

Conditionally Exempted Discharges

Classification and Control Measures



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CONDITIONALLY EXEMPTED DISCHARGES: Classification and Control Measures

December 15, 2016

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.0 BACKGROUND	1
3.0 PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS	2
4.0 CONTROL MEASURES FOR CONDITIONALLY EXEMPTED DISCHARGES.....	3
4.1 Control Measures for:	3
<i>Pumped groundwater from Non-Drinking Water Aquifers (b.i.(1))</i>	
4.2 Control Measures for:	5
<i>Uncontaminated Pumped Groundwater (b.i.(2))</i>	
<i>Foundation Drains (b.i.(2))</i>	
<i>Water from Crawl Space Pumps (b.i.(2))</i>	
<i>Footing Drains (b.i.(2))</i>	
4.3 Control Measures for:	6
<i>Air Conditioning Condensate (b.ii)</i>	
4.4 Control Measures for:	7
<i>Emergency Discharges from Potable Water Systems (b.iii.(3))</i>	
4.5 Control Measures for:	8
<i>Individual Residential Car Washing (b.iv)</i>	
4.6 Control Measures for:	8
<i>Swimming Pool Discharges (b.v)</i>	
<i>Hot Tub Discharges (b.v)</i>	
<i>Spa Discharges (b.v)</i>	
<i>Fountain Water Discharges (b.v)</i>	
4.7 Control Measures for:	9
<i>Irrigation Water (b.vi)</i>	
<i>Landscape Irrigation (b.vi)</i>	
<i>Lawn or Garden Watering (b.vi)</i>	
5.0 PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTROL MEASURES.....	10
6.0 MONITORING / RECORD MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES.....	11

List of Tables

Table 1. Summary of Control Measures for Conditionally Exempted Discharges.....	11
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Conditionally Exempted Discharges: Classification and Control Measures

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP or Program) consists of fifteen dischargers; the Santa Clara Valley Water District, the County of Santa Clara and 13 cities and towns in the Santa Clara Valley. These dischargers are Co-permittees of the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES permit (No. CAS612008), issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board). Each Co-permittee has responsibility for discharges to its municipal storm drain system and water courses within its jurisdiction and each must comply with the requirements in the Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit (MRP) regarding storm water and non-storm water discharges.

Generally, discharge of materials other than storm water into storm drain systems and water courses is prohibited as described in the MRP's Discharge Prohibition A.1; however, several categories of discharges are or may be exempt from this prohibition. Provision C.15.a of the MRP identifies eight (8) types of discharges that are exempt from prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. These include:

- Flows from riparian habitats or wetlands;
- Diverted stream flows;
- Flows from natural springs;
- Rising ground waters;
- Uncontaminated and unpolluted groundwater infiltration;
- Single family homes' pumped groundwater, foundation drains, and water from crawl space pumps and footing drains;
- Pumped groundwater from drinking water aquifers (excludes well development); and
- NPDES permitted discharges (individual or general permits).

Provision C.15.b. of the MRP Permit identifies seventeen (17) non-storm water discharges as conditionally exempted discharges. These discharges are exempt from Discharge Prohibition A.1 if they are either identified as not being sources of pollutants to receiving waters, or if appropriate control measures to eliminate their adverse impacts are developed and implemented. The conditionally exempted discharges, and the MRP provision that addresses them, are listed below:

- Pumped groundwater from non-drinking water aquifers (C.15.b.i.(1));
- Uncontaminated pumped groundwater (C.15.b.i.(2));
- Foundation drains (C.15.b.i.(2));
- Water from crawl space pumps (C.15.b.i.(2));
- Footing drains (C.15.b.i.(2));
- Air conditioning condensate (C.15.b.ii);
- Emergency discharges of potable water (C.15.b.iii);

- Individual residential car washing (C.15.b.iv);
- Swimming pool discharges (C.15.b.v);
- Hot tub discharges (C.15.b.v);
- Spa discharges (C.15.b.v);
- Fountain water discharges (C.15.b.v);
- Irrigation water (C.15.b.vi);
- Landscape irrigation (C.15.b.vi); and
- Lawn or garden watering (C.15.b.vi).

This report includes a discussion of pollutant control measures or best management practices (BMPs) to reduce pollutants in these discharges to the maximum extent practicable, procedures for the implementation of these control measures, procedures for notifying the Water Board of these discharges, and procedures for monitoring and record management.

2.0 BACKGROUND

To meet the requirements in the previous permit (No. CAS29718), the Program submitted the *Conditionally Exempted Discharges: Classification and Control Measures*, June 15, 2000 Report (2000 CED Report) to the Water Board. It included twelve (12) specific non-storm water discharges which the Co-permittees were not required to prohibit if they were identified as not being sources of pollutants or if appropriate control measures to minimize adverse impacts were developed and implemented. In order to exempt these discharges from the non-storm water discharge prohibition, the Co-permittees were required to:

- Demonstrate that each discharge is not a source of pollutant to receiving waters;
- Identify the circumstances in which the discharges are not sources of pollutants; or
- Describe and implement appropriate control measures to the maximum extent practicable to minimize the adverse effects of the discharge.

The Co-permittees fulfilled these requirements in the 2000 Conditionally Exempt Discharges (CED) Report.

Following the adoption of the MRP (R2-2009-0074), the Management Committee directed SCVURPPP staff to update the 2000 CED Report to assist Co-permittees in understanding and implementing the new requirements for conditionally exempt discharges in the MRP. This report, entitled “Conditionally Exempt Discharges: Classification and Control Measures, January 2011” (2011 CED Report) was developed by SCVURPPP staff and reviewed by the Program’s Executive Committee. The MRP does not require the development or submission of a proposal to consider the discharges which are the subject of the 2011 CED Report. There are, however, some MRP requirements for reporting data or activities in the Annual Reports, due September 15th of each year.

The MRP was reissued in 2015 (R2-2015-0049), and the 2011 CED Report was updated accordingly. The main differences between the 2011 and 2016 CED Reports are described below:

- The reissued MRP contains additional monitoring requirements for pumped groundwater from non-drinking water aquifers and pumped groundwater, foundation drains, and water from crawl space pumps and footing drains.
- The reissued MRP contains requirements for only emergency discharges of potable water. The requirements for planned and unplanned potable water discharges were removed. Agencies that own/operate drinking water systems must obtain coverage under the Statewide NPDES Permit for Drinking Water System Discharges to Waters of the U.S. (Order WQ 2014-0194-DWQ, No CAG140001).

3.0 PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS

Several existing Program and outside studies done on specific conditionally exempted discharges were identified in the 2000 CED Report. Relevant information from the documents below supported the recommendations proposed by the Ad-Hoc Task Group that developed the 2000 CED Report.

- The Program's November 1995 "Guidelines for Non-Storm Water Discharges to the Storm Drain System" was developed primarily as a reference list of disposal alternatives for common non-storm water discharges. It provided useful information on some of the conditionally exempted discharges.
- Control measures for the discharge of uncontaminated pumped groundwater and potable water sources are based on information from the Program's June 1998 "Water Utility Operation & Maintenance Discharge Pollution Prevention Plan (WUDPPP)" and the Water Utility Operation and Maintenance Performance Standard (included as a part of the WUDPPP). The WUDPPP and the Performance Standard were developed by an Ad-Hoc Task Group of Co-permittees who operate municipal water utilities.
- A 1995 "Report of Waste Discharges (NPDES Application) for Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory - Livermore Site: Non-Storm Water Discharges" represents a thorough evaluation (data collection and monitoring) of various sources of discharge throughout the Livermore facility. Relevant information regarding air conditioning condensate was incorporated into the 2000 CED report.
- The "Evaluation of Non-Storm Water Discharges and Effective Prohibition Methods," (July 1997) was completed by research staff (L. Donald Duke, et al.) from the University of California, Los Angeles. This study was sponsored by the State Water Resources Control Board with the intent that its findings may facilitate the implementation of a statewide policy on non-storm water discharges.

For this report, Program staff relied on the Program's 2011 CED Report and the MRP.

4.0 CONTROL MEASURES FOR CONDITIONALLY EXEMPTED DISCHARGES

It is the objective of the Co-permittees to address the MRP's discharge prohibitions by identifying appropriate BMPs and complying with other Provision C.15 requirements for each of the conditionally exempted discharges listed in the Permit. The control measures rely on a case-by-case evaluation to direct that an appropriate course of action is taken, and include a process of assessing the conditionally exempted discharge and the existing conditions surrounding the discharge.

Before discharging to the storm drain system, reclamation of conditionally exempted discharges should be considered whenever possible. Methods of reclamation include irrigation, dust control, and reuse as process water. If reclamation is not feasible, discharge to the local publicly owned treatment works (POTW) may be allowable. The local POTW should be contacted before redirecting any non-storm water discharges to the sanitary sewer system, to ensure that the addition of the particular discharge to its system is acceptable. Directing flows to the sanitary sewer system is considered on a case by case basis. POTWs, in general, have several concerns regarding non-storm water discharges that enter sanitary sewer systems. Such discharges may interfere with wastewater treatment processes, causing the POTW to violate its permit requirements, exceed a desired flow rate, utilize reserve capacity allocated for future development, or hydraulically overload a local collection system.

Conditionally exempted discharges to the storm drain system that flow to a creek or the Bay must meet the requirements in the MRP. The conditionally exempted discharges are grouped together throughout this report based on their common control measures and Co-permittee actions. Control measures for each group are described below, and are summarized in Table 1.

4.1 Control Measures for: Pumped Groundwater from Non-Drinking Water Aquifers (b.i.(1))

General Approach. This only applies to Co-permittees that are water purveyors. Specifically, this category addresses groundwater pumped from monitoring wells used for groundwater basin management, which are owned and/or operated by Co-permittees who pump groundwater as drinking water. Non-drinking water aquifers tend to be shallower than drinking water aquifers and therefore have more potential to be exposed to contaminants.

Where applicable, Co-permittees should implement a series of control measures to eliminate or minimize contaminants from these sources.

Sampling. Sampling should be done twice a year (once during the wet season and once during the dry season), and the samples analyzed per requirements in MRP Provision C.15.b.i.(1)(a) to ensure that the discharge meets the required water quality criteria. If the discharge does not meet the required criteria, the Water Board must be notified.

When discharging >2,500 gallons per day (gpd) of uncontaminated groundwater:

- Test water samples for turbidity and pH on the first two consecutive days of discharge.
- Test the receiving water, upstream, and downstream of the discharge point (of the storm drain system) to determine ambient turbidity and pH prior to discharging. Receiving water monitoring is not required if the discharge infiltrates into a dry creek immediately downstream.

Discharge to Storm Drain System. When discharging >2,500 gpd of uncontaminated groundwater from monitoring wells, Co-permittees should implement or oversee implementation of the following:

- Control measures to prevent erosion at the discharge point and discharge at a rate that avoids scouring of banks and excess sedimentation in the receiving waterbody.
- BMPs to remove total suspended solids and silt to allowable discharge levels. These may include the following:
 - Filtration

- Settling
- Coagulation application with no residual coagulant discharge
- Minor odor or color removal with activated carbon
- Small scale peroxide addition
- Other minor treatment
- BMPs that are sufficient to maintain turbidity below 50 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs) for discharges to dry creeks, 110 percent of ambient stream turbidity for a flowing stream with turbidities greater than 50 NTU, or 5 NTU above ambient turbidity for a flowing stream with turbidities less than or equal to 50 NTU.
- BMPs to maintain pH within the range 6.5 to 8.5 and not vary from normal ambient pH by more than 0.5 standard units.

If the discharge does not comply with the sampling and discharge criteria above, immediately cease the discharge and employ treatment to meet the criteria, use other means of disposal, or apply for coverage under the Water Board's Groundwater General NPDES Permits.

Water Board Notification. If the discharge does not comply with the sampling and discharge criteria, notify the Water Board for coverage under the Groundwater General NPDES Permits.

Recordkeeping. Maintain records of discharges, BMPs implemented, and monitoring data.

Reporting. There are no reporting requirements in the MRP for this discharge. Co-permittees must maintain records and provide them to the Water Board upon request.

4.2 Control Measures for: Uncontaminated Pumped Groundwater (b.i.(2))
 Foundation Drains (b.i.(2)),
 Water from Crawl Space Pumps (b.i.(2)), and
 Water from Footing Drains (b.i.(2))

These four conditionally exempted discharges have minimal contaminant concerns. Based on the experience of Co-permittee inspectors, water from foundation drains, crawl space pumps, and footing drains are not typically found to be sources of contaminants. In addition, a majority of experts who were surveyed for the UCLA Report (Duke, July 1997) also found these discharges to be of low concern.

Uncontaminated pumped groundwater may include areas where ground water pumping is required for building or equipment maintenance due to a high water table, e.g., pumping groundwater from elevator pits. Uncontaminated pumped groundwater is not defined in MRP Provision C.15.b(i)(2) but it does specifically exclude the following:

- Dewatering at construction sites that is addressed by the State Stormwater Construction Activities General Permit;
- Pumped groundwater from non-drinking water aquifers addressed by MRP Provision C.15.b(i)(1);
- Pumped groundwater from drinking water aquifers exempted under Provision C.15.a.; and

- Single family homes' pumped groundwater, foundation drains, and water from crawl space pumps and footing drains, exempted under Provision C.15.a.

Co-permittees should implement or oversee the implementation of a series of control measures to eliminate or minimize contamination from these sources. Co-permittee inspectors should perform the steps outlined below, and use best professional judgment to decide the proper disposal option for the discharge in question.

Discharge to Landscaped Area. New discharges of uncontaminated groundwater at flows of less than 10,000 gpd should be discharged to landscaped areas, or a bioretention unit that is large enough to accommodate the discharge loading rate, where feasible. If discharge to a landscaped area is not feasible, sampling must be conducted to ensure the discharge is not contaminated before discharging to the storm drain.

Sampling. When discharging >2,500 gpd and <10,000 gpd uncontaminated groundwater:

- Verify the discharge is uncontaminated by comparing results from EPA Method 8015, 8260B, 8270C and metals with effluent limitations or pollutant triggers in NPDES Groundwater General Permit CAG912002.
- Test water samples for turbidity and pH on the first two consecutive days of discharge.
- Test the receiving water, upstream, and downstream of the discharge point (of the storm drain) to determine ambient turbidity and pH prior to discharging. Receiving water monitoring is not required if the discharge infiltrates into a dry creek immediately downstream.

Discharge to Storm Drain System. When a discharge is verified as uncontaminated (see above), the following BMPs should be implemented before and during discharge:

- Appropriate BMPs to ensure that discharge is relatively free of pollutants and therefore exempted from the MRP's discharge prohibition:
 - Filtration
 - Settling
 - Coagulation application with no residual coagulant discharge
 - Minor odor or color removal with activated carbon
 - Small scale peroxide addition
 - Other minor treatment
- Control measures to prevent erosion at the discharge point and to discharge at a rate that avoids scouring of banks and excess sedimentation in the receiving body.
- BMPs that are sufficient to maintain turbidity below 50 NTUs for discharges to dry creeks, 110 percent of ambient stream turbidity for a flowing stream with turbidities greater than 50 NTU, or 5 NTU above ambient turbidity for a flowing stream with turbidities less than or equal to 50 NTU.
- BMPs to maintain pH within the range 6.5 to 8.5 and not vary from normal ambient pH by more than 0.5 standard units.

If the discharge does not comply with the sampling and discharge criteria above immediately cease the discharge and employ treatment to meet the criteria, use other means of disposal, or apply for coverage under the Water Board's NPDES Groundwater General Permits.

Water Board Notification. New discharges of uncontaminated groundwater at flows of 10,000 gpd or more and all new discharges of potentially contaminated groundwater must be reported to the Water Board for NPDES permitting. Potentially contaminated groundwater includes dischargers that are unable to comply with the above criteria for discharging to a storm drain.

Recordkeeping. Maintain records of discharges, BMPs implemented, and monitoring data.

Reporting. There are no reporting requirements in the MRP for this discharge. Co-permittees must maintain records and provide them to the Water Board upon request.

4.3 Control Measures for: Air Conditioning Condensate (b.ii)

General Approach. For the purposes of implementing storm water pollution control measures, air conditioning condensate can be considered to originate from two main types of units. The first type includes relatively small air conditioning units, such as those used for apartments, hotel rooms, and mobile office trailers. The operation of these small units is characterized by an intermittent dripping of condensate from the outside of the unit.

Consistent with the findings presented in the "Report of Waste Discharges (NPDES Application) for Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory - Livermore Site: Non-Storm Water Discharges," observations of air conditioning condensate from the smaller units have typically found that:

- Collecting a sufficient volume of air conditioning condensate for chemical analysis purposes can be problematic due to low condensate discharge rates from smaller air conditioning units.
- Air conditioning condensate from smaller units is unlikely to reach a receiving water body for two reasons: (1) the low volume of condensate water produced by these air conditioning units, and (2) the seasonal nature of these air conditioning discharges given unit operation is most prevalent during the summer months, when evaporation and percolation rates are highest, and the condensate drips from the unit onto the ground surface.

The second type of air conditioning equipment is the relatively large industrial unit. A continuous flow of condensate water is typical of these larger air conditioners.

Co-permittees should take the following steps to address condensate discharges from air conditioning units:

Discharge from small units. Encourage home and apartment owners to direct air conditioning condensate to landscaped areas. This may be accomplished through outreach material directed at residential areas. If the condensate cannot be directed to landscaping, Co-permittees should consider encouraging the plumbing of any condensate lines installed as part of remodeling or new construction to the sanitary sewer system (with POTW concurrence), for those air conditioning units which can be feasibly connected to the system.

Discharge from large units to landscape. Require that condensate lines installed as part of remodeling or new construction be plumbed to the sanitary sewer system (with POTW

concurrence), or directed to landscaping, if feasible. Flows from these larger industrial units should not be directed to the storm drain system or a receiving water body. These flows are continuous and may, in some cases, contain pollutants. The condensate flow rate may also, in some cases, be too large to be directed to landscaping.

Disposal of flushing agents. Require the proper disposal of any descaling or anti-algal agents used to treat air conditioning units. Residues from flushing agents should be properly disposed of¹, and the condensate line should be bypassed while flushing the unit.

If discharge to landscaping and sanitary sewers is impracticable, air conditioning condensate may be discharged to storm drains.

Reporting. There are no reporting or recordkeeping requirements in the MRP for this discharge.

4.4 Control Measures for: Emergency Discharges from Potable Water Systems (b.iii)

General Approach. The MRP describes emergency discharges as consisting of potable water discharges resulting from firefighting activities. During an emergency situation, efforts must be directed towards protecting life, property, and the environment in descending order of priority. Co-permittees should therefore control the pollution threat from firefighting activities in the field only to the extent that time and resources allow.

Co-permittees should implement or require firefighting personnel to implement BMPs for emergency discharges consistent with the above. However, the BMPs should not interfere with immediate emergency response operations or impact public health and safety. BMPs used may include plugging the storm drain system that is draining the area at its outfall, thereby using the drainage system between the emergency site and the corresponding outfall for temporary storage. After the emergency event, the polluted water should be pumped out of the storm drain system and properly disposed. Methods of preventing potentially polluted water from entering the storm drain system may vary by jurisdiction. On property where there could be toxic substances, Co-permittees may consider using foam instead of water to extinguish a fire in order to minimize polluted discharges (or runoff).

Reporting. Reporting requirements are determined on a case-by-case basis by the Water Board staff.

4.5 Control Measures for: Individual Residential Car Washing (b.iv)

General Approach. This discharge is a concern primarily due to soaps and other automotive residues which can be carried to waterways and are potentially toxic to fish and wildlife. Since it would not be feasible to prohibit residential car washing activities, targeted distribution of existing education materials and increased attention on field investigations in residential areas are the most effective control measures.

Conducting targeted outreach is one of the control measures the Co-permittees should implement to reduce residential car washing discharges. Co-permittees should continue to emphasize to residents the following car washing BMPs: (1) having cars washed at commercial facilities plumbed to the sanitary sewer system; (2) not using soap and minimizing water use if

¹ Check product information and with your local POTW to determine if it can be disposed to the sanitary sewer.

cars are washed at home; and (3) washing cars over lawn or dirt areas or over hardscape that drains to landscaped areas.

Co-permittees could use the “Clean Cars and Clean Creeks” or “You are the Solution to Water Pollution” brochures currently available, or other appropriate outreach material to educate residents about proper car washing. Co-permittees should also consider offering incentives, such as coupons for residents to take their cars to commercial car washing facilities, to help reduce pollution from car washing activities. An example is the Watershed Watch Discount Card that offers discounted car washes at five car wash locations in Santa Clara Valley. Any future outreach efforts will be coordinated through the SCVURPPP Watershed Education and Outreach Ad Hoc Task Group.

Complaint Response. Co-permittees should respond to any complaint calls about residential car washing discharges promptly through their Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Programs required by MRP Provision C.5. Appropriate BMP information should be distributed and the complaint tracked in the IDDE electronic tracking system.

Reporting. There are no reporting or recordkeeping requirements in the MRP for this discharge. Complaint calls are tracked through the IDDE Program.

4.6 Control Measures for: Swimming Pool Discharges (b.v),
Hot Tub Discharges (b.v),
Spa Discharges (b.v), and
Fountain Water Discharges (b.v)

General Approach. Discharges from these sources may contain high levels of chlorine and copper. Also, discharge into storm drains at a high flow rates can cause erosion and scouring of the stream or creek banks. Co-permittees should implement or oversee the implementation of the following BMPs to control these discharges:

- Prohibit discharge of water that contains chlorine residual, copper algacide, filter backwash or other pollutants to storm drains or to water bodies. Require polluted discharges from pools, hot tubs, spas, and fountains to be directed to the sanitary sewer (with the local POTW’s approval) or to landscaped areas that can accommodate the volume.
- Allow discharges from swimming pools, hot tubs, spas and fountains into storm drain collection systems only if there are no other feasible disposal alternatives and if the discharge is properly dechlorinated to non-detectable levels of chlorine².
- Require new or rebuilt swimming pools, hot tubs, spas and fountains to have a connection to the sanitary sewer to facilitate draining events. Co-permittees should coordinate with local POTWs to determine the standards and requirements necessary for the installation of a sanitary sewer discharge location.
- As required in MRP Provision C.13.b. Copper Controls, adopt local ordinances that prohibit discharges to storm drains from pools, spas, and fountains that contain copper-based chemicals. The ordinances should require either: 1) installation of a sanitary sewer discharge connection for pools, spas and fountains, including connection for filter

² The State Drinking Water Systems Discharges General Permit (CAG14001) recognizes the limitation of field instrumentation when monitoring chlorine residual and allows that results < 0.1 mg/L are in compliance.

backwash, with a proper permit from the POTWs, or 2) diversion of discharge to landscaping.

- Conduct public outreach and education to ensure implementation of the required BMPs in commercial, municipal, and residential facilities. An example effort could include distribution of the “Draining Pools and Spas” brochure or posting it on Co-permittee websites. The brochure provides information on locating and using sanitary sewer cleanouts for draining these discharges. Other outreach materials may be developed in the future by SCVURPPP or individual Co-permittees.

Complaint Response. Co-permittees should respond to any complaint calls about pool, hot tub, spa or fountain water discharges promptly through their Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Programs required by MRP Provision C.5. Appropriate BMP information should be distributed and the complaint tracked in the IDDE electronic tracking system.

Recordkeeping. Co-permittees must keep records of the authorized major discharges of dechlorinated pool, hot tubs, spa and fountain water to the storm drain, including BMPs employed. The MRP does not define a “major” discharge. Co-permittees may develop a definition based on the size of the discharge, the source (e.g., commercial and institutional pools and fountains) or the likelihood of the discharge reaching a receiving water body.

Reporting. There are no reporting requirements in the MRP for this discharge. Co-permittees must maintain records and provide them to the Water Board upon request.

4.7 Control Measures for: Irrigation Water (b.vi),
Landscape Irrigation (b.vi), and
Lawn or Garden Watering (b.vi).

General Approach. The primary concerns associated with these three discharges are potential pesticide and nutrient loading to waterways. Since it is not feasible to prohibit irrigation, pesticide application, or watering activities altogether, Co-permittees should promote measures that minimize pesticide use and minimize runoff and pollutant loading from excess irrigation by implementing the following BMPs:

- Conduct outreach promoting the use of less-toxic options for pest control and pest management.
- Promote or work with potable water purveyors to promote the following:
 - Water conservation programs that require the appropriate application of water to minimize irrigation runoff;
 - Design of landscapes with drought tolerant, native vegetation to minimize irrigation demands;
 - Educational outreach messages that encourage appropriate applications of water needed for irrigation and other watering practices.
- Implement your Illicit Discharge Enforcement Response Plan as necessary, for ongoing, large-volume landscape irrigation runoff.

Current Activities. Most Co-permittees are already conducting outreach on the topics of water conservation, proper irrigation and less-toxic pest control. Examples of current SCVURPPP activities to meet these requirements are:

- Promotion of the Water District's water conservation programs on the Watershed Watch Campaign website and media campaign;
- Implementation of the Santa Clara Valley Green Gardener Training which educates landscape maintenance workers on less-toxic pest control and proper irrigation and watering practices;
- Sponsorship of the Going Native Garden Tour that promotes gardening with natives.
- Distribute brochures such as "You are the Solution to Water Pollution" and "Less-Toxic Pest Management" fact sheets, which address these three conditionally exempted discharges.
- Continue to participate in the Our Water Our World (OWOW) campaign through BASMAA.

Future outreach efforts will be coordinated through the SCVURPPP Watershed Education and Outreach Ad Hoc Task Group and the Pesticide User Outreach Workgroup.

Co-permittees should respond to any complaint calls about ongoing, large-volume landscape irrigation runoff promptly through their Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Programs required by MRP Provision C.5. Appropriate BMP literature should be distributed and the complaint tracked in the IDDE electronic tracking system.

Reporting. Co-permittees must provide implementation summaries in their Annual Reports.

5.0 PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTROL MEASURES

Specific procedures are described in the previous discussion on control measures (Section 4). Co-permittees should continue to follow their individual standard operating procedures for field investigations, facility inspections, and public outreach/education activities that apply to the conditionally exempted discharges.

6.0 MONITORING / RECORD MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

Monitoring the status of the conditionally exempted discharges should include looking for trends in non-storm water discharge occurrence over time, conducting follow-up activities after discharge investigations, and, where needed, performing effectiveness evaluations to determine how well the control measures are working. The focus of the monitoring should be on assessing that the conditions for allowing the discharges are being met.

Co-permittees may also evaluate trends in other non-storm water discharges not specifically identified in the MRP Provision 15.b. to identify categories that could be added to the list of conditionally exempt discharges. Any new categories identified may be reported to the Water Board in periodic submissions for consideration during permit reissuance. The submission may include the following details:

- Documentation that the discharges are not sources of pollutants.
- Circumstances in which the discharges are not found to be sources of pollutants.
- Description of control measures to eliminate adverse impacts of such source, procedures and performance standards for their implementation, procedures for notifying

the Water Board of these discharges, and procedures for monitoring and record management.

**TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONTROL MEASURES FOR CONDITIONALLY EXEMPTED DISCHARGES**

CONDITIONALLY EXEMPTED DISCHARGE	POTENTIAL AREAS/ POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	CONTROL MEASURES
<p>C.15.b.i.(1) Pumped groundwater from non-drinking water aquifers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sediment and turbidity onsite and offsite (from erosion caused by release of discharge) • Potential for contamination from other sources because these aquifers tend to be shallower 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct sampling twice a year per requirements in Provision C.15.b.i.(1)(a). 2. Conduct receiving water monitoring for turbidity and pH per requirements in Provision C.15.b.i.(1)(b)(i). 3. Conduct sampling for turbidity and pH on the first two consecutive days of discharge. 4. Implement control measures to prevent erosion at discharge point. 5. Discharge at a rate that avoids scouring of banks and excess sedimentation in the receiving waterbody. 6. Implement BMPs to maintain turbidity and pH. 7. Notify Water Board if unable to comply with testing result standards. 8. Maintain records of discharges, BMPs implemented, and monitoring data.

CONDITIONALLY EXEMPTED DISCHARGE	POTENTIAL AREAS/ POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	CONTROL MEASURES
<p>C.15.b.i.(2) Uncontaminated pumped groundwater, foundation drains, water from crawl space pumps, and footing drains</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sediment and turbidity onsite and offsite (from erosion caused by release of discharge) • Chemical contamination • Potential for chemicals to come into contact with the discharge (en route to storm drain) • Existing local groundwater pollution 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notify Water Board for discharges of uncontaminated groundwater at flows of $\geq 10,000$ gpd. 2. Discharge uncontaminated groundwater at flows $< 10,000$ gpd to landscaped areas or bioretention units. 3. For discharges between 2,500 and 10,000 gpd to storm drains, implement the following BMPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing to ensure that discharge is uncontaminated (see C.15.b.i.(2)(b)); • Testing receiving water monitoring for turbidity and pH per requirements in Provision C.15.b.i.(2)(c)(i); • Testing for turbidity and pH on the first two consecutive days of discharge; • Control measures to ensure discharge is free of pollutants; • Control measures to prevent erosion at discharge point; • Discharge at a rate that avoids scouring of banks and excess sedimentation in the receiving waterbody. 4. Notify Water Board for discharges of $< 10,000$ gpd that do not meet criteria in #3 above. 5. Maintain records of discharges to the storm drain, BMPs implemented, and monitoring data.
<p>C.15.b.ii Air conditioning condensate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination from chemical additives such as descaling or anti-algal agents, used in air conditioning units. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Require proper disposal of chemical additives and any flushing residues from these additives. Condensate line must be bypassed while flushing the air conditioning unit. 2. For small air conditioning units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage users (e.g., via outreach material) to direct condensate to landscaped areas. • With approval from the local POTW, direct condensate line to sanitary sewer system, when feasible. • If discharge to landscaping or sanitary sewer is infeasible, discharge to storm drain allowed. 3. For large air conditioning units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depending on quantity of flow, direct condensate lines to nearby landscaping or to sanitary sewer system. With approval from local POTW, preference is to direct to sanitary sewer system, where feasible.

CONDITIONALLY EXEMPTED DISCHARGE	POTENTIAL AREAS/ POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	CONTROL MEASURES
C.15.b.iii. Emergency discharges of potable water from fire fighting activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debris and contaminated runoff from fire fighting • Sediment and turbidity (from erosion caused by release of discharge) 	<p>To the extent practicable during emergency situations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect storm drains during emergencies involving chemical facilities. 2. Isolate storm drain system in vicinity of event and utilize as temporary storage for runoff. Pump out and properly dispose of contaminated water after emergency event. 3. Reporting requirements determined by Water Board on a case-by-case basis.
C.15.b.iv. Individual residential car washing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soaps and surfactants • Automotive fluid residues 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promptly respond to any complaint calls regarding this discharge through IDDE program. 2. Distribute existing education and outreach material (including BMPs) that address residential car washing to residents. 3. Encourage and provide incentives for residents to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash their cars at commercial facilities; • Minimize use of soap and water when cars are washed at home; and • Wash cars over lawn or dirt areas or on hardscape that drains to landscaping.
C.15.b.v. Discharges from pools, spas and fountain water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper containing algaecides • Chlorine 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promptly respond to any complaint calls regarding this type of discharge through IDDE program. 2. Distribute existing education and outreach material (including BMPs) that address proper disposal of pool, spa and fountain water. 3. Require new pools to be connected to sanitary sewers. 4. Direct discharges to landscape or sanitary sewer (with local POTW approval). 5. Dechlorinate discharges to storm drain system (if no other feasible alternatives). 6. Maintain records of authorized "major" discharges to the storm drain including BMPs employed.
C.15.b.vi. Irrigation water, Landscape Irrigation, and Lawn or Garden Watering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of pesticides • Nutrients from fertilizers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promptly respond to any complaint calls regarding this discharge through IDDE program. 2. Promote educational outreach messages regarding the use of less-toxic options for pest control and pest management. 3. Promote, or work with water purveyors to promote, proper landscape irrigation and lawn watering practices, water conservation and use of drought tolerant, native vegetation. 4. Report on implementation in Annual Reports.