Section 3: Water Quality Characteristics

DO (mg/L): _____ EC ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$): _____ pH: _____

Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$): _____ Turbidity (NTU): _____ Water speed (ft/sec)*: _____

* Water speed only required for flowing water

Section 4: Site Observations (Refer to Definitions Sheet and mark a response for each field)

DO YOU NOTICE	N/A	No	UNKNOWN	YES, THE BENEFICIAL USE IS ADVERSELY AFFECTED. DESCRIBE.
Adverse Incident				
Floating Material				
Settleable Substances				
Suspended Material				
Bottom Deposits				
Tastes and Odors				
Water Coloration				
Visible Films, Sheens, or Coatings				
Fungi, Slimes, or Objectionable Growths				
Aquatic Community Degradation				

Figure 3: Aquatic Herbicide Field Monitoring & Sampling Form

For Client Use Only
© 2022 Blankinship & Associates, Inc. All Rights Reserved

SAMPLE #2: Event Monitoring (Event)

Collect just outside of the treatment area immediately after the application of herbicide(s), but after sufficient time has elapsed such that treated water would have exited the treatment area. The timing for the collection of this sample will be a site-specific estimation.

Is water leaving the treatment area?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If no water is leaving the treatment area, complete sections 1, 2, and 4, skip section 3, and do not collect a sample.

Section 1: Herbicide Application Information

Agency: _____

System Treated: _____

Application Start Date: _____

Herbicides Applied: _____

Surfactants Used: _____

Target Vegetation: _____

Environmental Setting (circle one): Flowing | Static

Section 2: Monitoring Information

Monitoring Date: _____ Time: _____

Sampler Name: _____

Monitoring Location: _____

GPS Coordinates: _____

Sketch monitoring location or describe location with identifiable points of reference (required if GPS coordinates not provided).

Section 3: Water Quality Characteristics

DO (mg/L): _____ EC (µS/cm): _____ pH: _____

Temperature (°C): _____ Turbidity (NTU): _____ Water speed (ft/sec)*: _____

* Water speed only required for flowing water

Section 4: Site Observations (Refer to Definitions Sheet and mark a response for each field)

DO YOU NOTICE	N/A	No	UNKNOWN	YES, THE BENEFICIAL USE IS ADVERSELY AFFECTED. DESCRIBE.
Adverse Incident				
Floating Material				
Settleable Substances				
Suspended Material				
Bottom Deposits				
Tastes and Odors				
Water Coloration				
Visible Films, Sheens, or Coatings				
Fungi, Slimes, or Objectionable Growths				
Aquatic Community Degradation				

Figure 3: Aquatic Herbicide Field Monitoring & Sampling Form

For Client Use Only
© 2022 Blankinship & Associates, Inc. All Rights Reserved

****For each active ingredient, one Field Duplicate and one Field Blank must be collected per environmental setting (moving water vs static water) per year****

SAMPLE #3: Post-Event Monitoring (Post)

Collect from inside treatment area within 7 days of application, or when treatment is deemed complete.

Section 1: Herbicide Application Information

Agency: _____

System Treated: _____

Application Start Date: _____

Herbicides Applied: _____

Surfactants Used: _____

Target Vegetation: _____

Environmental Setting (circle one): Flowing | Static

Section 2: Monitoring Information

Monitoring Date: _____ Time: _____

Sampler Name: _____

Monitoring Location: _____

GPS Coordinates: _____

Sketch monitoring location or describe location with identifiable points of reference (required if GPS coordinates not provided).

Section 3: Water Quality Characteristics

DO (mg/L): _____ EC (µS/cm): _____ pH: _____

Temperature (°C): _____ Turbidity (NTU): _____ Water speed (ft/sec)*: _____

* Water speed only required for flowing water

Section 4: Site Observations (Refer to Definitions Sheet and mark a response for each field)

DO YOU NOTICE	N/A	No	UNKNOWN	YES, THE BENEFICIAL USE IS ADVERSELY AFFECTED. DESCRIBE.
Adverse Incident				
Floating Material				
Settleable Substances				
Suspended Material				
Bottom Deposits				
Tastes and Odors				
Water Coloration				
Visible Films, Sheens, or Coatings				
Fungi, Slimes, or Objectionable Growths				
Aquatic Community Degradation				

Figure 3: Aquatic Herbicide Field Monitoring & Sampling Form

For Client Use Only
© 2022 Blankinship & Associates, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**** For each active ingredient, one Field Duplicate (FD) and one Field Blank (FB) must be collected per environmental setting (moving water vs static water) per year****

Field Duplicate (FD) Sample:

Collect at same location and time as the monitoring sample (if possible collect with event or post-event sample) and using the same sampling technique.

Section 1: Herbicide Application Information

Agency: _____

System Treated: _____

Application Start Date: _____

Herbicides Applied: _____

Surfactants Used: _____

Target Vegetation: _____

Section 2: Monitoring Information

Monitoring Date: _____ Time: _____

Sampler Name: _____

Monitoring Location: ** See (circle one): BG / Event / Post*

GPS Coordinates: ** See (circle one): BG / Event / Post*

Sketch monitoring location or describe location with identifiable points of reference (required if GPS coordinates not provided).

Section 3: Water Quality Measurements

DO (mg/L): _____ EC (µS/cm): _____ pH: _____

Temperature (°C): _____ Turbidity (NTU): _____ Water speed (ft/sec)*: _____

** Water speed only required for flowing water*

Section 4: Site Observations (Refer to Definitions Sheet and mark a response for each field)

** See (circle one): BG / Event / Post*

DO YOU NOTICE	N/A	No	UNKNOWN	YES, THE BENEFICIAL USE IS ADVERSELY AFFECTED. DESCRIBE.
Adverse Incident				
Floating Material				
Settleable Substances				
Suspended Material				
Bottom Deposits				
Tastes and Odors				
Water Coloration				
Visible Films, Sheens, or Coatings				
Fungi, Slimes, or Objectionable Growths				
Aquatic Community Degradation				

Figure 3: Aquatic Herbicide Field Monitoring & Sampling Form

For Client Use Only
© 2022 Blankinship & Associates, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**** For each active ingredient, one Field Duplicate (FD) and one Field Blank (FB) must be collected per environmental setting (moving water vs static water) per year****

Field Blank (FB) Sample:

Prepare using distilled water at the monitoring site immediately prior to or immediately after the collection of the monitoring sample.

Section 1: Herbicide Application Information

Agency: _____

System Treated: _____

Application Start Date: _____

Herbicides Applied: _____

Surfactants Used: _____

Target Vegetation: _____

Section 2: Monitoring Information

Monitoring Date: _____ Time: _____

Sampler Name: _____

Section 3: Water Quality Measurements

DO (mg/L): _____ EC (µS/cm): _____ pH: _____

Temperature (°C): _____ Turbidity (NTU): _____ Water speed (ft/sec): _____ N/A

Section 4: Site Observations (Refer to Definitions Sheet and mark a response for each field)

DO YOU NOTICE	N/A	No	UNKNOWN	YES, THE BENEFICIAL USE IS ADVERSELY AFFECTED. DESCRIBE.
Adverse Incident	X			
Floating Material	X			
Settleable Substances	X			
Suspended Material	X			
Bottom Deposits	X			
Tastes and Odors	X			
Water Coloration	X			
Visible Films, Sheens, or Coatings	X			
Fungi, Slimes, or Objectionable Growths	X			
Aquatic Community Degradation	X			

8.2 Monitoring Locations and Frequency

Water quality sampling for glyphosate will be conducted for one application event from each environmental setting (flowing water and non-flowing water) per year. No water quality sampling is required for applications of products that contain sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate. For application of all other algaecides and aquatic herbicides listed on the Permit, the District will collect samples from a minimum of six application events for each active ingredient in each environmental setting per year. If there are less than six application events in a year for an active ingredient, the District will collect samples for each application event in each environmental setting.

If the results from six consecutive sampling events show concentrations that are less than the applicable receiving water limitation/trigger in an environmental setting, the District will reduce the sampling frequency for that active ingredient to one per year in that environmental setting. If the annual sampling shows exceedances of the applicable receiving water limitation/trigger, the District will be required to return to sampling six applications the next year, and until sampling may be reduced again.

Sites will be chosen to represent the variations in treatment that occur, including algaecide or aquatic herbicide use, hydrology, and environmental setting, conveyance or impoundment type, seasonal, and regional variations. The exact location(s) of sample site(s) will be determined after site scouting and a decision to make an aquatic herbicide application are made per the District IPM approach. **Figure 3** is the form used to document sampling.

8.2.1 Sample Locations

Sampling will include background, event, and post-event monitoring as follows:

Background Monitoring: In **non-flowing (static)** water, the background (BG) sample is collected in the treatment area, within 24 hours prior to the start of the application.

Event Monitoring: The event monitoring (Event) sample for **flowing** water is collected immediately downstream of treatment area immediately after the application event, but after sufficient time has elapsed such that treated water would have exited the treatment area.

The Event sample for **non-flowing (static)** water is collected immediately outside the treatment area immediately after the application event, but after sufficient time has elapsed such that treated water would have exited the treatment area.

The location and timing for the collection of the Event sample may be based on a number of factors including, but not limited to algae and aquatic weed density and type, flow rates, size of the treatment area and duration of treatment.

Post-Event Monitoring: The post-event monitoring (Post) sample is collected within the treatment area within one week after the application, or when the treatment is deemed complete.

One full set of three samples (i.e., BG, Event and Post) will be collected during each treatment from the representative site(s) treated within the District's jurisdiction according to the monitoring frequency and locations described earlier.

Additionally, one Field Duplicate (FD) and one Field Blank (FB) will be collected and submitted for

analysis for each analyte, once per year. The FD and FB samples will most likely be collected during Event Monitoring. See **Figure 3** for the field sampling forms to be used.

8.3 Sample Collection

If the water depth is 6 feet or greater the sample will be collected at a depth of 3 feet. If the water depth is less than 6 feet, the sample will be collected at the approximate mid-depth. As necessary, an intermediary sampling device (e.g., Van-Dorn style sampler or long-handled sampling pole) will be used for locations that are difficult to access. Long-handled sampling poles with attached sampling container will be inverted before being lowered into the water to the desired sample depth, where it will be turned upright to collect the sample. Appropriate cleaning technique is discussed in Section 8.8.4.

8.4 Field Measurements

In conjunction with sample collection, temperature will be measured in the field. Turbidity, electrical conductivity, pH, and dissolved oxygen may be measured in the field using field meters as available, or analyzed in the laboratory. Turbidity, pH, and dissolved oxygen meters are calibrated according to manufacturer's specifications at the recommended frequency, and checked with a standard prior to each use. Conductivity meters are calibrated by the manufacturer and will be checked according to manufacturer's specifications with standards throughout the year (typically once per month) to evaluate instrument performance. If the calibration is outside the manufacturer's specifications, the conductivity probe will be recalibrated. Calibration logs are maintained for all instruments to document calibration.

8.5 Sample Preservation and Transportation

Samples may be collected directly into preserved containers, or collected in unpreserved containers, and preserved at the laboratory upon receipt if the analytical method requires preservation. Once a sample is collected and labeled it will immediately be placed in a dark, cold (~4° C) environment, typically a cooler with ice. Delivery to the laboratory should be as soon as practicable after sample collection.

8.6 Sample Analysis

Table 2 shows the constituents that each sample must be analyzed for.

Table 2: Required Sample Analysis

Analyte	Analytical Method ¹	Typical Reporting Limit	Hold Time (Days)	Container	Chemical Preservative
Temperature ¹	Field measured	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dissolved Oxygen ¹	360.1 or 360.2	0.0 mg/L	1	1L Amber Glass	None
Turbidity ²	180.1	0.00 NTU	2	100 mL HDPE	None
Electrical Conductivity ²	120.1	0 µS/cm	28	100 mL HDPE	None
pH ²	150.1 or 150.2	1-14	Immediately	100 mL HDPE	None
Nonylphenol ³	550.1m	0.5 µg/L	7	2 x 40 mL VOA	None
*Diquat	549	40 µg/L	7	500 mL Amber HDPE	H ₂ SO ₄
*Endothall	548.1	5.0 µg/L	7	125 mL Amber Glass	HCl
*Flumioxazin	HPLC	10 µg/L	14	500 mL Amber Glass	None
*Fluridone	SePro FasTest, HPLC	1 µg/L	7	30 ml Amber HDPE or 2x 40 mL VOA	None
*Glyphosate	547	5.0 µg/L	14	2 x 40 mL VOA	None
*Imazamox	HPLC	1.0 µg/L	14	2 x 40 mL VOA	None
*Imazapyr	532m	100 µg/L	14	1 L Amber Glass	None
*Penoxsulam	532m	20 µg/L	7	1 L Amber Glass	None
*Triclopyr	8151, 8150A, 615	1.0 µg/L	7	2 x 40 mL VOA	None

Notes:

mg/L = milligrams per liter; NTU = nephelometric turbidity unit; mL = milliliter; HDPE = high-density polyethylene; µS/cm = microsiemens per centimeter; GC/MS = gas chromatography-mass spectrometry; µg/L = micrograms per liter; VOA = volatile organic analysis HPLC = high performance liquid chromatography; m = modified extraction or analysis technique; H₂SO₄ = sulfuric acid; HCl = hydrochloric acid.

* Signifies algaecide or aquatic herbicide active ingredient. Chemical analysis is only required for the active ingredient(s) used in treatment. Analysis not required for algaecides containing hydrogen peroxide, peroxyacetic acid and sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate.

¹ Examples of methods commonly used for sample analysis. Method details obtained from NEMI (2021). Analytes may be analyzed using analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136 or equivalent methods that are commercially and reasonably available and that provide quantification of sampling parameters and constituents sufficient to evaluate compliance with applicable effluent limits and to perform reasonable potential analysis. Equivalent methods must be more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR Part 136 if the method is available in 40 CFR Part 136, and must be approved for use by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer. Methods not specified in 40 CFR Part 136 may include modifications to methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 or other methods as deemed appropriate by the analytical laboratory.

² Field measured.

³ May be field, or laboratory measured.

⁴ Required only when a nonylphenol-based surfactant is used.

8.7 Reporting Procedures

An annual report for each reporting period, from January 1 to December 31 will be prepared by March 1 of the following year and will be submitted to the appropriate RWQCB. In years when no algaecides or aquatic herbicides are used, a letter stating no applications will be sent to the appropriate RWQCB in lieu of an annual report.

The annual report will contain the following information as described in Attachment C of the Permit:

1. An Executive Summary discussing compliance or violation of the Permit and the effectiveness of the APAP; and
2. A summary of monitoring data, including the identification of water quality improvements or degradation as a result of algaecide or aquatic herbicide application.

The District will collect and retain all information on the previous reporting year. When requested by the Deputy Director or Executive Officer of the applicable RWQCB, the District will submit the annual information collected, including:

1. An Executive Summary discussing compliance or violation of the Permit and the effectiveness of the APAP to reduce or prevent the discharge of pollutants associated with herbicide applications;
2. A summary of monitoring data, including the identification of water quality improvements or degradation as a result of algaecide or aquatic herbicide application, if appropriate, and recommendations for improvement to the APAP (including proposed BMPs) and monitoring program based on the monitoring results. All receiving water monitoring data shall be compared to applicable receiving water limitations and receiving water monitoring triggers;
3. Identification of BMPs and a discussion of their effectiveness in meeting the Permit requirements;
4. A discussion of BMP modifications addressing violations of the Permit;
5. A map showing the location of each treatment area;
6. Types and amounts of aquatic herbicides used at each application event during each application
7. Information on surface area and/or volume of treatment area and any other information used to calculate dosage, concentration, and quantity of each aquatic herbicide used;
8. Sampling results shall indicate the name of the sampling agency or organization, detailed sampling location information (including latitude and longitude or township/range/section if available), detailed map or description of each sampling area (address, cross roads, etc.), collection date, name of constituent/parameter and its concentration detected, minimum levels, method detection limits for each constituent analysis, name or description of water body sampled, and a comparison with applicable water quality standards, description of analytical QA/quality control plan. Sampling results shall be tabulated so that they are readily discernible; and
9. Summary of Aquatic Herbicide Application Logs (AHALs, **Figure 2**).

The District will report to the SWRCB and appropriate RWQCB any noncompliance, including any unexpected or unintended effect of an algaecide or aquatic herbicide that may endanger health or the environment. The Twenty-Four Hour Report will be provided orally, by way of a phone call, to the SWRCB and appropriate RWQCB within 24 hours from the time the District becomes aware of any noncompliance. The Twenty-Four Hour Report will include the following information:

1. The caller's name and telephone number;
2. Applicator name and mailing address;
3. Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) number;
4. How and when the District became aware of the noncompliance;
5. Description of the location of the noncompliance;
6. Description of the noncompliance identified and the USEPA pesticide registration number for each product the District applied in the area of the noncompliance; and
7. Description of the steps that the District has taken or will take to correct, repair, remedy, cleanup, or otherwise address any adverse effects.

If the District is unable to notify the SWRCB and appropriate RWQCB within 24 hours, the District will do so as soon as possible and provide a rationale for why the District was unable to provide notification of noncompliance within 24 hours.

In addition to the Twenty-Four Hour Report, the District will provide a written submission within five (5) days of the time the District becomes aware of the noncompliance. The Five-Day Written Report will contain the following information:

1. Date and time the District contacted the State Water Board and the appropriate Regional Water Board notifying of the noncompliance and any instructions received from the State and/or Regional Water Board; information required to be provided in Section D.1 (24-Hour Reporting);
2. A description of the noncompliance and its cause, including exact date and time and species affected, estimated number of individual and approximate size of dead or distressed organisms (other than the pests to be eliminated);
3. Location of incident, including the names of any waters affected and appearance of those waters (sheen, color, clarity, etc);
4. Magnitude and scope of the affected area (e.g. aquatic square area or total stream distance affected);
5. Algaecide and aquatic herbicide application rate, intended use site (e.g., banks, above, or direct to water), method of application, and name of algaecide and herbicide product, description of algaecide and herbicide ingredients, and U.S. EPA registration number;
6. Description of the habitat and the circumstances under which the noncompliance activity occurred (including any available ambient water data for aquatic algaecides and aquatic herbicides applied);
7. Laboratory tests performed, if any, and timing of tests. Provide a summary of the test results within five days after they become available;
8. If applicable, explain why the District believes the noncompliance could not have been caused by exposure to the algaecides or aquatic herbicides from the District's application; and
9. Actions to be taken to prevent recurrence of adverse incidents.

The Five Day Written Report will be submitted within five (5) days of the time the District becomes aware of the noncompliance unless SWRCB staff or Regional Water Board staff waive the above-described report if an oral report has been received within 24 hours.

8.8 Sampling Methods and Guidelines

The purpose of this section is to present methods and guidelines for the collection and analysis of samples necessary to meet the APAP objective of assessing adverse impacts, if any, to beneficial uses of waterbodies treated with algaecides and aquatic herbicides.

This section describes the techniques, equipment, analytical methods, and quality assurance and quality control procedures for sample collection and analysis. Guidance for the preparation of this chapter included: NPDES Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document (USEPA 1992); Guidelines and Specifications for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans (USEPA 1980); and U.S. Geological Survey, National Field Manual for the Collection of Water Quality Data (USGS 1995).

8.8.1 Surfacewater Sampling Techniques

As discussed in Section 8.3, if the water depth is 6 feet or greater the sample will be collected at a depth of 3 feet, if the water depth is less than 6 feet the sample will be collected at the approximate mid-depth. As necessary, an intermediary sampling device (e.g., Van-Dorn style sampler or long-handled sampling pole) will be used for locations that are difficult to access. Long-handled sampling poles with attached sampling container will be inverted before being lowered into the water to the desired sample depth, where it will be turned upright to collect the sample. Appropriate cleaning technique is discussed in Section 8.8.4.

During collection, the samples will be collected in a manner that minimizes the amount of suspended sediment and debris in the sample. Surface water grab samples will be collected directly by the sample container, or by an intermediary container in the event that the sample container cannot be adequately or safely used. Intermediary samplers will be either poly (plastic/HDPE), stainless steel or glass. Any container that will be reused between sites will be washed thoroughly and triple rinsed before collection of the next sample, see Section 8.8.4. Alternatively, disposable poly or glass intermediary sample containers can be used.

8.8.2 Sample Containers

Clean, empty sample containers with caps will be supplied in protective cardboard cartons or ice chests by the primary laboratory. The containers will be certified clean by either the laboratory or the container supplier. The sampler will utilize the appropriate sample container as specified by the laboratory for each sample type. Sample container type, holding time, and appropriate preservatives are listed in **Table 2**. Each container will be affixed with a label indicating a discrete sample number for each sample location. The label will also indicate the date and time of sampling and the sampler's name.

8.8.3 Sample Preservation and Filtering

Samples may either be collected with bottles containing the correct preservative(s), or collected in unpreserved bottles and preserved upon receipt at the analytical lab. If filtration is required, it must be done prior to sample preservation. After collection, samples will be refrigerated at approximately four (4) degrees Celsius (C), stored in a dark place, and transported to the analytical laboratory. Refer to **Table 2**.

8.8.4 Sampling Equipment Cleaning

In the event that sampling equipment will be used in more than one location, the equipment will be thoroughly cleaned with a non-phosphate cleaner, triple-rinsed with distilled water, and then rinsed once with the water being sampled prior to its first use at a new sample collection location.

8.8.5 Sample Packing and Shipping

All samples are to be packed and transported the day the samples are collected to provide ample time for samples to be analyzed within the required holding time.

Ice will be included in coolers containing samples that require temperature control. Samples will be packaged in the following manner:

1. Sample container stickers will be checked for secure attachment to each sample container.
2. The sample containers will be placed in the lined cooler. Bubble-wrap, suitable foam padding, or newspaper will be placed between sample containers to protect the sample containers from breakage during shipment and handling.
3. The Chain of Custody (COC) will be placed inside a plastic bag and placed inside the cooler. The COC will indicate each unique sample identification name, time and place of sample collection, the sample collector, the required analysis, turn-around-time, and location to which data will be reported.
4. The cooler will then be readied for pick-up by a courier or delivered directly to the laboratory.

8.9 Field Sampling Operations

8.9.1 Field Logbook

A 3-ring binder, bound logbook or other suitable recording media must be maintained by members of the sampling team to provide a record of sample location, significant events, observations, and measurements taken during sampling. Sample records are intended to provide sufficient data and observations to enable project team members to reconstruct events that occurred during the sampling and must be legible, factual, detailed, and objective. As appropriate and at the discretion of District staff, observations and measurements can be supplemented with pictures of site conditions at the time of sampling.

When recording observations in the field book, the sampling team will note the presence or absence of:

1. Floating or suspended matter;
2. Discoloration;
3. Bottom deposits;
4. Aquatic life;
5. Visible films, sheens, or coatings;
6. Fungi, slimes, or objectionable growths; and
7. Potential nuisance conditions.

See **Figure 3** for the forms to be used to record relevant field data when sampling.

8.9.2 Alteration of Sampling Techniques

It is possible that actual field conditions may require a modification of the procedures outlined herein. Specifically, water levels, weather, other environmental parameters and hazards including stream flow, rainfall, and irrigation water use may pose access and/or sampling problems. In such instances, variations from standard procedures and planned sampling locations and frequencies will be documented by means of appropriate entry into the field logbook.

8.9.3 Flow Estimation

Flow estimation measurements must be made for all moving water sampling locations. If feasible, a flow meter calibrated according to the manufacturer's directions may be placed as close to the center of the stream, creek or canal as possible and a reading taken in feet per second (ft/sec). Alternatively, a common floating object (ball, branch, leaf, etc.) may be placed as close to the center of the conveyance as possible and the time it travels a known distance will be estimated and represented in ft/sec. A minimum travel distance of approximately 25 feet will be used.

8.9.4 Chain-of-Custody (COC)

The COC record will be employed as physical evidence of sample custody. The sampler will complete a COC record to accompany each sample shipment from the field to the laboratory. The COC will specify: time, date, location of sample collection, specific and unique sample number, requested analysis, sampler name, required turn-around-time, time and date of sample transaction between field and laboratory staff, preservative, if any, and name of receiving party at the laboratory.

Corrections to the COC will be made by drawing a line through, initialing, and dating the error, and entering the correct information. Erasures are not permitted.

Upon receipt of the samples, laboratory personnel will check to confirm that the contents of the ice chest(s) are accurately described by the COC. Upon verification of the number and type of samples and the requested analysis, a laboratory representative will sign the COC, indicating receipt of the samples.

The COC record form will be completed in duplicate. Upon sample delivery, the original copy will be left with the laboratory and a copy will be kept by the sampler, three-hole punched, and placed in the field logbook.

8.9.5 Sample Label

The label will contain information on the specific project (i.e., East Bay Regional Park District), the unique individual sample ID (i.e. Lake Temescal – BG), the date and time the sample was collected, and the name of the sampler (i.e. S. Burkholder).

Prior to sampling, a waterproof label will be completed with waterproof ink and will be affixed to the appropriate container.

8.9.6 Corrections to Documentation

Documents will not be destroyed or thrown away, even if they are illegible or contain inaccuracies that require a replacement or correction. If an error is made on a document used by an individual, that individual will make corrections by making a line through the error and entering the correct information. The erroneous information will not be obliterated. Corrections will be initialed and dated.

8.9.7 Document Control

A central file location will be established and used to store documentation such as the filed logbook and laboratory data.

8.9.8 Sample Kit

Prior to departing to the field to collect samples, the following equipment will be prepared for use:

- Laboratory-supplied sampling bottles (one set for each sample to be collected plus spares, plus QA/QC samples)
- Sample labels (one for each sample to be collected plus spares)
- Sharpie® Pen or other permanent, water-proof ink marker
- Chain of Custody forms
- Field data logbook
- Flow meter (optional – for moving water applications)
- Zip lock style bags for paperwork
- Non-phosphate cleaner (i.e. Liqui-Nox®)
- Deionized or distilled water
- Ice or blue ice packs
- Clear Mailing Tape
- Cooler for samples
- Grab pole or Van-Dorn style sampler
- Gloves
- Rubber boots or waders
- Stop or wrist watch
- Camera

8.10 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)

The purpose of quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) is to assure and control the quality of data generated during sample collection and analysis as described earlier in this document. Quality assurance and quality control are measured in a variety of ways, as described below.

8.10.1 Precision

Precision is a measure of the reproducibility of measurements under a given set of conditions. It is a quantitative measure of the variability of a group of measurements compared to the average value of the group and is expressed as the relative percent difference (RPD). Sources of error in precision (imprecision) can be related to both laboratory and field techniques. Specifically, lack of precision is caused by inconsistencies in instrument setting, measurement and sampling techniques, and record keeping.

Laboratory precision is estimated by generating analytical laboratory matrix spike (MS) and matrix spike duplicate (MSD) sample results and calculating RPD. In general, laboratory RPD values of less than 25% will be considered acceptable.

Field precision is estimated by collecting field duplicates (FDs) in the field and calculating RPD. In general, field RPD values of less than 35% will be considered acceptable. Refer to the discussion of FDs in Section 8.10.5.

8.10.2 Accuracy

Accuracy is a measure of how close data are to their true values and is expressed as percent recovery (%R), which is the difference between the mean and the true value expressed as a percentage of the true value. Sources of error (inaccuracy) are the sampling process, field contamination, preservation, handling, sample matrix effects, sample preparation, analytical techniques, and instrument error.

Laboratory accuracy is estimated using reference standards, matrix spike (MS) and matrix spike duplicates (MSD) samples. Acceptable accuracy is generally between 75 and 125%. Refer to the earlier discussion of MS and MSD.

8.10.3 Completeness

Completeness is defined as the percentage of measurements made which are judged to be valid measurements. The completeness objective is that the sufficiently valid data is generated to allow for submittal to the SWRCB and RWQCB. Completeness will be assessed by comparing the number of valid sample results to the number of samples collected. The objective for completeness is $\geq 80\%$.

8.10.4 Representativeness

Representativeness refers to a sample or group of samples that reflects the predominant characteristics of the media at the sampling point. The objective in addressing representativeness is to assess whether the information obtained during the sampling and analysis represents the actual site conditions.

8.10.5 Field Duplicate

The purpose of a field duplicate (FD) is to quantify the precision, or reproducibility, of the field sampling technique. It involves the duplication of the technique used for a particular field sample collection method and the subsequent comparison of the initial and duplicate values. This comparison is measured as the RPD. RPD is calculated as follows:

$$\text{RPD} = [(\text{Sample1} - \text{Sample2}) / (\text{Average of Samples 1 and 2})] \times 100$$

An acceptable field RPD value is $\leq 35\%$.

The FD is collected at the same time as the actual field sample and one FD per year will be collected.

8.10.6 Field Blank

The purpose of the field blank (FB) is to assure that the field sampling technique, equipment, or equipment cleaning technique or materials do not impart a false positive or negative result during the collection of the sample. A FB will be prepared with distilled water and allowed to come into contact with the sampling device in a manner identical to the actual sample. The only acceptable values for analytes in the FB is less than the detection limit for the compounds of interest, or an expected, previously determined, background value.

The FB will be collected at the same time as the actual field sample and one FB per year will be collected.

8.10.7 Laboratory Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Laboratory precision and accuracy will be monitored by a series of laboratory-generated quality control samples. As long as sufficient sample volume is collected and submitted to the laboratory, no additional effort is required by field activities to generate laboratory quality control samples. Each set of field samples will have associated with it one each from the following set of laboratory quality control samples.

8.10.7.1 Method Blank

The purpose of the method blank (MB) is to assure that the analytical technique does not impart a false positive result during the preparation or analysis of the sample. A method blank will be prepared by the laboratory from high purity distilled or deionized water. The only acceptable values for analytes in the MB are zero or an expected, previously determined, background values.

8.10.7.2 Matrix Spike

The purpose of a matrix spike (MS) is to quantify accuracy and to assure that the analytical technique does not impart a false negative or positive result during the preparation or analysis of the sample. It involves the introduction of the analyte (or an analyte surrogate) of interest into the actual sample matrix and then quantitating it.

The amount detected divided by the amount added to the matrix is expressed as a percent recovery (%R). Acceptable values of %R range from 75% to 125%. Percent recovery is calculated as follows:

$$\%R = [(\text{Spike Amount Detected} - \text{Sample Value}) / \text{Amount Spiked}] \times 100$$

8.10.7.3 Matrix Spike Duplicate

The purpose of a matrix spike duplicate (MSD) is to quantify laboratory precision. An acceptable RPD is less than or equal to 25%. The MSD involves duplication of the MS resulting in two data points from which RPD is calculated as follows:

$$\text{RPD} = [(MS - MSD) / (\text{Average of MS and MSD})] \times 100$$

8.10.8 Data Validation

Data validation will use data generated from the analytical laboratory and the field. References that can be used to assist in data validation include USEPA Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Data Review (USEPA 1994) and USEPA Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Organic Data Review (USEPA 1999).

The purpose of data validation is to confirm that data collected are of sufficient quality for inclusion in reports to the RWQCB. In order to serve this purpose, the following information must be available in order to evaluate data validity:

1. Date of sample collection – required to uniquely identify sample and holding time.
2. Location of samples – required to identify sample.
3. Laboratory QA/QC procedures – required to assess analytical accuracy, precision, and sample integrity. A laboratory QA/QC sample set consists of a MS, a MSD, and a MB. A laboratory QA/QC sample set will be analyzed by the laboratory for each field sample batch. Sufficient sample volume and number will be supplied to the laboratory in order to prepare and evaluate the laboratory QA/QC sample set.
4. Analytical methods – required to assess appropriateness and acceptability of analytical method used.
5. Detection limits – required to assess lower limit of parameter identification.
6. Holding times, preservation, and dates of extraction and analysis – required to assess if a sample was extracted and analyzed within the specified time limits and if a sample was stored at the appropriate temperature.
7. Field QA/QC procedures – required to assess field precision and sample integrity. A field QA/QC sample set consists of FB and FD samples. A field QA/QC sample set will be analyzed by the laboratory for one sampling event per year. Sufficient sample volume and number will be collected in the field and supplied to each laboratory in order to prepare and evaluate the field QA/QC sample set.

8.10.9 Data Qualification

Data collected for compliance with the Permit will be qualified through the Analytical Lab Validation process described in Section 8.10.7. This process requires that all data has been thoroughly reviewed and qualified as valid. During the data validation process, data qualifiers will be used to classify sample data. The following qualifiers will be used:

A - Acceptable. The data have satisfied each of the requirements and are quantitatively acceptable (i.e., valid) and will be used in reports.

R - Reject. Data not valid. This qualifier will be used for samples that cannot be uniquely identified by date of collection or sample location or that fail holding time or, detection limit requirements. Invalid data will not be presented in reports submitted to the RWQCB.

8.10.10 Corrective Action

If previously described criteria for valid data are not met, then corrective action as follows will be taken:

1. The laboratory will be asked to check their quality assurance/quality control data and calculations associated with the sample in question. If the error is not found and resolved, then:
 - a. The extracts or the actual samples, which will be saved until the data are validated, will be reanalyzed by the laboratory if they are within holding time limitations. These new results will be compared with the previous results. If the error is not found and resolved, then:
 - b. If field analytical equipment is used, then calibration records will be reviewed. If the error is not found, then:
 - c. The sampling procedure and sample preparation will be re-checked and verified. If the procedures appear to be in order and the error is not resolved, then:
 - d. The data will be deemed invalid and not used.
2. Upon discovery of the source of an error, every attempt will be made to address the cause of the error and remedy the problem.

8.10.11 Data Reporting

The results of sampling and analysis will be summarized in the Annual Report. The data will be tabulated so that they are readily discernible.

Element 9: Procedures to Prevent Sample Contamination

Sample collection will not be done in close proximity to application equipment and preferably upwind. Sampling will be done in a manner that prevents contact with algaecide or aquatic pesticide application equipment, containers, or personal protective equipment (PPE). Care will be taken by samplers to minimize contact with any treated water, vegetation, or application equipment.

In the event that sampling equipment will be used in more than one location, the equipment will be thoroughly cleaned with a non-phosphate cleaner, triple-rinsed uncontaminated water, and then rinsed once with the water being sampled prior to its first use at a new sample collection location, as described in Section 8.8.4. Gloves will be changed between sites.

Element 10: Description of BMPs

The District employs the following BMPs to allow for the safe, efficient and efficacious use of algaecides and aquatic herbicides.

10.1 Measures to Prevent Spills and Spill Containment in the Event of a Spill

Applicators take care when mixing and loading algaecides and aquatic herbicides and adjuvants. All label language is followed to allow safe handling and loading of algaecides and aquatic herbicides. Application equipment is regularly checked and maintained to identify and minimize the likelihood of leaks developing or failure that would lead to a spill. If possible, algaecides and aquatic herbicides will be mixed and loaded in the District's yard before leaving for the application site(s).

If algaecides or aquatic herbicides are spilled, they will be prevented from entering any waterbodies to the extent practicable. District staff is trained to contain any spilled material and are familiar with the use of absorbent materials such as kitty litter, "pigs," and "pillows". Spills will be cleaned up according to label instructions, and all equipment used to remove spills will be properly contained and disposed of or decontaminated, as appropriate. Applicators will report spills as required by District policy and in a manner consistent with local, state and federal requirements.

10.2 Measures to Ensure Appropriate Use Rate

Application of algaecides and aquatic pesticides will be conducted by Qualified Applicator Certificate (QAC) holders. Holders of QAC, Qualified Applicator License (QAL), or those under their direct supervision make applications recommended by the IPM Committee. These applicators have knowledge of proper equipment loading, nozzle selection, calibration, and operation so that spills are minimized, precise application rates are made according to the label, and only target algae or vegetation are treated. Calibration allows the applicator to check the application rate to confirm that the correct quantity and rate of algaecide or aquatic herbicide is applied.

10.2.1 Site Scouting

Prior to treatment, the District's PCA and/or qualified District staff scout sites to evaluate the extent to which acceptable algae or aquatic weed thresholds have been exceeded. Thresholds are based on impacts to the District's beneficial uses of its parks. Impacts that meet thresholds include nuisance odors, impediments to recreational and educational uses, vegetation control needed to re-establish native plants and beneficial uses of the lakes.

If a location is deemed to have exceeded a threshold or given algae or aquatic weed population is anticipated to exceed a threshold based on site and weather conditions, historic aquatic weed growth, or other information, an algaecide or aquatic herbicide application is considered. If the application can be made without negatively impacting the water quality, then an application is made.

10.2.2 Written Recommendations Prepared by PCA

Prior to application, a PCA and/or qualified District staff scout the area(s) to be treated, makes a positive identification of pest(s) present, checks applicable product label(s) for control efficacy, and the PCA prepares a written recommendation, including rates of application, and any warnings or conditions that limit the application so that non-target flora and fauna are not adversely impacted. PCAs must complete 40 hours of Continuing Education every 2 years to stay licensed, and therefore are up-to-date on the latest techniques for pest control.

10.2.3 Applications Made According to Label

All algaecide and aquatic herbicide applications are made according to the product label in accordance with regulations of the USEPA, California Occupational Safety & Health Administration (Cal/OSHA), CDPR, and the local Agricultural Commissioner. The District's PCA and CDPR-licensed QAC or QAL holders regularly monitor updates and amendments to the label so that applications are in accordance with label directions. QALs and QACs must complete 20 hours of Continuing Education every 2 years to stay licensed, and therefore are up-to-date on the latest techniques for pest control.

10.2.4 Applications Made by Qualified Personnel

As appropriate, consistent with applicable regulations, the District will utilize QALs, QACs or District staff under the supervision of QALs or QACs to make applications or supervise applications recommended by the PCA. District staff have knowledge of proper equipment loading, nozzle selection, calibration, and operation so that spills are minimized, precise application rates are made according to the label, and only target plants are treated.

10.3 The Discharger's plan in educating its staff and herbicide applicators on how to avoid any potential adverse effects from the herbicide applications

See information above on the Continuing Education requirements of District staff responsible for selection and application of algaecides and aquatic herbicides.

10.4 Application Coordination to Minimize Impact of Application on Water Users

As required by the algaecide and aquatic herbicide label, water users potentially affected by any water use restrictions will be notified prior to an application being made. As necessary, gates, weirs, etc. will be closed to prevent discharge of residual algaecide or aquatic herbicides.

10.5 Description of Measures to Prevent Fish Kills

It is important to acknowledge that the use of aquatic herbicides and algaecides, even when used according to label instructions, may result in unavoidable fish kills. Nonetheless, measures will be taken to reduce the likelihood of fish kills as described below. Generally speaking, the concentration of residual aquatic herbicides and algaecides (i.e., the concentration of the aquatic herbicide or algaecide present after the treatment is complete) is not sufficiently high to result in fish kills.

10.5.1 Applications Made According to Label

All aquatic herbicide applications are made according to the product label in accordance with regulations of the USEPA, CDPR, Cal/OSHA and the local Agricultural Commissioner. Precautions on the product label to prevent fish kills will be followed. For example, limitations on the surface water area treated will be followed to prevent dead algae or aquatic weeds from accumulating and then decaying and subsequently depressing the dissolved oxygen (DO) level. Depressed DO may adversely impact fish populations.

10.5.2 Written Recommendations Prepared by PCA

Prior to application, a PCA licensed by DPR and/or District staff scouts the area to be treated, makes a positive identification of pest(s) present, checks applicable product label(s) for control efficacy, and in collaboration with District staff, the PCA prepares a written recommendation, including rates of application, and any warnings or conditions that limit the application so that fish are not adversely impacted.

10.5.3 Applications Made by Qualified Personnel

As appropriate, consistent with applicable regulations, the District will utilize QALs, QACs or District staff under the supervision of QALs or QACs to make applications or supervise applications recommended by the PCA. The District has knowledge of proper equipment loading, nozzle selection, calibration, and operation so that spills are minimized, precise application rates are made according to the label, and only target plants are treated.

Element 11: Examination of Possible Alternatives

11.1 Evaluation of Other Management Options

Treatment of algae and aquatic weeds is determined by the application of Integrated Pest Management (IPM). For example, if a population of algae or aquatic weeds equals or exceeds a threshold, an algaecide or aquatic herbicide application is made. Thresholds are met when aquatic weeds or algae cause problems, typically associated with odor complaints, adverse impacts to recreational, educational, or other beneficial uses of the District's facilities.

Algaecide and aquatic herbicide applications may also be made prior to threshold exceedance. For example, based on predicted growth rate and density, weather, water availability, and historical records and experience, aquatic weeds may reasonably be predicted to cause future problems. Accordingly, they may be treated soon after emergence. Even though algae or aquatic weeds may not be an immediate problem at this phase, treating them before they mature reduces the amount of algaecide and aquatic herbicide needed because the younger aquatic weeds are more susceptible and there is less plant mass to target. Selection of appropriate algaecides and aquatic herbicides and rate of application is done based on the identification of the algae or aquatic weed and the appearance of that algae or aquatic weed on the product label.

11.1.1 No Action

As feasible, this technique is used. For example, consistent with the IPM program used by the District, a threshold is typically reached prior to treatment. Prior to reaching a threshold, no control is considered.

11.1.2 Prevention

Habitat Modification

After the removal of non-native terrestrial and emergent invasive species, the introduction and re-establishment of native species has been successful at the waters' edge in some cases. See discussion below under *Native Species Establishment*.

The District may also consider other habitat modifying techniques appropriate for the individual target areas; for example, dredging, oxygenation or aeration, shading with dyes, and bio-manipulation. In areas where sedimentation has significantly impacted the capacity of the water body, dredging can increase the water volume and depth, reduce organic matter generated in the water body, and remove nutrient-containing sediment. Aeration, oxygenation and mixing are methods that can mechanically add oxygen directly to the water, and can result in the reduction of nuisance algae growth.

Shading the water column using non-toxic, inert dyes can reduce unwanted submerged plants and algae. Use of dyes works on algae and submerged vegetation by limiting their ability to photosynthesize when the dye is present, but is not a long-term solution.

Bio-manipulation utilizes various natural mechanisms that can reduce suspended algae and involves increasing biological controls in the habitat. The biological controls are typically done by top-down or bottom-up changes to the food-web structure aimed at increasing populations of algae-consuming zooplankton. Bio-manipulation may be more efficient when used in conjunction of other habitat modification methods.

A potential method for the control of submersed aquatic vegetation is the use of aquatic weed mats. These mats can be secured to the bottom of the standing water body with soil nails or similar devices and provide a physical and sunlight penetration barrier to aquatic weeds growing in soil in the littoral zone of waterbodies.

Native Species Establishment

No appropriate submersed aquatic native plants have been found to establish within lakes or reservoirs to out compete aquatic weed species and not create similar or other operational problems. As such, submersed aquatic vegetation in the District must be controlled to maintain the aquatic weed density tolerances established by the District.

After the removal of emergent non-native or invasive species, the introduction and re-establishment of native species has been successful along the banks or margins of lakes, streams and rivers. This technique provides competition for non-desirable species, creates habitat, and may reduce the long-term need for emergent aquatic weed abatement. Limitations to this approach include availability of suitable native species, availability of labor to plant native species, and irrigate and cultivate until the

native plant stand is established, and safe access to banks for work crews. Plant characteristics such as growth patterns and the potential to invade areas where they are not wanted must be considered as well as the timing for successful planting of native plants. This technique is expensive, takes multiple years to grow-in and establish, may be subject to additional regulatory approval depending on the site and methods (i.e., California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Corps of Engineers, etc.), and may not be feasible in all areas.

11.1.3 Mechanical or Physical Methods

Aquatic Weed Excavation

Aquatic vegetation such as pondweeds, water primrose, or cattails may be removed using an excavator. Excavation can be an effective component of an IPM approach to managing aquatic vegetation; however, this method is labor intensive, and the total area or linear distance of a water body cleared daily is minor compared to the total impacted area. Excavators are limited in their reach from the shoreline. The potential need to obtain permits for excavation from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, RWQCB and/or U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may make excavation more challenging from a cost and timing perspective. Therefore, excavation may be used on an as-needed basis effectively in combination with other control tools.

Benthic Barriers

Benthic barriers are essentially blankets that are pinned to the bottoms of lakes to prevent emergence of submersed aquatic vegetation in targeted locations. The benthic barriers are made from negatively buoyant materials and typically deployed as sheets and laid out on the bottom of the waterbody and weighted or pinned to the lake bottom. These systems provide immediate and season-long control of all aquatic vegetation where they are placed.

One significant drawback to this alternative control is the generally high costs of materials. Benthic barriers cost from \$0.50 to \$1.25 per square foot for the material, without installation. Installation costs are variable and depend on contractor and prevailing wage requirements, which can result in high cost per unit area. The barriers generally need to be removed at the end of each growing season and reinstalled in the spring. Regular maintenance and inspections are required to keep the barriers clean of any buildup of sediment that could allow for submersed aquatic vegetation growth on top of the barrier. Benthic barriers may not be practical to use in reservoirs where the water level fluctuates or drops over the season because they may need to be moved to cover target plants.

Mechanical Removal

Mechanical removal in the District's lakes requires various methods including hand cutting from shore or while wading, hand-pulling aquatic weeds, use of motor-driven aquatic weed harvesters to pull up and remove vegetation, aquatic weed-whacking, or mowing.

Generally, these techniques are very labor intensive per unit acre or length of water treated. Mechanical removal places personnel at risk of general water, boating, slip, trip and fall hazards, drowning, risks the spilling of motor oil and fuel, and can increase air pollution. The cost per area of mechanical removal is significantly higher than the cost of labor, product and equipment of the application of aquatic herbicides. The increased cost of mechanical aquatic weed abatement does not include the cost of the aforementioned risks (pollution abatement, workman's compensation claims, etc.).

In some instances, the use of mechanical techniques may be necessary when the use of algaecides or aquatic herbicides is not practical, or vegetation is not at an appropriate growth stage. Blankinship & Associates estimates that mechanical removal is 10 to 25 times more expensive than using chemical controls when managing vegetation like waterprimrose or cattails. This additional expense does not include the cost for disposal or for obtaining permits.

Environmental impacts due to the use of mechanical techniques include the creation of water-borne sediment and turbidity due to people and equipment working in the water. This suspended sediment can adversely affect aquatic species by lowering dissolved oxygen and preventing light penetration. Disturbing sediment may cause additional problems including, but not limited to, new areas for aquatic weed establishment, fragmentation and re-establishment of aquatic weeds, and siltation. Submersed aquatic vegetation species in the District's water bodies can be spread through fragmentation, and mechanical control has the potential to increase the distribution of the problem vegetation. Spoiling mechanically removed vegetation takes up space, creates nuisance odors and aesthetics, and is not feasible at many District facilities. The costs for trucking and waste disposal are an additional expense when mechanically removing vegetation. In many cases, the removed material must be taken to traditional landfills and cannot be taken to green waste disposal due to the concern that redistribution of the material may occur and subsequently result in re-establishment.

Raking/netting

Aquatic vegetation can be removed by raking or removing it from the water body with a net. Many nuisance aquatic plants can re-establish from any remaining plant roots or dislodged fragments. While raking small patches of algae from the swimming beaches may be possible, this is not a practical approach for most of the water bodies. Due to the rapid rate of growth of algae and other aquatic vegetation during the growing season, this method will require ongoing efforts and a significant amount of staff resources. As such, this control method should be combined with other options described in this section for longer-term control.

Controlled Burns

This option is only suitable for some types of emergent and terrestrial weeds, and is not appropriate for submerged aquatic vegetation or algae. Additionally, controlled burns create air quality concerns and are not generally permitted. This option is not a suitable alternative control within the District waterbodies.

Grazing

This option is suitable for some emergent and terrestrial weeds, and is not suitable for submerged aquatic weeds or algae. Impacts to water quality from animal feces, increases in turbidity, nutrients, and bank erosion, and impacts to desirable species make this option unfeasible in some cases. The cost of hiring grazing animals is also generally more costly than chemical control alternatives. This option is not a suitable alternative control within the District waterbodies, but may be considered along shorelines and riparian areas, as appropriate.

Tilling or Discing

This option is not suitable for the control of aquatic or riparian vegetation because tilling or discing exposes erodible soils. This option is not a suitable alternative control within the District water bodies.

11.1.4 Cultural Methods

Cultural methods used to reduce the amount of aquatic herbicides used include modifying the timing of algaecide, aquatic herbicide, non-herbicide controls, and implementing preventative measures that inhibit weed and algae populations ability to establish, reproduce, disperse, and survive. The District may make algaecide and aquatic herbicide applications before the density of algae or aquatic vegetation is high enough to require higher algaecide or aquatic herbicide application rates or additional applications to maintain algae or aquatic weed populations below threshold levels. Cultural control tools considered for use are described below.

Aeration

Mechanical aerators oxygenate the water column and upper portions of lake sediment. One effect of this oxygenation is to prevent the release of reduced forms of phosphorus from bottom sediments back into the water column. Reduction in phosphorus concentrations and other changes in water quality parameters may decrease algal blooms. When used in combination with other control methods, aeration can be a useful tool in algae management. However, aeration can be costly to install and may not be feasible in large water bodies due to the lack of staff needed to maintain a large aeration system and infrastructure challenges like availability of power to run aeration compressors.

The District ran a trial with nanobubbles, a nonconventional aeration technology that used bubbles that are significantly smaller in size compared to conventional aeration from 2019 to 2021 at Lake Temescal. The use of nanobubbles alone proved to be not effective in algal bloom prevention.

Nutrient Management

Nutrient management involves limiting the introduction of, or reducing existing levels of, nutrients in water that support aquatic vegetation and algae growth. Preventative measures to reduce phosphorus inputs into District water bodies include conducting watershed surveys to identify significant inputs, studying limnological data to evaluate internal and external nutrient loading, and use of nutrient-attenuating products. Depending on the source of excess nutrients and permissions required from the RWQCB, the District has successfully used alum and Phoslock® in Lake Temescal. It is also considering the use of nutrient absorbing “pillows” (e.g., EutroSORB™) to mitigate phosphorus inputs from the Temescal Creek watershed before entering the lake. This method of nutrient management is potentially useful if there can be sufficient contact time with the pillows to bind soluble reactive phosphorous from the water column.

Reduction of Light

Shading or reduction of light can be an effective mechanism of discouraging cyanobacteria, filamentous algae, and submersed aquatic vegetation growth by reducing the amount of light available for photosynthesis. As discussed in the Prevention, Habitat Modification section, the use of non-toxic, inert dyes can be applied to static water bodies to reduce the depth of light penetration. This approach has

proven effective in many settings but requires reapplication of dye throughout the growing season. For waterbodies with high flow-through or water exchange, dye application is not practical because it be continually diluted or discharged, reducing the effectiveness of this approach.

Native Species Establishment

See discussion of Native Species Establishment in Section 11.1.2.

Sediment Dredging

The District may consider habitat-modifying techniques such as sediment dredging appropriate for the individual sites. Areas where sedimentation has significantly reduced the capacity of the water body, dredging can increase the water volume and depth, while removing nutrient-containing sediment. Increased water depth can discourage establishment of emergent vegetation like cattails around the margins of waterbodies. In Lake Temescal, annual dredging occurs to remove accumulated sediments from the sediment basins installed on the two water inlets to the lake. Drawbacks to large-scale dredging projects include the need for extensive regulatory permitting, and It will be considered in the future for select areas if removal of sediment accumulation may help prevent release of nutrients available to fuel algal growth. Additionally, dredging sites like drainage ditches reduces habitat available to emergent vegetation like cattails.

Strategic Treatment Timing

Cultural methods used to reduce the amount of aquatic herbicides used include modifying the timing of algaecides and/or aquatic herbicide and implementing non-herbicide controls such as cutting and harvesting to prevent plants from reaching reproductive growth stages. Strategic treatment timing also includes making applications before the density of algae or aquatic vegetation is high enough to require higher algaecide or aquatic herbicide application rates or additional applications to maintain algae or aquatic weed populations below threshold levels.

Water Drawdown

Lowering the water level with drawdown is a potential method to control some types of algae and aquatic weeds by desiccation in specific target areas where water levels can be controlled. The major drawback is that a long dewatering period of several weeks during the summer or months during the winter would be necessary, limiting the number of District facilities where this control can effectively be implemented. Challenges with longer term drawdown management in recreational facilities is that swim beaches or fishing docks may no longer be usable, thereby preventing the beneficial use of that waterbody.

Drawdown (or flow reduction in flowing water systems) may also be used to reduce the water volume within a treatment area so a smaller amount of algaecide or aquatic herbicide is necessary to achieve a target concentration. This can enhance the efficacy of a treatment while reducing overall impacts to the environment.

11.1.5 Biological Control Agents

Goats and sheep are often used for grazing in and along riparian areas. As discussed previously, grazing may be suitable for emergent and terrestrial weeds and is not suitable for submerged aquatic weeds or algae. Impacts to water quality from animal feces, increases in turbidity, nutrients, and bank erosion, and impacts to desirable species make this option unfeasible in some cases. The cost of hiring grazing animals is also generally more costly than algaecide and aquatic herbicide control alternatives. This option is not a suitable alternative control within the District waterbodies, but may be considered along the shorelines as appropriate.

Herbivorous Fish

Triploid grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella* Val.) have been approved for stocking by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife under a narrow range of controlled conditions, such as where the waterbody is a closed system and no fishing is allowed. These fish can be effective in controlling submersed aquatic vegetation; however, as sources of preferred plants become scarce, feeding will continue on other plants, which can result in reduction of vegetation needed for fish habitat. CDFW is not currently issuing permits for stocking of triploid carp in the area where District facilities are located.

11.1.6 Algaecides and Aquatic Herbicides;

The selection of and decision to use an algaecide or aquatic herbicide is based on the recommendation of a PCA in collaboration with District staff. The PCA then considers a variety of control options that may include mechanical and cultural techniques that alone or in combination with chemical controls are the most efficacious and protective of the environment.

Evaluating alternative control techniques is part of the District's IPM approach. An alternative control may be selected as part its program, or used in conjunction with algaecide or aquatic herbicide to enhance effectiveness on the target species to be controlled. Alternative control techniques and detailed description of each of these is presented in Section 11.1. In general, alternative control techniques are expensive, labor intensive, not as effective, and cause temporary water quality degradation. The equipment and labor required to perform these techniques is not always readily available as it is required during the summer months that is typically a busy general maintenance period for the District. This may cause delays in removal or sporadic plant material activity leading to increased plant growth and subsequently higher plant material removal cost.

The quantity of algaecide and aquatic herbicide required for an application is determined by a PCA that has followed the label directions in making a recommendation. The rate at which an algaecide and aquatic herbicide is used is highly variable and depends on the type, time of year, location, and density and type of aquatic weeds, water presence, and goal of the application. All these factors are considered by the PCA in collaboration with District staff prior to making a recommendation for an application.

11.2 Using the Least Intrusive Method of Aquatic Herbicide Application

The District may use a variety of application methods including specialized mechanized vehicles (trucks, all-terrain vehicles, small boats, etc.) and personnel with backpack sprayers to make algaecide and

aquatic herbicide applications. Combined with the need to hold, safely transport and properly apply algaecides and aquatic herbicides, the District techniques are the least intrusive as feasibly possible.

Please refer to **Table 1** for application methods.

11.3 Applying a decision matrix concept to the choice of the most appropriate formulation.

As previously stated, a PCA and/or qualified District staff scout the area to be treated, makes a positive identification of pest(s) present, checks appropriate algaecide and aquatic herbicide product label(s) for control efficacy, and then the PCA prepares a written recommendation. The written recommendation includes rates of application, and any warnings or conditions that limit the application.

The PCA may also recommend that an adjuvant be used to enhance the efficacy of the algaecide or aquatic herbicide.

References

- McLaren/Hart Environmental Engineering Corporation. 1995. Use of the Registered Aquatic Herbicide Fluridone (Sonar) and the Use of the Registered Aquatic Herbicide Glyphosate (Rodeo and Accord) in the State of New York - Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement. (prepared for Dow-Elanco and Monsanto).
- National Environmental Methods Index (NEMI) 2004. Available: <http://www.nemi.gov>
- Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (RWQCBCV). 2019. The Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the California Regional Water Control Board, Central Valley Region, Fifth Edition, The Sacramento River Basin and The San Joaquin River Basin. February 2019. Available:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/basin_plans/sacsjr_201902.pdf
- Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (RWQCBSF). 2019. San Francisco Bay Basin (Region 2) Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan). March. Available at:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/water_issues/programs/planningtmdls/basin_plan/web/docs/ADA_compliant/BP_all_chapters.pdf
- SWRCB. 2013. Statewide General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for Residual Aquatic Pesticide Discharges to Waters of the United States from Algae and Aquatic Weed Control Applications, Water Quality Order No. 2013-0002-DWQ. Available:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/npdes/docs/aquatic/weedcontrol/wp_2013_002dwq.pdf
- USEPA. 1980. Guidelines and Specifications for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans.
- USEPA. 1992. NPDES Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document.
- USEPA. 1993-A. Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) - Glyphosate; EPA 738-R-93-014. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Office of Pesticide Programs.
- USEPA. 1993-B. R.E.D. Facts – Peroxy Compounds; EPA-738-F-93-026. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Office of Pesticide Programs.
- USEPA. 1994. USEPA Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Data Review.
- USEPA. 1995. Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) - Diquat Dibromide; EPA 728-R-95-016. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Office of Pesticide Programs.
- USEPA. 1998. Registration Eligibility Decision (RED) - Triclopyr; EPA-738-F-98-007. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Office of Pesticide Programs.

- USEPA. 1999. USEPA Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Organic Data Review.
- USEPA. 2002. Biopesticides Registration Action Document - Sodium Carbonate Peroxyhydrate. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pesticide Programs, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division.
- USEPA. 2003. Flumioxazin: Environmental Fate and Ecological Risk Assessment: Cotton, Almonds, Grapes, Sugarcane, Container and Field Ornamentals, and Christmas and Deciduous trees. United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Fate and Effects Division.
- USEPA. 2005. Reregistration Eligibility Decision - Endothall; EPA 738-R-05-008. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Office of Pesticide Programs.
- USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision - Imazapyr. EPA 738-R-06-007. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Office of Pesticide Programs.
- USEPA. 2007. Ecological Risk Assessment: Section 3, New Uses on Turn and for Control of Aquatic Vegetation in Aquatic Environments, Penoxsulam. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Fate and Effects Division.
- USEPA. 2008. Memorandum to James Tompkins, Risk Manager, Herbicide Branch, Registration Division: Ecological risk assessment evaluating Imazamox (PC 129171) for the proposed new use for the control of vegetation in and around aquatic and noncropland sites. From Ibrahim Abdel-Saheb and Michael Davy, Environmental Risk Branch II, Environmental Fate and Effects Division. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances.
- USGS. 1995. U.S. Geological Survey, National Field Manual for the Collection of Water Quality Data.

Figure A-1. Big Break Regional Shoreline

69 Big Break Road, Oakley, CA 94561

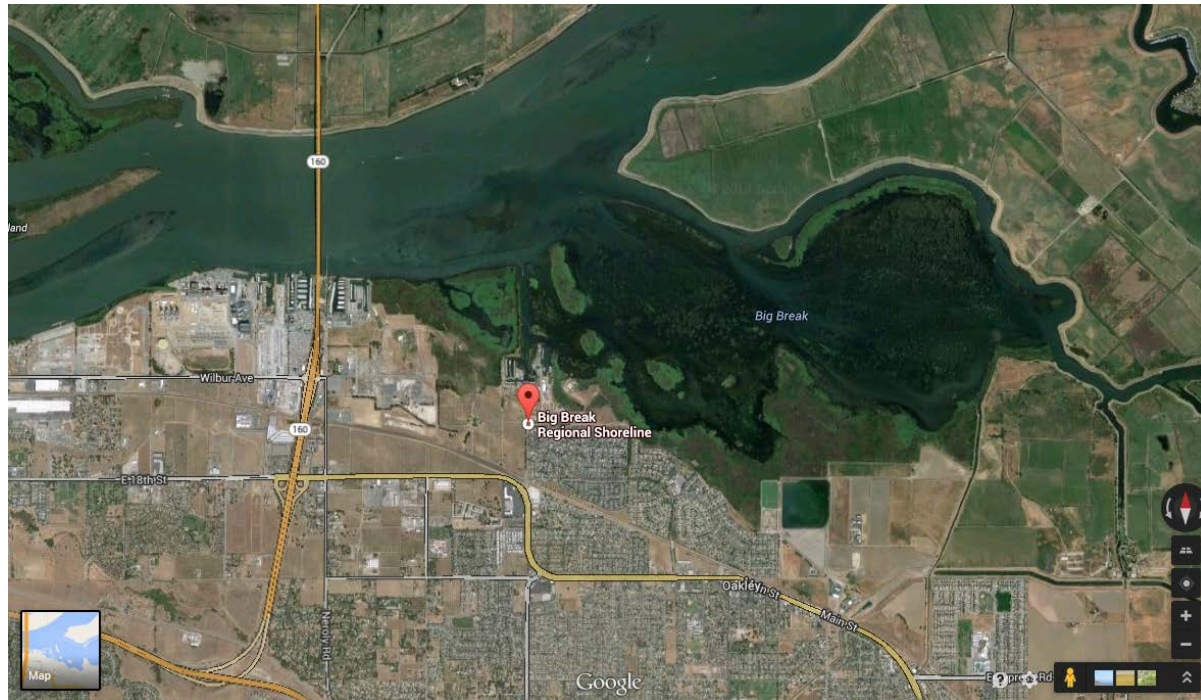


Figure A-2. Contra Loma Regional Park

1200 Frederickson Lane, Antioch, CA 94509

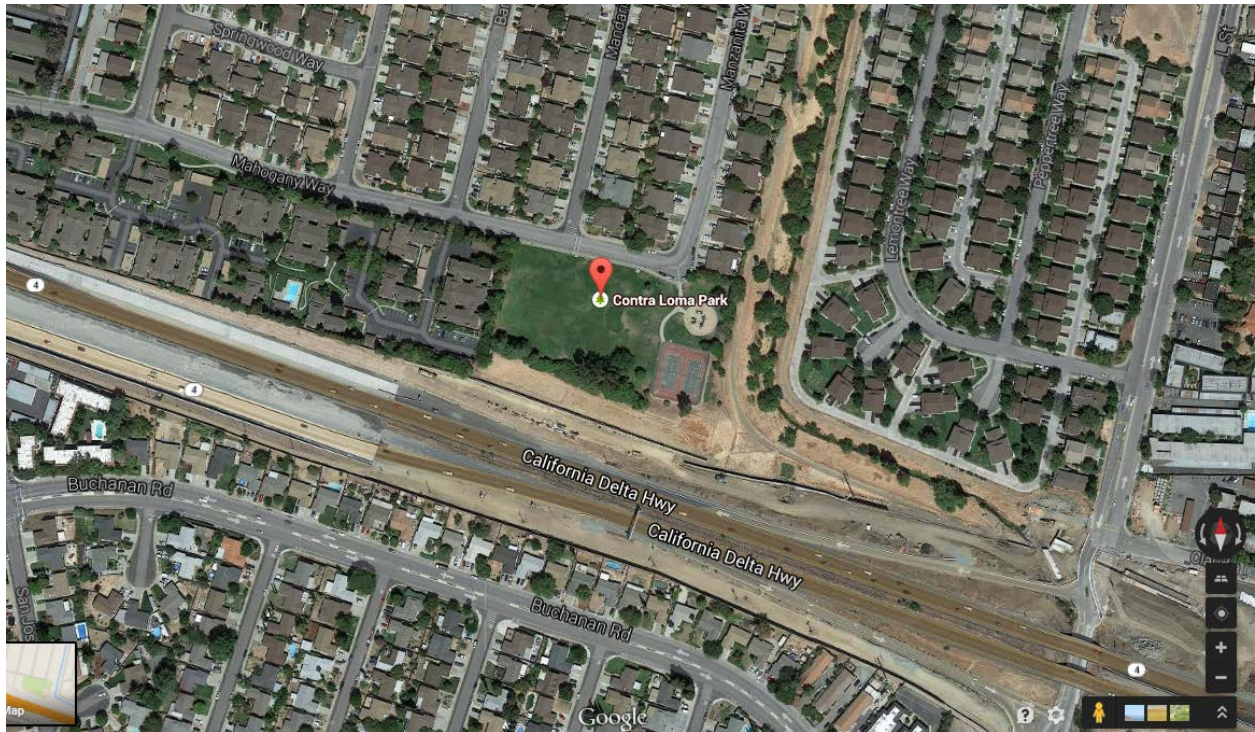


Figure A-3. Crown Beach

Eighth Street and Otis Drive, Alameda, CA

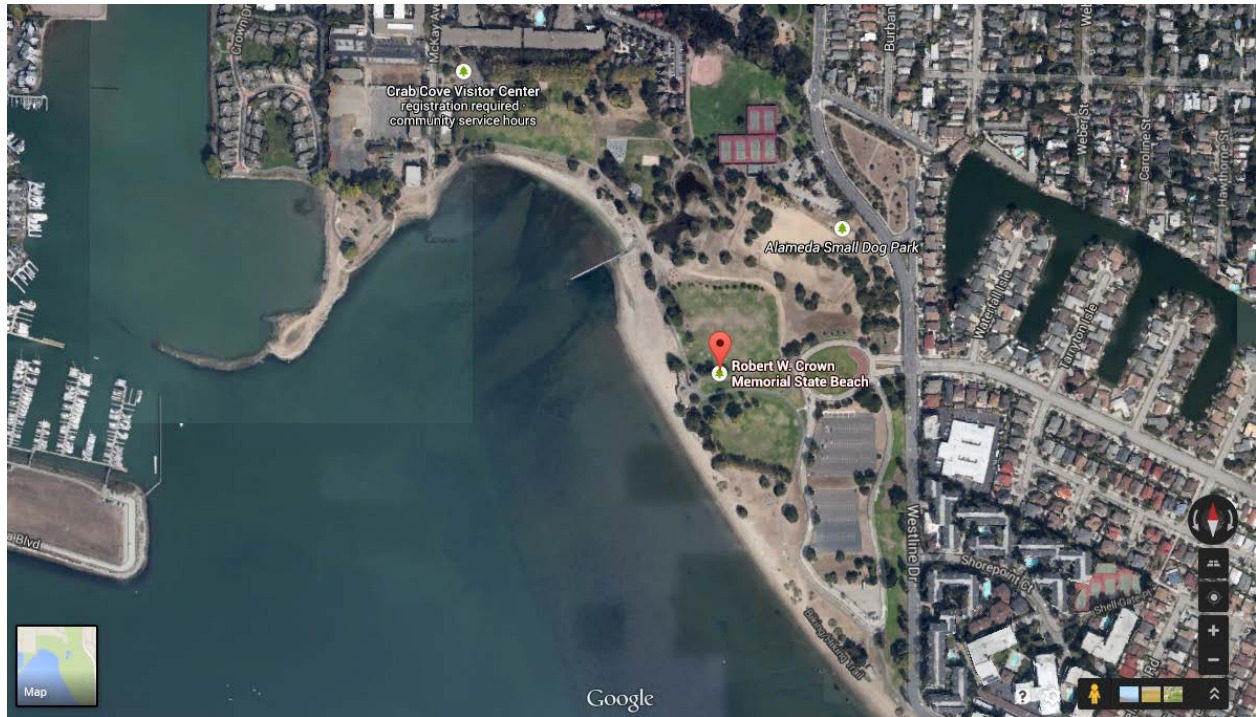


Figure A-4. Del Valle Regional Park 7000

Del Valle Road, Livermore, CA 94550



Figure A-5. Garin Regional Park

1320 Garin Avenue, Hayward, CA 94544



Figure A-6. Hayward Regional Shoreline

3010 West Winton Ave., Hayward, CA 94545

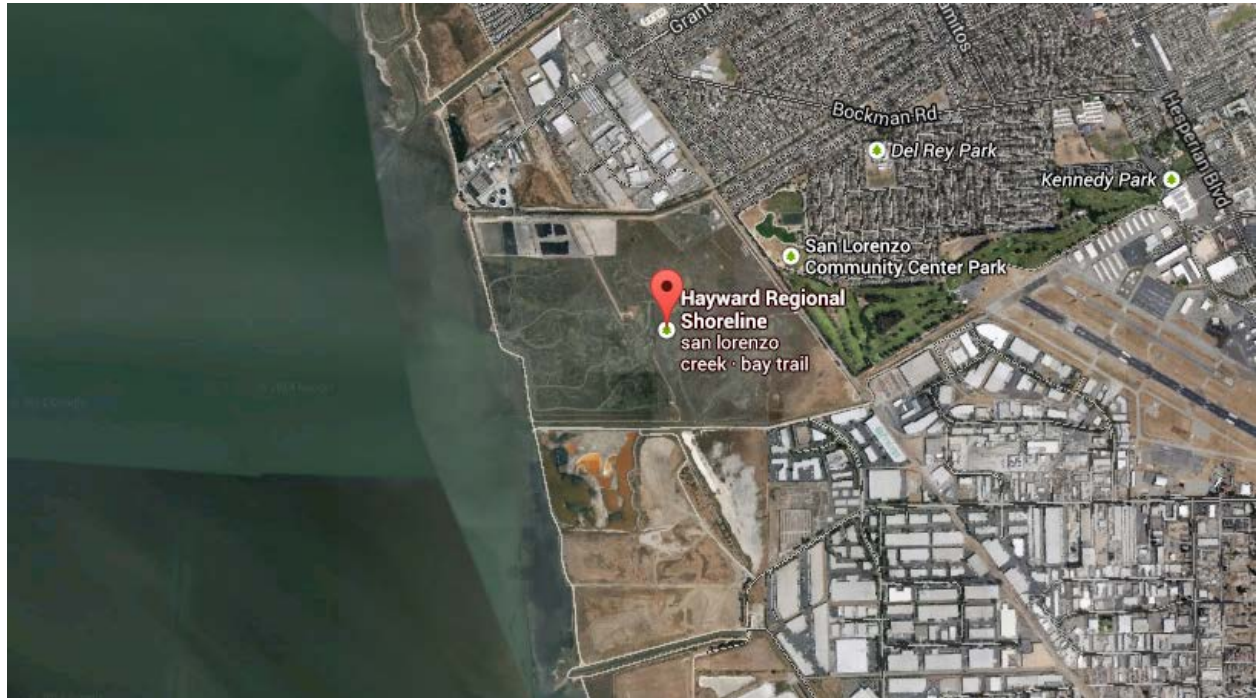


Figure A-7. Lake Anza

Entrances off Wildcat Canyon Road and Grizzly Peak Boulevard in Berkeley, CA

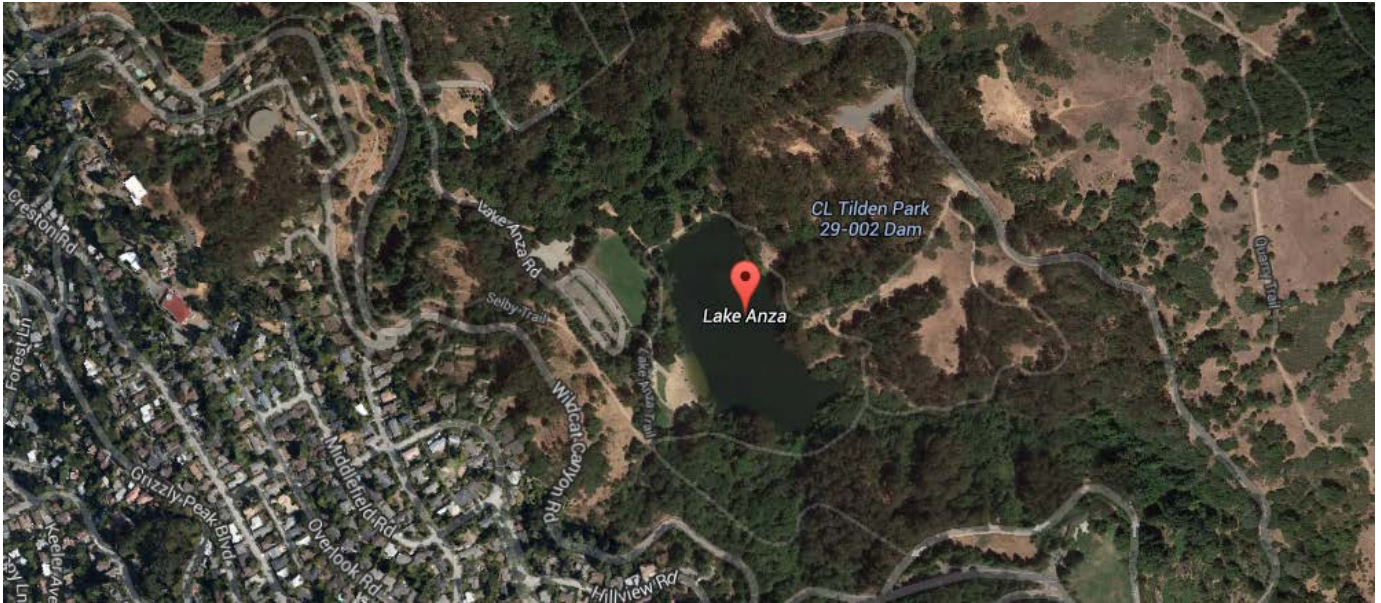


Figure A-8. Lake Chabot

17600 Lake Chabot Road, Castro Valley, CA 94546

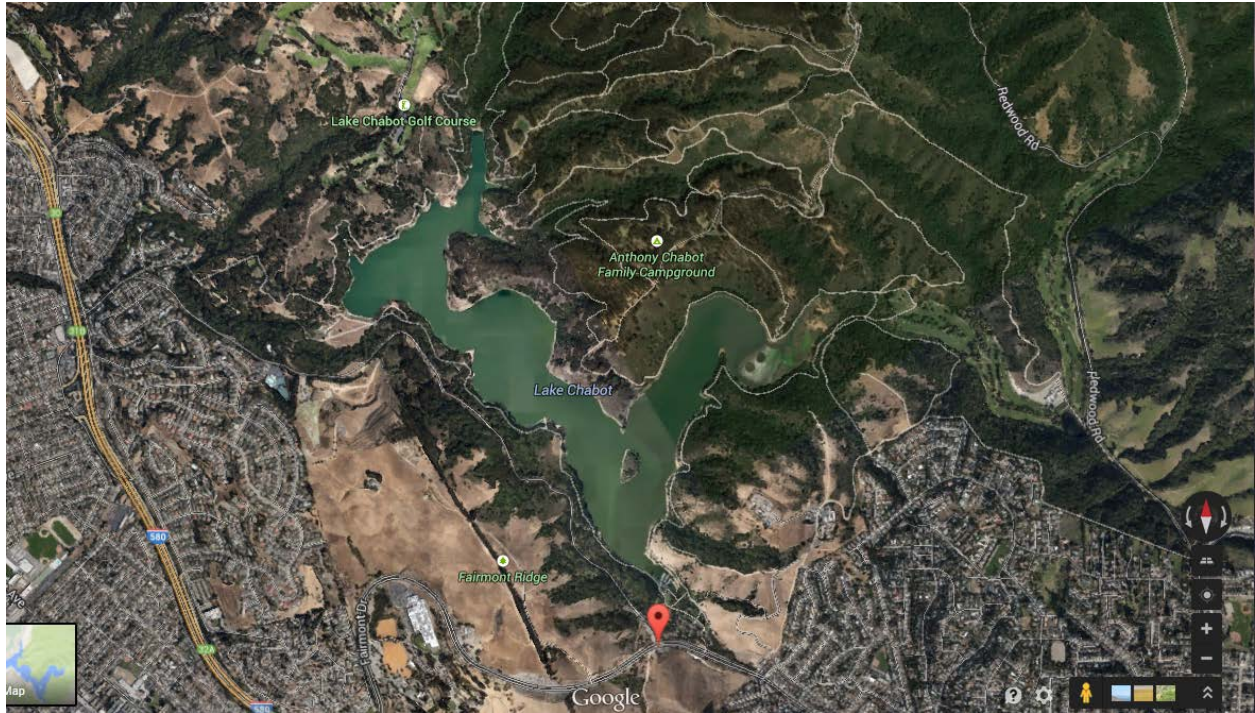


Figure A-9. Martin Luther King Jr. Regional Shoreline

Doolittle Dr. & Swan Way, Oakland, CA

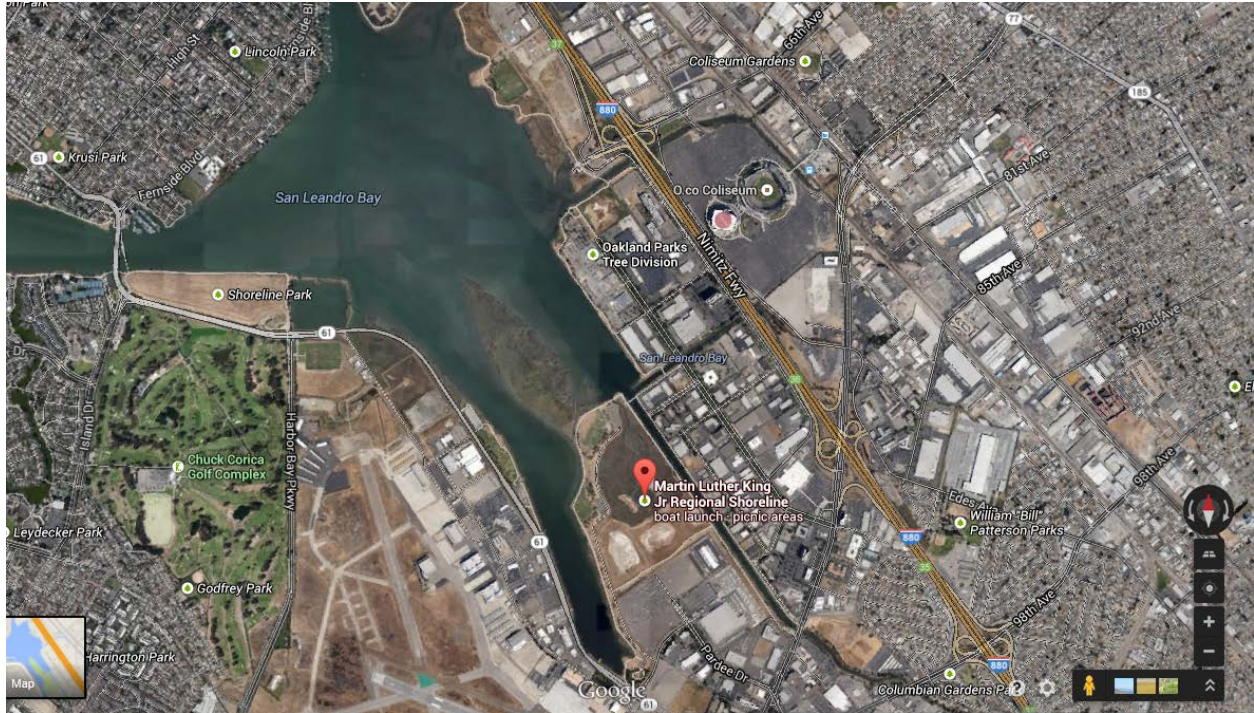


Figure A-10. Oyster Bay Regional Shoreline

North end of Neptune Drive, San Leandro, CA



Figure A-11. Quarry Lakes Regional Recreation Area

2100 Isherwood Way, Fremont, CA 94536



Figure A-12. Shadow Cliffs Regional Recreation Area

2500 Stanley Boulevard, Pleasanton, CA 94566

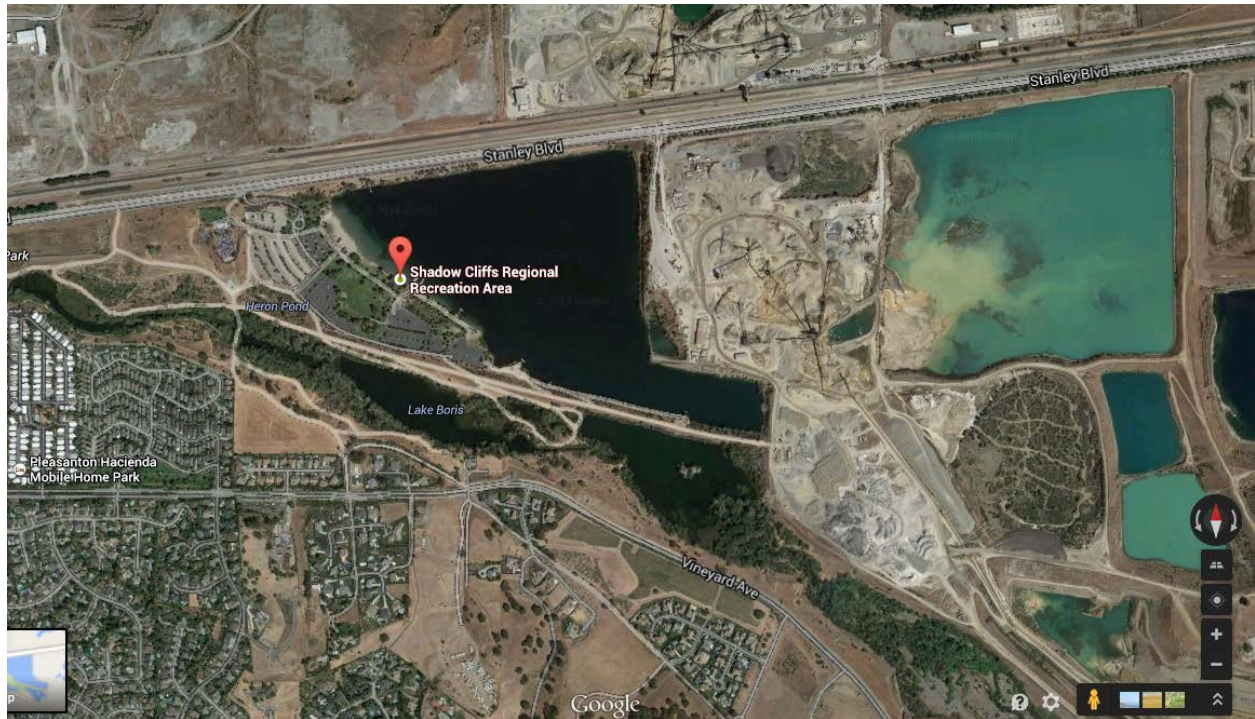


Figure A-13. Temescal Regional Recreation Area

6500 Broadway and 6502 Broadway Terrace, Oakland, CA 94618

