Table 5. Required Conditions for Conditionally Exempt Non-Stormwater Discharges

Discharge Category	General Conditions for Exempt MS4 Discharges	Requirements/Required BMPs Prior to Discharge through the MS4
All Discharge Categories	See discharge specific conditions below.	Ensure conditionally exempt non-stormwater discharges avoid potential sources of pollutants in the flow path to prevent introduction of pollutants to the MS4 and receiving water. Whenever there is a discharge of 100,000 gallons or more into the MS4, Permittees shall require advance notification by the discharger to the potentially affected MS4 Permittees, including at a minimum either the VCWPD or the LACFCD, and the Permittee with jurisdiction over the land area from which the discharge originates.
Discharges from essential *non-emergency* firefighting activities	Discharges allowed after implementation of specified BMPs.	Implement appropriate BMPs based on the CAL FIRE, Office of the State Fire Marshal's *Water-Based Fire Protection Systems Discharge Best Management Practices Manual* (September 2011) for water-based fire protection system discharges, and based on *Riverside County's Best Management Practices Plan for Urban Runoff Management* (May 1, 2004), or equivalent BMP manual for fire training activities and post-emergency firefighting activities.
Discharges from drinking water systems that are not otherwise regulated by NPDES Permit No. CAG674001, NPDES Permit No. CAG140001, or another	Discharges allowed after implementation of specified BMPs.	Implement appropriate BMPs based on the American Water Works Association (California-Nevada Section) *Guidelines for the Development of Your Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual for Drinking Water System Releases* (2005) or equivalent industry standard BMP manual. Chlorine residual in the discharge shall not exceed 0.1 mg/L. Additionally, each Permittee shall work with drinking water system owners/operators that may discharge to the Permittee's MS4 to ensure the following for all discharges greater than 100,000 gallons: (1) notification at least 72 hours prior to a planned discharge and as soon as possible after an unplanned discharge; (2) monitoring of any pollutants of concern[19] in the drinking water system discharge; and (3) record keeping.

[19] Pollutants of concern in drinking water distribution system discharges may include trash and debris, including organic matter, total suspended solids (TSS), residual chlorine, pH, and any pollutant for which there is a limitation in Parts IV, Part V, and Attachments K through S of this Order applicable to discharges from the MS4 to the receiving water. Determination of the pollutants of concern for a particular discharge shall be based on an evaluation of the potential for the constituent(s) to be present in the discharge at levels that may cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable limitations in Parts IV, Part V, and Attachments K through S of this Order.

separate NPDES permit		Permittees shall ensure that the following information is maintained for all drinking water system discharges to the MS4 (planned and unplanned) greater than 100,000 gallons: name of discharger, date and time of notification (for planned discharges), method of notification, location of discharge, discharge pathway, receiving water, date of discharge, time of the beginning and end of the discharge, duration of the discharge, flow rate or velocity, total number of gallons discharged, type of dechlorination equipment used, type of dechlorination chemicals used, concentration of residual chlorine, type(s) of sediment controls used, pH of discharge, type(s) of volumetric and velocity controls used, and field and laboratory monitoring data. Records shall be retained for five years and made available upon request by the Permittee or Los Angeles Water Board.
Potable wash water discharges associated with reservoir cover cleaning	Per the Operations and Maintenance Plan approved by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH)	Create a list of the total number of reservoir covers that must be cleaned to comply with operations and maintenance requirements for reservoir covers; the list should also include the annual cleaning frequency, the address where the reservoirs are located; and the type and size (surface area) of the reservoir covers. The cleaning of the reservoirs shall be done in such a way that minimizes the amount of water used to clean the cover. Wastewater from the cleaning of the reservoir covers shall be discharged to a sanitary sewer or allowed to percolate into the ground; and the discharge shall not cause or contribute to erosion in the area where there will be percolation. If wastewater from the cleaning of the reservoir covers is percolated into the ground, the wash water shall not contain solvents, or other contaminants that might migrate into and contaminate the groundwater supplies.
Lake Dewatering	Discharge allowed only if all necessary permits/water quality certifications for dredge and fill activities, including water diversions, are obtained prior to discharge.	Ensure procedures for advanced notification by the lake owner/operator to the Permittee(s) no less than 72 hours prior to the planned discharge. Immediately prior to discharge, visible trash on the shoreline or on the surface of the lake shall be removed and disposed of in a legal manner. Immediately prior to discharge, the discharge pathway and the MS4 inlet to which the discharge is directed, shall be inspected and cleaned out of all pre-existing trash and debris.

		Discharges shall be volumetrically and velocity controlled to minimize re-suspension of sediments. Measures shall be taken to stabilize lake bottom sediments. Ensure procedures for water quality monitoring for pollutants of concern[20] in the lake. Ensure record-keeping of lake dewatering by the lake owner/operator as described in Part III.A.5.a.vi of this Order.
Landscape irrigation using potable water	Discharge allowed if runoff due to potable landscape irrigation is minimized through the implementation of an ordinance specifying water efficient landscaping standards, as well as an outreach and education program focusing on water conservation and landscape water use efficiency.	Implement BMPs to minimize runoff and prevent introduction of pollutants to the MS4 and receiving water, including landscape water use efficiency requirements for existing landscaping, use of drought tolerant, native vegetation, and the use of less toxic options for pest control and landscape management. Implement water conservation programs to minimize discharge by using less water.
Landscape irrigation using reclaimed or recycled water	Discharge of reclaimed or recycled water runoff from landscape irrigation is allowed if the discharge is in compliance with the producer and distributor operations and management (O&M) plan, and all relevant portions thereof, including the Irrigation Management Plan.	Discharges must comply with applicable O&M Plans, and all relevant portions thereof, including the Irrigation Management Plan.

[20] Pollutants of concern include, at a minimum, trash and debris, including organic matter, TSS, and any pollutant for which there is an limitation in Parts IV, Part V, and Attachments K through S of this Order for the lake and/or receiving water.

Dechlorinated / debrominated swimming pool / spa discharges	Discharges allowed after implementation of specified BMPs. Pool or spa water containing copper-based algaecides is not allowed to be discharged to the MS4. Discharges of cleaning wastewater and filter backwash allowed only if authorized by a separate NPDES permit.	Implement BMPs and ensure discharge avoids potential sources of pollutants in the flow path to prevent introduction of pollutants prior to discharge to the MS4 and receiving water. Swimming pool water must be de-chlorinated or de-brominated using holding time, aeration, and/or sodium thiosulfate. Chlorine residual in the discharge shall not exceed 0.1 mg/L. Swimming pool water shall not contain any detergents, wastes, or algaecides, or any other chemicals (including salts from pools commonly referred to as “salt water pools”) in excess of applicable water quality objectives.[21] Swimming pool discharges are to be pH adjusted, if necessary, and be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5 standard units. Swimming pool discharges shall be volumetrically and velocity controlled to promote evaporation and/or infiltration. Ensure procedures for advanced notification by the pool owner to the Permittee(s) at least 72 hours prior to planned discharge for discharges of 100,000 gallons or more. For discharges of 100,000 gallons or more, immediately prior to discharge, inspect and clean out of all pre-existing trash and debris the discharge pathway and the MS4 inlet to which the discharge is directed to.
Dewatering of decorative fountains	Discharges allowed after implementation of specified BMPs. Fountain water containing copper-based algaecides may not be discharged to the MS4. Fountain water containing dyes my not be discharged to the MS4.	Implement BMPs and ensure discharge avoids potential sources of pollutants in the flow path to prevent introduction of pollutants prior to discharge to the MS4 and receiving water. Fountain water must be de-chlorinated or de-brominated using holding time, aeration, and/or sodium thiosulfate. Chlorine residual in the discharge shall not exceed 0.1 mg/L. Fountain discharges are to be pH adjusted, if necessary, and be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5 standard units. Fountain discharges shall be volumetrically and velocity controlled to promote evaporation and/or infiltration.

[21] Applicable mineral water quality objectives for surface waters are contained in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan for the Los Angeles Region.

		Ensure procedures for advanced notification by the fountain owner to the Permittee(s) at least 72 hours prior to planned discharge for discharges of 100,000 gallons or more. For discharges of 100,000 gallons or more, immediately prior to discharge, the discharge pathway and the MS4 inlet to which the discharge is directed to shall be inspected and cleaned out of all pre-existing trash and debris.
Non-commercial car washing by residents or by non-profit organizations	Discharges allowed after implementation of specified BMPs.	Implement BMPs and ensure discharge avoids potential sources of pollutants in the flow path to prevent introduction of pollutants prior to discharge to the MS4 and receiving water. Minimize the amount of water used by employing water conservation practices such as turning off nozzles or kinking the hose when not spraying a car and using a low volume pressure washer. Encourage use of biodegradable, phosphate free detergents and non-toxic cleaning products. Where possible, wash cars on a permeable surface where wash water can percolate into the ground (e.g. gravel or grassy areas). Empty buckets of soapy or rinse water into the sanitary sewer system (e.g., sinks or toilets).
Street/sidewalk wash water	Discharges allowed after implementation of specified BMPs.	Sweeping should be used as an alternate BMP whenever possible and sweepings should be disposed of in the trash. Remove trash, debris, and free standing oil/grease spills/leaks (use absorbent material if necessary) from the area before washing. Use high pressure, low volume spray washing using only potable water with no cleaning agents at an average usage of 0.006 gallons per square feet of sidewalk area. In areas of unsanitary conditions (e.g., areas where the congregation of transient populations can reasonably be expected to result in a significant threat to water quality), whenever practicable, Permittees shall collect and divert street and alley wash water from the Permittee’s street and sidewalk cleaning activities to the sanitary sewer.

Potable water discharges for filming activities	Discharges allowed after implementation of specified BMPs.	Prior to discharging the water, the storm drain to the receiving water where the discharge will occur as well as the area in the immediate vicinity of the outlet to the receiving water, and the adjacent downstream portion of the channel that will be influenced by the discharge must be cleaned of all pre-existing trash and debris, and kept free of trash and debris during filming. No trash or debris from the filming activities shall be allowed to remain in the storm drain or channel. Each day, prior to water discharge for the movie scenes, a walk-through of the filming area (including the targeted storm drain and receiving water) shall be conducted by the discharger to ensure that all trash and debris has been removed and no illicit discharges are observed. The source of the water that will be discharged will be de-ionized, chlorine free water. In receiving waters where scour of the channel is a concern, the water must be discharged at a steady, low velocity to minimize scour. Upon the completion of the discharges and associated filming, the discharger shall visually inspect the storm drain and channel downstream of the storm drain outlet to remove any possible trash or debris related to the discharge and filming activities.