

Chiloquin Vector Control District

Klamath County, Oregon

JB Brown Dennis Jefcoat Tim McDermott Theresa Shelby Albert Wilder

140 S 1st Street, Chiloquin Community Center Conference Room

Mailing address PO Box 860, Chiloquin, Oregon 97624 541 274 0132

Email: cvcdistrict@gmail.com Web page: www.chiloquinmosquito.org

CVCD Board of Trustee Meeting Agenda

Meetings called to order at 6:30PM

January 28, 2026

Public meeting notices given. Meeting notices are posted on the Chiloquin Community Center public notice board, announced in the Chiloquin News at chiloquinnews.com, Notice on CVCD web page: chiloquinmosquito.org, printed in the Friends of the Library Community Calendar and occasionally printed in the Herald & News.

Meeting Rules and Regulations. The public is invited to address the Board at the end of the meeting unless the Presiding Officer asks for or accepts public discussion on any agenda item. Time limit shall be 3 minutes per speaker or 30 minutes total for all public comments. Legal issues cannot be discussed unless our legal council is present. Meeting minutes are maintained by sound recording per ORS 192.650(1). USB thumb drive MP3 format copy of individual meetings available upon request when accompanied by a payment of \$25.00 payable to the CVCD and completion of the CVCD Freedom of Information Act request form available on our web page. The district does not provide written minutes for meetings.

Roll call of Trustees

Treasurer's Monthly Report-JB Brown

Discussion and vote to approve Treasurers report, bill paying and transfers of money.

New and Old Business

1. JB reappointed to the Board, per County Administration
2. Dennis Jefcoat Passed
3. Vote for new officers for the Board of Trustees
4. Vote to appoint the Budget Director
5. Vote to approve the 2026 Budget and Meeting Calendar
6. Public Meeting and Meeting Rule and Regulations changes. 1. Remove form agenda, wording changes, and place on Website.
7. Issue with Swann security: If we cancel the plan to change from monthly to yearly service, we lose extended warranty coverage. We should wait until January, 2027 to make change over to yearly billing.
8. Issues with Microsoft 365 subscription service. Could not change over to yearly billing.
9. AMCA Meeting-Board to Portland

Contractors Report-Edward Horvath TRMVC

2026 Prices

PDMP

Public Comments

Next scheduled Meeting 4th Wednesday, February 25, 2026, 6:30 PM

**CHILOQUIN VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT'S
BUDGET CALENDER AND BOARD MEETINGS FOR 2026**

January 28	6:30PM	Election of officers. Election of the Budget Director Budget calendar approved. Usual vector control Business conducted.
February 25	6:30PM	Two Public Notices posted for budget Committee Members by the Chairman at the 1 st of February. Usual vector control business conducted.
March 25	6:30PM	Budget committee members chosen before budget hearing in April's meeting. Usual vector control business conducted.
April 22	6:30PM	Budget Committee hearing. <u>Two Legal Notices posted by Chairman</u> for meeting at the end of February and beginning of April. Normal bills paid by Treasurer.
May 27	6:30PM	<u>Chairman post LB 1 form in legal notices by May 14th</u> . CVCD Board of Trustees holds Public Budget hearing and takes input from the public on budget matters. Final adjustment if any made to the Budget document. The FY 2026 -2027 Budget approved by Board of Trustees.
Before June 16 of each year		Approved budget is delivered to the BOCC and County Clerk by the Chairman or Treasurer
June 24	6:30PM	Regular CVCD Board of Trustee Meeting to approve expenses.
July 22	6:30PM	Regular CVCD Board meeting – financial report on FY 2025 - 2026 for SOS presented to the board & public
August 26	6:30PM	CVCD approves the annual audit report to the Oregon Secretary of State. The approved Audit report is transmitted to the SOS Audit Division.
September 23	6:30PM	Final Regular Board Meeting for 2026 to approve expenses.

Board members & public may participate in any public meeting by remote conferencing

PUBLIC MEETING AND MEETING RULE AND REGULATION CHANGES

Public meeting notices given. Meeting notices are posted on the Chiloquin Community Center public notice board, announced in the Chiloquin News at chiloquinnews.com, Notice on CVCD web page: chiloquinmosquito.org, **and Chiloquin Post Office.**

Public meeting notices given. Meeting notices are posted on the Chiloquin Community Center public notice board, announced in the Chiloquin News at chiloquinnews.com, Notice on CVCD web page: chiloquinmosquito.org, **printed in the Friends of the Library Community Calendar and occasionally printed in the Herald & News.**

Meeting Rules and Regulations. The public is invited to address the Board at the end of the meeting unless the Presiding Officer asks for or accepts public discussion on any agenda item. Time limit shall be 3 minutes per speaker or 30 minutes total for all public comments. Legal issues cannot be discussed unless our legal council is present. Meeting minutes are maintained by sound recording per ORS 192.650(1). **Written meeting minutes available upon request** when accompanied by a payment of \$25.00 payable to the CVCD and completion of the CVCD Freedom of Information Act request form available on our web page.

Meeting Rules and Regulations. The public is invited to address the Board at the end of the meeting unless the Presiding Officer asks for or accepts public discussion on any agenda item. Time limit shall be 3 minutes per speaker or 30 minutes total for all public comments. Legal issues cannot be discussed unless our legal council is present. Meeting minutes are maintained by sound recording per ORS 192.650(1). **USB thumb drive MP3 format copy of individual meetings available upon request** when accompanied by a payment of \$25.00 payable to the CVCD and completion of the CVCD Freedom of Information Act request form available on our web page. The district does not provide written minutes for meetings.



Chiloquin Vector Control District

Board of Trustees

JB Brown, Tim McDermitt, Theresa Shelby, & Albert Wilder

Headquarters:

CALFD Station #2
35701 Modoc Point Road
Chiloquin, OR 97624

Meeting Locations

Chiloquin Community Center
140 E. 1st Street
Chiloquin OR 97624

4th Wednesday of the month, 6:30PM; January through September.

Mailing/Contact Address

PO Box 860
Chiloquin, Or, 97624 - 0860
Email: cvcdistrict@gmail.com
Office Telephone: 541 274 013

Annual Report to the Board of Klamath County Commissioners

Required Per ORS 452.120

January 2026

Mission Statement

The goal of the Chiloquin Vector Control District is to provide high quality environmentally sage mosquito control service to the residents of the district. The district has achieved this goal by carefully managing fiscal resources while implementing an Integrated Mosquito Management plan that protects the environment, controls mosquitoes and protects citizens from mosquito borne diseases.

Fiscal Information

All required reports have been filled with the Oregon Secretary of State. As of January 20, 2026, the district has \$168,583.00 on hand that is held in the State Local Government Investment Plan and a local bank. Our current bank balance is \$3,464.70. The district has no financial obligations

other than Three Rivers Mosquito and Vector Control. The district has approximately 20,000.00 in fixed assets. The district maintains a \$250,000.00 theft and fraud protection policy through SDIS.

Board of Trustee Membership

The Board of trustees has five authorized positions. Four of the five positions have been filled after notices of vacancies were posted in local publications and members appointed or re-appointed by the BOCC. One board member, Dennis Jefcoat, passed away in December 2025. We will send out notice of vacancies in local publications as soon as possible.

Major Accomplishments in calendar year 2025

Approximately 86% of the district budget does directly to mosquito control. There have been no reports of mosquito borne disease in the district for more than a decade. We received complaints from less than 1% of the district's residents.

Future Requirements

The district has no foreseeable financial need that cannot be covered by cash on hand. The need for mosquito control in the CVCD meets the needs of the residents and estimated 450,000 visitors that pass through our service area.

Theresa Shelby
Vice-Chairman Chiloquin Vector Control District

See attached Integrated Mosquito Control Pest Management Plan.

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHILOQUIN VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

In compliance with:
Oregon Revised Statutes
452.120(3) & (5)

and

General Permit 2300A (Schedule B, 10.)

Prepared by:

Edward S. Horvath
Contracted IPM Program Manager

Danta M. Smith
Office Manager, Licensed Applicator

Three Rivers Mosquito and Vector Control
December 22, 2025



District Name

Chiloquin Vector Control District

Permit Number:

2300A

File Number:

121854

Operator Name/License

Three Rivers Mosquito and Vector Control
AG-L1021442CPO

Applicator(s) Name(s)/License(s)

Edward S. Horvath, AG-L1021441CPA
Aerial, AG-L1056549APA
Danta M. Smith, AG-L1021441CPA

Timeframe this Annual Report covers

January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025

Contact Information

Three Rivers Mosquito and Vector Control
Edward Horvath
IPM Program Manager

Mailing address

651 Market Street
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601-6252

Email

ehorvath@trmvc.com

Phone number

(541) 238-2272

GOALS:

The goals of the District are to prevent new vector sources from developing, to abate existing vector populations and their sources in order to protect public health and comfort, to reduce the level of vector populations throughout the District, as well as reduce vector and human interaction. Additionally, the District's environmental goals are to reduce mosquitoes with increased larviciding and incorporation of biological control measures, while being environmentally responsible by reducing adulticiding. Water soluble and non/petroleum-based products are the first choice of the District. Overall reduction of pesticides while maintaining minimal mosquito populations is the long-term goal of the District.

DISTRICT STAFF

The District currently outsources all mosquito control activities within the District. There are no paid employees of the District; all employment is conducted by the contractor, Three Rivers Mosquito & Vector Control

Edward S. Horvath, MPH
Contracted IPM Manager
651 Market Street
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601-6252

Danta M. Smith
Senior Field Technician
651 Market Street
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601-6252

SUMMARY

The Chiloquin Vector Control District (CVCD) has utilized contracted professional services for the delivery of its Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program since 2012. Initially, CVCD contracted with Three Rivers Mosquito and Vector Control (TRMVC) to operate the District's IPM program using District-owned equipment and materials. In 2014, CVCD transitioned to a fully outsourced service model through a competitive bidding process, which included the sale of District-owned pesticide application equipment and vehicles. TRMVC was awarded the contract and has continued to provide comprehensive vector control services to the District.

Under the current service model, TRMVC is responsible for all operational aspects of the program, including personnel, equipment, materials, maintenance, calibration, and regulatory compliance. This structure reduces administrative and operational burdens on the CVCD Board of Trustees while ensuring continuity, accountability, and technical expertise in program delivery.

In 2018, CVCD and TRMVC established an aerial drone application program to enhance surveillance and treatment capabilities, particularly in areas with limited ground access. By 2025, this program has matured into a fully operational component of the District's IPM strategy and continues to improve treatment precision, efficiency, and environmental stewardship.

All vector control activities conducted during the reporting period were performed in accordance with the District's current Pesticide Use Plan (PUP), approved pursuant to ORS 452.140, and in compliance with an up-to-date Pesticide Discharge Management Plan (PDMP). TRMVC maintains comprehensive digital records of inspections, surveillance, and pesticide applications using GPS and GIS technologies. Adulticide applications conducted with truck- and ATV-mounted ULV equipment are electronically logged, and all records are maintained in accordance with Oregon Department of Agriculture commercial pesticide application recordkeeping requirements.

Environmental protection measures remain a core component of the program. A minimum 100-meter buffer from natural water bodies is observed as defined in the PUP. When applications are required within designated buffer zones, additional safeguards, including chemical-sensitive indicator strips, are employed to verify application accuracy and buffer integrity.

This section of the annual report is prepared by TRMVC on behalf of CVCD to document program operations, regulatory compliance, and performance outcomes. The reporting format continues to evolve to improve clarity, transparency, and accessibility for stakeholders while maintaining technical accuracy.

NPDES REQUIREMENT

This report contains all information required under the DEQ NPDES General Permit 2300A (Schedule B, Section 10). Oregon DEQ has activated its planned electronic reporting system, and the required information will be submitted through the DEQ reporting portal once the system is fully operational and available for permittee submissions.

TRMVC submitted the required submittals for Oregon DEQ report on January 3, 2026, via: <https://ordeq-edms-public.govonlinesaas.com>

THE VECTOR PROBLEM

A vector is defined as any insect, arthropod, rodent, or other animal of public health significance that is capable of causing injury or of harboring and transmitting disease-causing agents to humans or domestic animals. Within the Chiloquin Vector Control District (CVCD), a vector is specifically defined as a mosquito capable of transmitting disease and/or creating pest conditions that significantly reduce residents' quality of life.

Mosquito vectors are highly mobile organisms and frequently pose the greatest public health risk and nuisance at locations far removed from their original breeding sites. Each mosquito species has a distinct life cycle and occupies specific habitats, requiring targeted surveillance and control strategies.

In the Chiloquin area, the vector problem is largely associated with human activities and land-use practices. Agricultural operations, population growth, urbanization, inadequate maintenance of drainage systems, and seasonal snowmelt pooling collectively contribute to the creation of mosquito habitat. Additionally, unmanaged fields, dense vegetation, and overgrown vacant lots within and surrounding the City of Chiloquin provide refuge for adult mosquitoes, limiting the effectiveness of Ultra Low Volume (ULV) adulticide applications and complicating control efforts once mosquitoes reach the adult stage.

Environmental modifications have also contributed to mosquito production. Wetland reclamation and creation projects conducted by The Nature Conservancy in the southwestern portion of the District have resulted in significant mosquito breeding sources. Furthermore, irrigated agricultural lands in Fort Klamath remain a major contributor to mosquito migration into the District, particularly affecting residents and visitors in Spring Creek, Collier Park, and the northern segment of Modoc Point Road. In 2021, the impact of Fort Klamath irrigation practices was especially pronounced, with increased mosquito pressure observed within CVCD boundaries.

Vector-related challenges are expected to intensify as urban development expands into areas with historically high mosquito populations and as recreational and conservation lands continue to grow.

Federal and state regulations governing public health pesticide applications, including requirements under the Clean Water Act and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), have resulted in reduced pesticide usage and increased emphasis on monitoring, surveillance, and data-driven decision-making. Adult mosquito control (fogging) is not conducted in response to complaints or service requests alone, but is instead based on verified mosquito population data. TRMVC staff and/or CVCD Board Members conduct field confirmation of mosquito activity prior to the application of any broad-spectrum adulticides.

In 2022, the Modoc Point Irrigation District did not receive irrigation water during the summer months. This absence of irrigation significantly reduced floodwater mosquito populations throughout much of the District. However, limited flood irrigation conducted by a small number of land users in the northwestern portion of the District accounted for the majority of mosquito activity observed that season.

In response to increasingly unpredictable weather patterns, the CVCD Board of Trustees approved an earlier operational start date. TRMVC initiates annual inspections and control activities on March 1 each year. Pre-treatment of historically high-producing mosquito sources prior to peak emergence has proven effective, resulting in a substantial reduction in service requests from those areas. The official mosquito control operational season for the Chiloquin Vector Control District begins on March 1.

PROPOSED ANNUAL WORK PROGRAM FOR 2026

IAW ORS 452.120 (3)

1. Mosquito Control Operations

CVCD shall provide district-wide mosquito abatement services through qualified contracted providers during the 2026 operational season. Control activities shall be data-driven and based on verified mosquito surveillance.

2. Regulatory Compliance

All mosquito control activities shall comply with Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 452, DEQ General Permit 2300A, and the mutually approved Pesticide Use Plan (PUP) with the Oregon Health Authority and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The District shall maintain full regulatory compliance throughout 2026.

3. Surveillance and Monitoring

Routine surveillance shall be conducted on all known mosquito sources within the District, with investigation of newly identified sources as they arise. Surveillance data shall guide treatment decisions and resource allocation.

4. Service Request Response

CVCD shall respond to mosquito-related service requests in a timely manner, with priority given to verified public health or nuisance concerns. Coordination between Board Members and contractor staff shall be maintained as needed.

5. Follow-Up and Documentation

Follow-up inspections and surveys shall be conducted as appropriate to evaluate treatment effectiveness. The contractor shall maintain pesticide application records, surveillance data, and cost tracking in accordance with Oregon Department of Agriculture requirements.

6. Integrated Mosquito Management Advancement

The District shall continue evaluating new mosquito control methods, technologies, and best practices, including the phased implementation of drone-assisted applications where feasible and permitted.

7. Biological and Source Reduction Focus

CVCD shall continue transitioning toward environmentally responsible mosquito control by:

- Reducing mosquito production through source reduction efforts;
- Increasing biological and cultural control measures when feasible;
- Supporting research and pilot projects involving *Gambusia affinis* (mosquitofish), Copepods and other biological controls;
- Assisting contractors in modifying existing mosquito sources using District resources, as funding allows.

8. Public and Interagency Cooperation

The District shall continue outreach efforts encouraging landowners and water users to reduce mosquito breeding through proper irrigation and land management practices. CVCD shall maintain coordination with water management agencies and local partners.

9. Public Information and Education

CVCD shall maintain positive public relations through timely news releases and informational outreach to promote transparency, awareness, and cooperation.

10. Arbovirus Surveillance

When arboviruses are detected in Klamath County, CVCD shall support and participate in arbovirus surveillance in coordination with public health partners, subject to available resources.

FINANCIALS

IAW ORS 452.120 (3)&(5)

In accordance with ORS 452.120(3) and ORS 452.120(5), the Chiloquin Vector Control District's annual expenditures are summarized below.

SURVEILLANCE

TRMVC and CVCD conduct comprehensive mosquito surveillance using both adult and larval monitoring methods. Surveillance techniques are consistent with best practices recommended by the American Mosquito Control Association and include landing rate counts, CDC light traps, and larval dipper sampling. These methods provide the data necessary to guide control decisions, ensure regulatory compliance, and evaluate program effectiveness.

During the 2025 season, the CVCD Board of Trustees conducted multiple nighttime CDC light trap sessions throughout the District. In addition, TRMVC completed more than 500 site inspections using landing rates and larval surveys. A total of 180 sites were initially surveyed and monitored; however, many previously active mosquito habitats remained dry due to irrigation restrictions and were subsequently removed from routine inspection routes as the season progressed.

In August, another unanticipated release of irrigation water, reactivated several mosquito breeding sites that had been removed earlier in the season. These newly inundated areas produced mosquito larvae and required renewed surveillance and response.

ADULT MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE



Photo 1 CDC Light Trap

Adult mosquito populations are monitored using CDC light traps and standardized landing rate counts. CVCD Board Members placed and monitored randomly selected CDC light traps to evaluate the effectiveness of control activities and to provide regulatory justification in accordance with DEQ Pesticide General Permit 2300A, the Pesticide Discharge Management Plan (PDMP), and the approved Pesticide Use Plan (PUP).

Adulticide applications were conducted only when surveillance data justified treatment and in full compliance with the annual PUP and PDMP. CDC light trap data were used to support adult mosquito control decisions when landing rate data at service request locations did not independently justify treatment. Landing rate surveys were conducted and documented weekly at more than 300 locations from March 1 through September 15.

Non-target species were monitored as part of the adult mosquito surveillance program. Results indicated minimal to no observable impact on non-target organisms. In quality control inspection traps monitored by the CVCD Board of Trustees, increased numbers and diversity of non-target insects, including midges, were observed. Additionally, residents throughout the District reported noticeable increases in dragonflies, mayflies, caddisflies, and butterflies, suggesting minimal ecological disruption from control activities.

LARVAL MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE

TRMVC conducted routine larval surveillance throughout the District and used collected data to guide larval control activities in accordance with state- and federally approved Integrated Mosquito Management (IMM) principles. When mosquito larvae were identified, control measures—including biological, chemical, or mechanical source modification—were selected based on site conditions and environmental considerations.

Post-treatment inspections were conducted within one to two weeks following larvicide applications to evaluate control efficacy and to monitor for any potential adverse effects on non-target species. This follow-up ensured treatments were effective, environmentally responsible, and consistent with District policies and regulatory requirements.



Photo 2 Standard Larval Dipping Cup

RESISTANCE MONITORING



Photo 3 Bottle Bio-Assay

The Three Rivers Mosquito and Vector Control (TRMVC) conducts routine insecticide resistance monitoring using industry-standard bioassay methods on a bi-monthly basis. During the current reporting year, no evidence of resistance was detected in target mosquito species to any pesticides utilized within the Chiloquin Vector Control District.

In addition, TRMVC performed efficacy testing for each pesticide applied during the season to confirm product performance under field conditions. Results demonstrated that all products used met industry efficacy standards and remained effective against target mosquito populations.

Based on these findings, TRMVC recommends continued routine resistance and efficacy monitoring to ensure sustained effectiveness of control measures and to support data-driven pesticide management decisions.

WEATHER

Weather conditions play a significant role in mosquito development, abundance, and seasonal activity. In 2025, temperatures remained generally consistent with historical averages, while early-season mosquito production was influenced by variable snowpack and snowmelt patterns. Reduced early snowmelt resulted in fewer larval habitats during the pre-season period.

However, increased snow accumulation at higher elevations contributed to above-normal mountain snowpack, which later supported irrigation water availability. An unanticipated release of irrigation water by the Modoc Point Irrigation District (MPID) occurred without prior notification to the District. This release followed earlier communications indicating that irrigation water would not be available for the season. The sudden introduction of water created mosquito breeding habitat that had not been present earlier in the year.

Pre-treatment of historically productive mosquito sources was not conducted prior to surveillance data justifying larvicide applications. The CVCD Board of Trustees supports proactive pre-treatment of known high-producing mosquito sources during March and April, including areas outside the City of Chiloquin, to reduce early-season mosquito emergence in surrounding communities. When implemented, these early treatments have proven effective in reducing mosquito nuisance levels typically observed from April through June.

TRMVC staff recommends continued monitoring of weather patterns and seasonal conditions and adjusting the timing of operational activities as needed to ensure effective and timely mosquito control.

SERVICE REQUESTS

While service requests numbers had reduced since 2014, in 2025, we received a significant decrease in mosquito related complaints. It is important to note that call volumes may fluctuate seasonally as irrigation and weather changes each year.

Our service request system allows requests be entered from online sources and project geographically to a web-based map, which made planning and evaluating much more scientific.

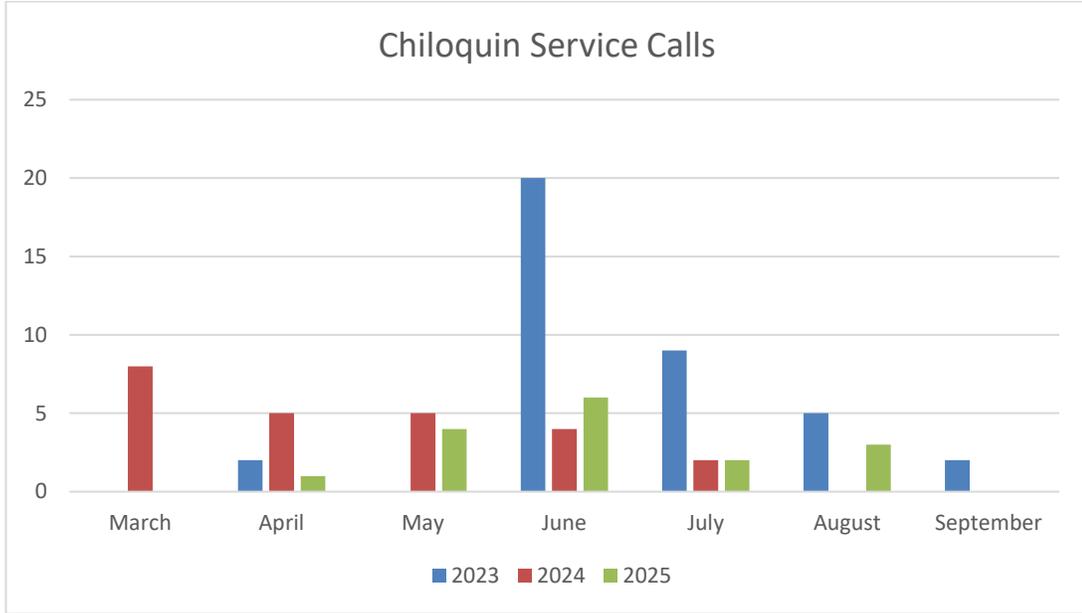


Table 1 Service Request Comparisons

Month	Zone	Zone2	Source	Target	# Requests	# Open	# Closed	Ave. Time To Close
April 2025	CVCD	CVCD 5	Website	Truck Fog	1	0	1	0.0:0:0
			Summary		Total : 1	Total : 0	Total : 1	
			Total		Total : 1	Total : 0	Total : 1	
May 2025	CVCD	CVCD 2	Website	Truck Fog	4	0	4	15.9:8:13
			Summary		Total : 4	Total : 0	Total : 4	
			Total		Total : 4	Total : 0	Total : 4	
June 2025	CVCD	CVCD 2	Website	Truck Fog	4	0	4	5.4:49:41
		CVCD 3	Website	Water check	2	0	2	0.0:0:0
		Summary		Total : 6	Total : 0	Total : 6		
		Total		Total : 6	Total : 0	Total : 6		
July 2025	CVCD	CVCD 3	Phone	ATV Fog	1	0	1	0.0:0:0
		CVCD 5	Website	Truck Fg	1	0	1	0.0:0:0
		Summary		Total : 2	Total : 0	Total : 2		
		Total		Total : 2	Total : 0	Total : 2		
August 2025	CVCD	CVCD 5	Website	ATV Fog	2	0	2	32.15:12:26
		CVCD 5	Website	Truck Fog	1	0	1	29.3:11:11
		Summary		Total : 3	Total : 0	Total : 3		
		Total		Total : 3	Total : 0	Total : 3		

ARBOVIRUS

In 2025, no arbovirus activity was reported within the boundaries of the Chiloquin Vector Control District. Despite the absence of detected activity, continued preparedness remains important for protecting public health.

The Oregon Department of Health (DHS/OHA) has requested that the District conduct mosquito collection and arbovirus testing, as funding and resources allow. Three Rivers Mosquito and Vector Control (TRMVC) recommends considering the implementation of arbovirus surveillance in future seasons, contingent upon available budgetary resources, to support early detection efforts and coordinated public health response should arbovirus activity occur in Klamath County.

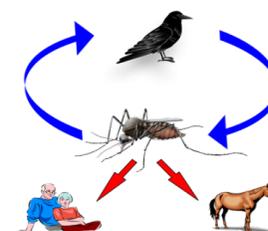


Figure 1 West Nile Virus Transmission Cycle

CONTROL PROGRAM 2025

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL (LARVAE)



Photo 4 *Gambusia affinis*
(Mosquitofish)

During the 2025 mosquito control season, Three Rivers Mosquito and Vector Control (TRMVC) continued to prioritize biological larval control as a core component of the District's Integrated Mosquito Management (IMM) program. Biological larvicides documented in the 2025 operational records include Vectolex® (*Bacillus sphaericus*) and Vectobac® (*Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*), both of which are EPA-approved microbial insecticides used extensively throughout the District.

Vectolex® and Vectobac® were applied to multiple mosquito-producing sites across the District as identified through routine larval surveillance. These biological products are highly selective for mosquito larvae and are recognized for their effectiveness while posing no risk to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, fish, or beneficial insects. Applications were conducted in accordance with IMM principles, state and federal regulations, and the District's approved Pesticide Use Plan.

The use of biological larvicides in 2025 supported the District's long-term objective of reducing reliance on conventional chemical controls while maintaining effective suppression of mosquito populations at the larval stage. Treatment locations, application timing, and product use are documented across the 2025 operational records and were guided by site-specific conditions and surveillance data.

TRMVC continues to support the expansion of biological control strategies, including larval source reduction and non-chemical interventions, as part of an environmentally responsible and sustainable mosquito management program.

COPEPODS

As part of the District's long-term commitment to reducing reliance on chemical pesticides and expanding biologically based mosquito control, Three Rivers Mosquito and Vector Control (TRMVC) continued evaluating the potential use of copepods as a biological control agent during the 2025 season.

Building on earlier feasibility assessments, TRMVC maintained observational evaluation of existing water sources within the District to identify the presence of naturally occurring copepods and other mosquito predators. These assessments support the District's objective of developing a predominantly natural and biological mosquito control program where feasible and environmentally appropriate.

During 2025, TRMVC continued preliminary planning and research related to the potential production and use of copepods for mosquito larval control. Discussions with regional academic partners, including

agriculture faculty at Klamath Community College, remain ongoing to explore future collaboration opportunities focused on biological predator research and applied field trials.

Any future production, release, or field evaluation of copepods would be subject to coordination and approval from applicable regulatory agencies, including but not limited to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), and Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA), prior to implementation.

TRMVC recommends that the District consider setting aside funding, as resources allow, to support continued research, pilot projects, and development of biological predator-based mosquito control strategies in future seasons.

NEMOTODES

At the request of the CVCD Board Chair, Three Rivers Mosquito and Vector Control (TRMVC) initiated a preliminary evaluation in 2025 to assess the feasibility of using nematodes as a biological control option for mosquito larvae. This evaluation is exploratory in nature and focused on reviewing available research, potential species applicability, and environmental suitability within the District.

TRMVC will consult with appropriate regulatory and resource agencies, including the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, to determine regulatory considerations, environmental impacts, and feasibility prior to any proposed field evaluation. Findings and recommendations will be presented to the CVCD Board for review before any further action is taken.

CHEMICAL CONTROL (LARVAE)

The Chiloquin Vector Control District utilized Altosid® (methoprene) as the sole chemical larvicide during the reporting period. Methoprene is a non-persistent insect growth regulator widely used in public health mosquito control programs and approved for mosquito larval control by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.



Figure 2 Mosquito Life Cycle

Altosid® was applied at labeled application rates and in accordance with the District's approved Pesticide Use Plan and Integrated Mosquito Management (IMM) principles. The product is recognized by the Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Department of Agriculture, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife as appropriate for mosquito control when used as directed.

The District's larval control strategy prioritizes biological and source reduction methods, with chemical larvicides used only when surveillance data indicate they are necessary to effectively prevent the emergence of adult mosquitoes.

CHEMICAL CONTROL (PUPAE)

During the 2025 mosquito control season, Three Rivers Mosquito and Vector Control (TRMVC) utilized SunSpray™ mineral oil (MLO) for targeted pupal control within the Chiloquin Vector Control District. A total of approximately 181.25 fluid ounces of SunSpray™ MLO was applied, as documented across the 2025 treatment records.

SunSpray™ MLO was applied selectively to site-specific pupal habitats identified through surveillance. Mineral oil functions by forming a surface film that disrupts mosquito pupal respiration and is used only when pupae are present and larval control options are no longer effective.

All applications were conducted in accordance with the District's approved Pesticide Use Plan and Integrated Mosquito Management (IMM) principles. Treatments were limited in scope and targeted to minimize environmental impact while preventing the emergence of adult mosquitoes.

CHEMICAL CONTROL (ADULT)

During the 2025 mosquito control season, Three Rivers Mosquito and Vector Control (TRMVC) utilized AquaReslin®, a permethrin-based adulticide, for the targeted control of adult mosquitoes within the Chiloquin Vector Control District. Adult mosquito control activities and treated acreage are documented on the District's Annual Treatment (TX) summary and corresponding 2025 operational records.

Ultra Low Volume (ULV) spray equipment was routinely calibrated to ensure proper application rates and appropriate droplet size. Calibration and quality assurance procedures were conducted using magnesium oxide slides and the DC-IV droplet analysis system to verify application accuracy and compliance with label and permit requirements.

JUSTIFICATION FOR ADULT MOSQUITO CONTROL

Adult mosquito control applications were conducted in direct response to verified service requests and documented surveillance data indicating elevated adult mosquito activity. Treatments were initiated only after confirmation by TRMVC staff and/or CVCD Board Members that mosquito populations exceeded nuisance or public health thresholds. This approach ensured that adult control measures were data-driven, targeted, and justified, consistent with the District's Integrated Mosquito Management principles.

All ULV fogging operations were conducted during evening or early morning hours and in accordance with the District's approved Pesticide Use Plan and DEQ NPDES General Permit 2300A, minimizing exposure to non-target organisms and the public while maximizing treatment effectiveness.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSECTICIDES APPLIED DURING 2025

ADULTICIDES						
Material	EPA Reg #	Acres Treated	Rate of Application	Lbs of AI Used	Amount Used	Method Used
AquaReslin™	769-985	6,220.39	0.0035 lb AI/A	24.45 lb AI	5,797.75 oz	Truck/ ATV ULV
Total Acres Treated (Adulticide)		6,220.39				
LARVICIDES						
Material	EPA Reg #	Acres Treated	Rate of Application	Lbs of AI Used	Amount Used	Method Used
SunSpray™ MLO	86330-11	1.46	128 fl oz/A	10.24	186.63 fl oz	Hand can/Pres Spray
Natular™ XRT <u>Spinosad</u>	8329-84	0.0001	1 ea/ (up to 100 ft ²)	0.0110	2 ea	Hand Toss
VectoLex® FG	73049-20	14.70	5.0-10.0 lb/A	3.38 b itu	146.96 lbs	Backpack Spreader
Vecto-Lex® WDG	73049-57	9.45	8.0-24.0 oz/acre	1.41 b itu	4.73 lb	Pressure Sprayer
Total Treated Acres ¹ (Larvicide)		25.61				
Total Acres Treated		6,246.00				

Table 2 Pesticide used within the CVCD

¹ Mixed pesticides are only counted once for total acres treated.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

RECORD KEEPING

In 2025, Three Rivers Mosquito and Vector Control (TRMVC) maintained comprehensive operational records using Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping and GPS-enabled field technology. All known mosquito sources within the Chiloquin Vector Control District were documented in GIS-based maps and retained as permanent records within TRMVC databases. These records support accurate historical tracking, operational planning, regulatory compliance, and program accountability.



**Photo 5
Handheld PDA**

TRMVC maintained digital shapefiles in GPS-enabled handheld field devices to support efficient dispatching and documentation of ground surveillance and mosquito control activities. In addition, TRMVC utilized GIS tracking systems installed on operational vehicles, allowing inspection routes and treatment activities to be verified and recorded in real time. This technology improves accuracy, strengthens accountability, and supports transparent reporting of where pesticide applications occurred—and where they were not needed.

Under the District's contracted Integrated Pest Management (IPM) service agreement, TRMVC recorded adulticide applications conducted using truck- and ATV-mounted ULV foggers with GPS and GIS verification. All pesticide applications were documented and maintained in accordance with Oregon Department of Agriculture standards and applicable permit requirements.

The total amount paid to TRMVC for contracted mosquito surveillance, ground treatments, inspections, record keeping, and operational support in 2025 was \$47,808.89, representing a reduction from \$48,890.00 in 2024. This reflects continued cost control while maintaining full operational service delivery and regulatory documentation standards.

TREATMENT METHODS



Photo 6 ATV Mounted Fogger

Adult mosquito control operations (ULV fogging) were conducted during evening and early morning hours to maximize effectiveness and minimize exposure to the public and non-target organisms. All adulticide applications were performed only when justified by surveillance data and documented service requests, in accordance with DEQ NPDES General Permit 2300A, the District's Pesticide Discharge Management Plan (PDMP), and the approved Pesticide Use Plan (PUP).

ULV fogging equipment was calibrated routinely to ensure accurate application rates and appropriate droplet size distribution. Calibration and quality assurance checks were performed at least bi-weekly, and additionally whenever equipment maintenance or servicing occurred, to maintain application accuracy and consistent product performance.

CVCD and TRMVC continued to partner in 2025 with the shared goal of improving mosquito control effectiveness while advancing environmentally responsible practices. District operations emphasized Integrated Mosquito Management principles by prioritizing targeted larval control, water management coordination, and source reduction, with the intent of reducing mosquito production and limiting the need for broad adult mosquito applications.

A key program objective remained reducing overall pesticide use while maintaining or improving control outcomes through surveillance-driven decision-making and targeted interventions. Adult mosquito control activities in 2025 were largely influenced by service requests and verified adult mosquito activity, including impacts associated with irrigated lands within and adjacent to the District and mosquito migration patterns originating outside CVCD boundaries.

INTEGRATED MOSQUITO MANAGEMENT (IMM)

Mosquito Control Policy:

Three Rivers Mosquito and Vector Control and the Chiloquin Vector Control District advocates management of mosquito populations when and where necessary by means of integrated programs designed to benefit or to have minimal adverse effects on people, wildlife, and the environment. This Integrated Mosquito Management (IMM) policy recognizes that mosquito populations cannot always be eliminated but often must be suppressed to tolerable levels for the well-being of humans, domestic animals, and wildlife and that selection of scientifically sound suppression methods must be based on consideration of what is ecologically and economically in the long-term best interest of mankind.

The following principles are advocated:

- Mosquito control measures should be undertaken only when there is adequate justification based upon surveillance data.
- IPM programs should be tailored to the needs and requirements of the local situation. The combination of methods for mosquito control should be chosen after careful consideration of the efficacy, ecological effects, and costs versus benefits of the various options, including public education, legal action, natural and biological control, elimination of breeding sources, and insecticide applications.
- Mosquito breeding sources, whether natural or created by human activity should be altered in such a manner as to cause the least undesirable impact on the environment.
- Insecticides and application methods should be used in the most efficient and least hazardous manner, in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations and available scientific data. The registered label requirements for insecticide should be followed. When choices are available among effective insecticides, those offering the least hazard to non-target organisms should be used. Insecticides should be chosen and used in a manner that will minimize the development of resistance in the mosquito population.
- Personnel involved in mosquito management programs should be properly trained and supervised, and certified in accordance with relevant laws and regulation and should keep current with improvements in management techniques through continuing education and/or training programs.

All methods and materials used by TRMVC for the Chiloquin Vector Control District are based on these principles. An annual Pesticide Use Plan is prepared before every season and sent to the Health Division of the Oregon Department of Human Resources and the Habitat Conservation Division of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. These two agencies must give approval on a yearly basis to any agencies, such as the CVCD, intending to use chemicals for Vector Control.

MOSQUITOES OF CHILOQUIN VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Aedes aboriginis</i> | 9. <i>Aedes Increpitus</i> | 17. <i>Culex peus</i> |
| 2. <i>Aedes campestris</i> | 10. <i>Aedes intrudens</i> | 18. <i>Culex pipiens</i> |
| 3. <i>Aedes cataphylla</i> | 11. <i>Aedes melanimon</i> | 19. <i>Culex tarsalis</i> |
| 4. <i>Aedes cinereus</i> | 12. <i>Aedes nigromaculis</i> | 20. <i>Culex territans</i> |
| 5. <i>Aedes communis</i> | 13. <i>Aedes niphadopsis</i> | 21. <i>Culiseta impatiens</i> |
| 6. <i>Aedes dorsalis</i> | 14. <i>Aedes sierrensis</i> | 22. <i>Culiseta incidens</i> |
| 7. <i>Aedes exrucians</i> | 15. <i>Aedes vexans</i> | 23. <i>Culiseta inornata</i> |
| 8. <i>Aedes fitchii</i> | 16. <i>Anopheles freeborni</i> | 24. <i>Culiseta minnesotae</i> |

(These lists were comprised during the CVCD mosquito surveys from 2002-2007 and 2012-2025).

MOSQUITO INFORMATION

I. Anopheles

Anopheles freeborni

An. freeborni (the western malaria mosquito) enters homes and animal shelters readily biting at dusk and dawn. In the fall, generally beginning in early September, the females seek shelter in buildings, culverts, cellars, and other protected places. On warm days in March and April females sometimes leave their shelters to feed and bite viciously. They are also a pest in the summer months with their peak period of biting activity during July and August.

Rain pools, river seepage areas, marshes, swamps, semi-permanent or permanent ponds in irrigated pastures and drainage ditches are sources commonly found to be breeding sites for this mosquito. Clear, sunlit water with emergent vegetation and floating algae is preferred. Other *Anopheles* of lesser importance found in Chiloquin are:

- *An. punctipennis*
- *An. Pseudopunctipennis*
- *An. occidentalis*

II. Aedes

Aedes vexans

Ae. vexans (the irrigated pasture mosquito) is associated with intermittently irrigated crops, primarily with irrigated pastures and alfalfa. A brood is usually produced in sequence with each irrigation cycle, which can occur every 7 to 14 days.

The irrigation season usually extends from May to October. This is a major pest mosquito in Chiloquin readily attacking humans and animals during the day, and is most active at dusk. Large populations can be an annoyance to domestic animals and to persons engaged in recreation and labor.

Ae. vexans larvae are vigorous swimmers and are usually found in open fields where water remains stagnant following an irrigation. The length of the aquatic stage is influenced by temperature and can vary from five days at 86 degrees F to 16 days at 50 degrees F. During midsummer the larvae grow rapidly and pupate in three days. Peak production is reached in July and August. This combination of rapid growth rate, adult populations of up to 15 million per acre, and a flight range of up to 20 miles makes this mosquito one of the toughest problems to control.

Other flood water mosquitoes that occur in Chiloquin are:

- *Ae. melanimon*
- *Ae. nigromaculis*
- *Ae. Melanimon*
- *Ae. dorsalis*
- *Ae. Sierrensis*

Aedes increpitus

In Chiloquin the larvae of *Ae. increpitus* are found in pools along streams left when spring floodwaters subside and in brush or tree covered depressions filled by heavy rains. The adult mosquitoes become active in late spring and early summer, sometimes flying several miles in search of a blood meal. *Ae. increpitus* are persistent biters and continue to be a problem in some areas of the County where housing developments have been built close to existing seasonal creeks and streams.

Aedes communis

Ae. communis (the snow water mosquito) is generally a mountain mosquito, associated with pools of water from melted snow. The females are often serious pests in the forests where they may be encountered in swarms in the spring, biting mostly in the shade or after sundown. Other mosquitoes found in Chiloquin that are associated with pools of melted snow water are:

- *Ae. Fitchii*

III. Culiseta

Culiseta incidens

Cs. incidens (the cool weather mosquito) are found throughout Klamath County in natural depressions filled with rain or irrigation water and in artificial containers. Examples include troughs, hoof prints, ground pools, rock pools, and log ponds. In our area where the winter climate is moderate, breeding may take place throughout the entire year.

Cs. incidens is a large mosquito and extremely annoying in some areas. Adult mosquitoes have been observed biting on sunny days in mid winter but have a peak activity period between May and August.

Other cool weather mosquitoes found in Chiloquin are:

- *Cs. impatiens*
- *Cs. inornata*
- *Cs. Minnesotae*

IV. Culex

Culex tarsalis

Cx. tarsalis (the western encephalitis mosquito) is the most common of the *Culex* in Chiloquin. The larvae develop in nearly any conceivable containers holding water such as tires, rain

gutters, bird baths, rooting buckets, discarded containers, standing pasture water, etc. The females are painful and persistent biters, attacking at dusk and after dark, and readily enter dwellings for blood meals. The adults hide in sheltered places during the day. Mosquitoes of this species can fly considerable distances (up to 16 miles) and when a large untreated source hatches off it can provide a community with several months of biting pests. *Culex* mosquito species are the species of mosquitoes known for the transmission of West Nile Virus.

Culex peus

This species is found in most types of moderately polluted types of water, such as mill ponds but are also found in road culverts, ornamental pools, and other semi-permanent sites.

Culex pipiens (Northern House Mosquito)

The larvae of this mosquito are found in the polluted water of open septic drains and cesspools. They may be associated with *Cx. peus* past mid-summer in semi-polluted environments such as rain barrels or other artificial containers.

Other *Culex* mosquitoes found in Chiloquin are:

- *Cx. Territan*

Attachment:

Report in accordance with the State of Oregon DEQ 2300A, Schedule B, Section 10

Annual Report Form

2300A Annual Report Form

NPDES Pesticide General Permit

PERMIT AND REPORT INFORMATION

Provide the following permit and report information. First column indicates the applicable permit condition.

B.10.e.ii	DEQ file number:	
B.10.e.iii	Reporting Period: Start (mm/dd/yy)	
B.10.e.iii	Reporting Period: End (mm/dd/yy)	
B.10.e.i.	Operator's name:	

PERMIT CONTACT INFORMATION

Provide the following information for the permit contact person.

B.10.e.iv.	Contact person name:	
	Contact person title:	
	Contact person mailing address:	
	Contact person email address:	
	Contact person phone number:	

PEST TREATMENT AREA INFORMATION

Provide the following information for pesticides applied in each pest treatment area.

B.10.e.v.1	Did a pesticide application occur this year?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	Size of treatment area: (acres or linear miles)			
	Where was the pesticide applied? Provide name or location of water(s) or identify treatment area that includes water:			
B.10.e.v.2	Type of pest control: (Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mosquito and other flying insect pest control <input type="checkbox"/> Weed and algae control <input type="checkbox"/> Nuisance animal control <input type="checkbox"/> Forest canopy pest control <input type="checkbox"/> Area-wide pest control		
	Target Pest(s) (Space provided to list up to three)			
B.10.e.v.4	EPA Registration # of each pesticide product			
	Application Method (e.g. fixed-wing or rotary aircraft, broadcast spray, etc.)			
	Annual Application Amount (e.g. gals, lbs.)			
B.10.e.v.5	In Pesticide Discharge Management Plan prior to application?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

PESTICIDE APPLICATOR INFORMATION

Provide the following information for each pesticide applicator that applied pesticide in this treatment area.

B.10.e.v.3	Did the registrant apply the pesticide? If No, provide applicator information below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
------------	---	--

B.10.e.v.3	Applicator company name:	
	Applicator name:	
	Applicator mailing address:	
	Applicator email address:	
	Applicator phone number:	

ADVERSE INCIDENT INFORMATION

Provide the following information regarding each adverse incident that occurred during the report period. Identification of adverse incidents must be consistent with the definition of adverse incidents in the permit.

Attach additional sheets as necessary.

B.10.e.vi.	Was an adverse incident observed? See Schedule B.2. through 6 in permit. If Yes, provide more information below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Provide a brief description including area.	
	Oregon Emergency Response Notified?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Date of report submitted to DEQ (mm\dd\yyyy)	

CORRECTIVE ACTION INFORMATION

Provide the following information regarding each corrective action during the report period (e.g. corrective action for adverse incident above, spill, discharge did not meet water quality standards, see Schedule A, condition 3 for examples).

B.10.e.vii	Describe Corrective Action.	
	Reason for Corrective Action.	
	Modified PDMP?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

MODIFICATIONS TO PESTICIDE DISCHARGE MANAGEMENT PLAN - PDMP

Provide a brief description of changes (if applicable).

B.10.e.viii	Changes to the PDMP?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Change due to Corrective Action?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Provide a brief description of changes (if applicable).	

2300A ANNUAL REPORT FORM

(Add additional pages as necessary)

PEST TREATMENT AREA INFORMATION

Provide the following information for pesticides applied in each pest treatment area.

B.10.e.v.1	Size of treatment area: (acres or linear miles)			
	Where was the pesticide applied? Provide name or location of water(s) or identify treatment area that includes water:			
B.10.e.v.2	Type of pest control: (Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mosquito and other flying insect pest control <input type="checkbox"/> Weed and algae control <input type="checkbox"/> Nuisance animal control <input type="checkbox"/> Forest canopy pest control <input type="checkbox"/> Area-wide pest control		
	Target Pest(s) (Space provided to list up to three)			
B.10.e.v.4	EPA Registration # of each pesticide product			
	Application Method (e.g. fixed-wing or rotary aircraft, broadcast spray, etc.)			
	Annual Application Amount (e.g. gals, lbs)			
B.10.e.v.5	In PDMP prior to application?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

PESTICIDE APPLICATOR INFORMATION

Provide the following information for each pesticide applicator that applied pesticide in this treatment area.

B.10.e.v.3	Did the registrant apply the pesticide? If No, provide applicator information below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
------------	---	--

B.10.e.v.3	Applicator company name:	
	Applicator name:	
	Applicator mailing address:	
	Applicator email address:	
	Applicator phone number:	

ADVERSE INCIDENT INFORMATION

Provide the following information regarding each adverse incident that occurred during the report period. Identification of adverse incidents must be consistent with the definition of adverse incidents in the permit.

Attach additional sheets as necessary.

B.10.e.vi.	Was an adverse incident observed? See Schedule B.3. through 6 in permit. If Yes, provide more information below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Provide a brief description including area.	
	Oregon Emergency Response Notified?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Date of report submitted to DEQ (mm/dd/yyyy)	

2300A ANNUAL REPORT FORM

(Add additional pages as necessary)

PEST TREATMENT AREA INFORMATION

Provide the following information for pesticides applied in each pest treatment area.

B.10.e.v.1	Size of treatment area: (acres or linear miles)			
	Where was the pesticide applied? Provide name or location of water(s) or identify treatment area that includes water:			
B.10.e.v.2	Type of pest control: (Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mosquito and other flying insect pest control <input type="checkbox"/> Weed and algae control <input type="checkbox"/> Nuisance animal control <input type="checkbox"/> Forest canopy pest control <input type="checkbox"/> Area-wide pest control		
	Target Pest(s) (Space provided to list up to three)			
B.10.e.v.4	EPA Registration # of each pesticide product			
	Application Method (e.g. fixed-wing or rotary aircraft, broadcast spray, etc.)			
	Annual Application Amount (e.g. gals, lbs)			
B.10.e.v.5	In PDMP prior to application?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

PESTICIDE APPLICATOR INFORMATION

Provide the following information for each pesticide applicator that applied pesticide in this treatment area.

B.10.e.v.3	Did the registrant apply the pesticide? If No, provide applicator information below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
------------	---	--

B.10.e.v.3	Applicator company name:	
	Applicator name:	
	Applicator mailing address:	
	Applicator email address:	
	Applicator phone number:	

ADVERSE INCIDENT INFORMATION

Provide the following information regarding each adverse incident that occurred during the report period. Identification of adverse incidents must be consistent with the definition of adverse incidents in the permit.

Attach additional sheets as necessary.

B.10.e.vi.	Was an adverse incident observed? See Schedule B.3. through 6 in permit. If Yes, provide more information below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Provide a brief description including area.	
	Oregon Emergency Response Notified?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Date of report submitted to DEQ (mm\dd\yyyy)	

CORRECTIVE ACTION INFORMATION

Provide the following information regarding each corrective action during the report period (e.g. corrective action for adverse incident above, spill, discharge did not meet water quality standards, see Schedule A, condition 3 for examples).

B.10.e.vii	Describe Corrective Action.	
	Reason for Corrective Action	
	Modified PDMP?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

MODIFICATIONS TO PESTICIDE DISCHARGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Provide a brief description of changes to the PDMP.

B.10.e.viii	Changes to the PDMP?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Change due to Corrective Action?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Provide a brief description of changes (if applicable).	

Signature Requirement

I certify, under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure 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 fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signature of Responsible Official: _____

Name and Title (please print): _____

Date of Signature: _____

Telephone: _____

Email address: _____