

## CHAPTER 4.V

# MITIGATION

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### A. WATER QUALITY

Potential exceedances of the malathion water quality standard were predicted if there is a rainfall after an application of malathion. The estimated exposure concentration in the waters of Jamaica Bay were calculated to be slightly greater than the applicable malathion water quality standard. While these malathion exposure concentrations would not result in hazard quotients that would result in significant adverse impacts on aquatic life in Jamaica Bay, the predicted violations of the malathion water quality standard are considered to be significant adverse impacts.

The estimates of malathion concentrations in Jamaica Bay are considered to be conservative estimates. If malathion were applied under this program, the city would conduct pre- and post-application monitoring (including post-application monitoring after rainfall for up to one week after the application of malathion) to determine if the predicted impacts would occur. If the measured levels of malathion are as large as those estimated for the runoff in this EIS, these water quality impacts would occur and remain unmitigated. In the future, use of smaller droplet sizes could substantially reduce the deposition of malathion onto the ground, thus reducing the potential runoff into Jamaica Bay.

### B. NOISE

Potential significant adverse impacts from the *Mosquito Population Control Program in the Rockaway* were predicted from the proposed truck application of adulticides. Like in the proposed *Mosquito-Borne Disease Control Program*, each truck would be escorted by a police vehicle with an announcement to warn people about the spraying. This warning vehicle's purpose is to produce announcements that the public can hear and, therefore, it will produce short-term noise levels that are noticeable and may be considered to be intrusive. Noise from the police warning vehicle and an announcement would produce an  $L_{eq(1)}$  noise level of at least approximately 50 dBA at 25 feet. Together, the warning police vehicle announcement and the spray truck would produce an  $L_{eq(1)}$  noise level of approximately 51.2 dBA at 25 feet. Therefore, at the quietest of locations, with the Proposed Action, nighttime  $L_{eq(1)}$  noise levels would increase from approximately 48 dBA to approximately 53 dBA. This increase in  $L_{eq(1)}$  noise levels of approximately 5 dBA would be a readily noticeable change in noise levels, and would be a significant adverse impact. More importantly, when the police warning vehicle with the blow horn and the spray truck pass, both in quiet neighborhoods and even in neighborhoods that are not particularly quiet, they will produce short-term passby noise levels that are likely to be noticeable and intrusive to residents. Because the function of the police warning announcement is to notify the public and minimize potential direct impacts on the public, the noise impacts from such operations would not be mitigated. 

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